

PTE Materials: 1 Jan. – 31 Jan. (24/01 update)

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A. Speaking	29
Read Aloud	29
1. Manchester (Incomplete)	29
2. Mutual Politics	29
3. Personal Libraries	29
4. Behavioral Science	29
5. Undergraduates Education	29
6. Lecture Beginning	29
7. Antarctic	29
8. Loggerhead Turtle	30
9. Globalization	30
10. Agricultural Science	30
11. Summerhill School	30
12. Paraphrasing (Incomplete)	30
13. Night Sky	30
14. Language Diversity	30
15. Statistical Chance	31
16. Effective Regualtions	31
17. Orchestras	31
18. Goods and Services	31
19. Competence in Chemistry	31
20. Tissues and Organs	31
21. Hunter-gatherer	32
22. Examination of Domicile	32
23. Plato	32
24. Children Helping Others	32
25. Colonial Institution	32
26. Aquaculture	32
27. Landscape	32
28. Labor Migration	32
29. Tidal Energy	33
30. Nature of Reality	33
31. Blue Whale	33
32. Conscientiousness	33
33. Spanish and French (Incomplete)	33
34. Emerald	33
35. Delta	33

36. Optogenetics	34
37. Stale Water	34
38. Hooked Patients	34
39. Bermuda Triangle	34
40. Tea Ceremony (B)	34
41. Bird's Positioning	34
42. Ed Tech (B) (Incomplete)	34
43. TV Advertising	35
44. Economic Depression (Shadowing)	35
45. Selective History (Shadowing)	35
46. Civil War and Lincoln (Shadowing)	35
47. Source of Funding (Shadowing)	35
48. English Colonies	35
49. Physical Activities	35
50. Credit Cards (Incomplete)	36
51. Sandra Lousada (Incomplete)	36
52. Chaplin and Sydney	36
53. Chaplin (Incomplete)	36
54. Decisions	36
55. Planet Nine (Incomplete)	36
56. Electricity Discoveries	37
57. Thesis (B)	37
58. Starry Night (Shadowing)	37
59. Microscopic Invaders (Shadowing)	37
60. Executive Order	37
61. Economies of Scale	37
62. Australian Mining Industry	37
63. Tourism	38
64. Father (B)	38
65. Yield of Plants (Shadowing)	38
66. Colloquialism (Shadowing)	38
67. MBA	38
68. Tea Ceremony (Shadowing)	38
69. Recycling (Shadowing)	38
70. Domestic Division	39
71. Elephant (Shadowing)	39
72. Shrimp Farm (Shadowing)	39

73. Slang (Shadowing).....	39
74. Brain.....	39
75. Electric Car (Shadowing).....	39
76. Semiconductor Industry (Shadowing).....	39
77. Lenient Parents (Shadowing).....	40
78. Russia (Shadowing).....	40
79. Choice of Book (Shadowing).....	40
80. Marketing Management (Shadowing).....	40
81. Blue (B).....	40
82. Body Composition (Incomplete).....	40
83. Vanilla (Shadowing).....	40
84. Stress.....	41
85. Climate Change.....	41
86. Pluto (Shadowing).....	41
87. Augustus (Shadowing).....	41
88. Blue (Shadowing).....	41
89. Botanic Gardens.....	41
90. Edison and Tesla.....	41
91. Undesirable Programs (Incomplete).....	42
92. Material and Non-material.....	42
93. Free Trade.....	42
94. Hemisphere (Shadowing).....	42
95. Yellow (Shadowing).....	42
96. Smoking Ban.....	42
97. Moods.....	42
98. Akimbo (Shadowing).....	43
99. Yellow.....	43
100. Shakespeare (Shadowing).....	43
101. Lincoln (Shadowing).....	43
Repeat Sentence.....	44
Describe Image.....	53
1. Domestic Revenues.....	53
2. Age Group (B).....	53
3. European Countries.....	54
4. Household Budget.....	54
5. Interview.....	55
6. Fast Food Times.....	55

7. Richest Countries	55
8. Most Powerful Passports	56
9. GNH	56
10. Bermuda Triangle	57
11. Marriage Ratio (Incomplete)	57
12. Plastic Bottle Recycling	58
13. Tomato Processing Cycle	58
14. Cellphone (Incomplete)	59
15. Litchfield Population	59
16. Age Group	59
17. Main Hall	60
18. Stationery Shopping (Incomplete)	60
19. Recycling	60
20. Renewable Energy	61
21. Internet Users	62
22. Ship Lock	62
23. E-waste	63
24. Historic Gardens	63
25. Mosquito Life Cycle	64
26. Ice Thickness	64
27. Women in Labor Force	65
28. Cities with Population Increase	65
29. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students	66
30. World Population Density (B)	66
31. Dining Table	67
32. Wash Your Hands	67
33. Personal Protection	68
34. Fruits and Vegetables Market	68
35. Rhino Distribution Comparation	69
36. Coffee House	69
37. Music Revenues	70
38. A Food Chain	71
39. Upper Arms (B)	71
40. Grape Fruits	72
41. South American Rainforest	72
42. UK Income by Age&Gender	73
43. Product Life Cycle	73

44. Computer Then and Now	74
45. Water Cycle	74
46. Germination	75
47. Penguin	75
48. Journeys in the UK	76
49. Number of Texts	76
50. Auditorium	77
51. Commuting Time	77
52. China Age Group	77
53. Tomato Life Cycle	78
54. Green Bin Program	78
55. Waste Generation	79
56. Palm Oil Production	80
57. Laboratory Plan	80
58. Luxembourg Age Group	80
59. Temperature and Precipitation	81
60. Closed-loop Recycling	81
61. Teaching Career	82
62. Input and Output	82
63. Desalination	83
64. World Population Development	83
65. Arousal Level	84
66. Climate Zones	84
67. Australian Population Density 1	85
68. Apple Life Cycle 1	85
69. Food Pyramid	86
70. Beijing Weather	86
71. Projected Population	87
72. Household Energy	87
73. Drivers' Distractions	88
74. Mouth Acid	88
75. Cell Phone Use in Anytowne	89
76. Maslow's Hierarchy	89
77. Wind Machine	90
78. Diameter of Planets	90
79. Pet Expenditure	91
80. Library Plan	91

81. 100% Health	92
82. Gnat Life Cycle	92
83. Temperature&CO ₂	93
84. Past Transport	93
85. Mean Temperature World Map	94
86. Length of Fish	94
87. Sunshine Hours in France	95
88. London Street View	95
89. Rainforest Distribution	96
90. Australian Climate Zones	96
91. Iron Age Hut	97
92. The Eatwell Plate	97
93. Music Download	98
94. Temperature&Precipitation	98
95. Population&Consumption	99
96. Poverty Rate	99
97. GPA	100
98. World Water	100
99. Sunrise & Sunset	101
100. World Income Distribution	102
101. Egypt Trading	102
102. Photography Flowchart	103
103. Radar Detection	103
104. Power Transmission	104
105. Government Expenditure	104
106. Food&Oil Price	104
107. Pencil Length	105
108. Bird Migration	105
109. S&P	106
110. Deforestation Reasons	106
111. Switzerland Language	107
112. Bird Feeder	107
113. Solar Eclipse 1	108
114. Parts of Tree	108
115. Tree Ring and Saw	109
116. Food Pyramid 1	109
117. Fish Shoal	110

118. Happiness	110
119. Water Wheel	111
120. Internet Population	111
121. Age Percentage	112
122. Apple Life Cycle	112
123. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption	113
124. Solar Yard Light	113
125. Meat Consumption	114
126. Foreign Language Proficiency	114
127. Job Satisfaction	115
128. Australian Population Density 2	116
129. Fly Life Cycle	116
130. Frog Life Cycle 1	117
131. Income Distribution	117
132. Urban Percentage 1	118
133. Thoraby Population	118
134. Most Used Technology	119
135. World GDP Share	119
136. Air Temperature	120
137. Life Expectancy	120
138. Solar Composition	121
139. Apartment Plan	121
140. National Flags	121
141. Depression Probability	122
142. Oxbow Lake	122
143. Earth Crust (2)	123
144. Gyre Currents	123
145. Tropical Rainforest 1	124
146. MSW Generation	124
147. Electricity Generation	125
148. Adult Literacy	125
149. Virus Replication	126
150. Moon&Fish	126
151. Simple Circuit	127
152. Global Warming	127
153. Earth Structure	128
154. Height of Tree	128

155. Air Pollution	129
156. BMI	129
157. Typing Hands	130
158. Solar System	130
Retell Lecture	132
1. Best Managers (Incomplete)	132
2. Alaska Wellbeing (Audio Available)	132
3. City of Rome (Audio Available)	132
4. Boys' and Girls' Performance (Audio Available)	133
5. Frogs (Audio Available)	133
6. Desert Ants (Audio Available)	134
7. Genes and Evolution (Audio Available)	134
8. Chemical's Label (Incomplete)	134
9. Sleep Disorder (Audio Available)	134
10. Software (Audio Available)	135
11. Interval Training (Incomplete)	135
12. Red Plannet (Incomplete)	135
13. Body Language (Incomplete)	135
14. Dietary Health (Incomplete)	136
15. Bilingual Parents (Audio Available)	136
16. Glass Ceiling (Incomplete)	136
17. DNA (Incomplete)	136
18. Soot (Explanation) (Audio Available)	136
19. Biological Forgetting (Audio Available)	136
20. Leadership and Management (Incomplete)	137
21. Library Introduction (Incomplete)	137
22. Graphical Representation (Incomplete)	137
23. Street Stalls (Incomplete)	137
24. Edmund Wilson (Explanation) (Audio Available)	137
25. Cloud Formation (Explanation) (Audio Available)	138
26. Procedural Fairness (Incomplete)	138
27. Kids in the Museum (Explanation) (Audio Available)	138
28. Fatherhood (Incomplete)	139
29. Oracle (Incomplete)	139
30. King (Explanation) (Audio Available)	139
31. Creativity (Explanation) (Audio Available)	139
32. Greek Diet (Incomplete)	140

33. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	140
34. Pull and Push (Incomplete) ·····	140
35. Performance of Genders (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	140
36. Knee Cracking (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	141
37. Animal Behavior (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	141
38. Housing Affordability (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	141
39. British Population (Incomplete) ·····	142
40. Food Label (Audio Available) ·····	142
41. Overweight Problem (Incomplete) ·····	142
42. Science and Scientist (Incomplete) ·····	142
43. Happiness and Social Relations (Audio Available) ·····	143
44. Truth and Rhetoric (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	143
45. Ageing Population (Incomplete) ·····	143
46. Robot (Incomplete) ·····	143
47. Absolute Zero (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	143
48. Underwater Detectors (Incomplete) ·····	144
49. Survey (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	144
50. Linguistic Training (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	144
51. Earth v.s. Mars (Incomplete) ·····	145
52. Governmental Blogging (Incomplete) ·····	145
53. Latin America Economic Reform (Incomplete) ·····	145
54. Advanced Machine (Incomplete) ·····	145
55. Dissociation of personalities (Incomplete) ·····	145
56. Visual Description (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	146
57. Frog Mutation (Incomplete) ·····	146
58. Wage, Consumption and Debt (Incomplete) ·····	146
59. European Educational Expenditure (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	146
60. Practice (Incomplete) ·····	146
61. Mega Cities (Incomplete) ·····	147
62. Ship (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	147
63. Loggerhead Turtle (Incomplete) ·····	147
64. Soot Emission (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	148
65. Rural Poverty (Incomplete) ·····	148
66. Robot and Unemployment (Incomplete) ·····	148
67. Telescope (Incomplete) ·····	149
68. Advertising Standard Authority (Incomplete) ·····	149
69. The Shuttle (Explanation) (Audio Available) ·····	149

70. Melatonin (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	149
71. Bee Language (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	150
72. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) (Audio Available).....	150
73. Salary Types (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	150
74. Animal Behavior (Audio Available).....	151
75. Human Behavior (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	151
76. Country Transformation (Incomplete).....	151
77. Australia's Export (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	152
78. America's Economic Size (Incomplete).....	152
79. Teaching (Incomplete).....	152
80. Pavlov Experiment (Audio Available).....	152
81. Superman (Audio Available).....	153
82. Invention (Audio Available).....	153
83. Springtime (Audio Available).....	154
84. Rice (Audio Available).....	154
85. Arctic and Antarctic (Audio Available).....	154
86. Civilization and Art (Audio Available).....	155
87. London Taxi Drivers (Audio Available).....	155
88. Shy Fish (Audio Available).....	156
89. Music and Wellbeing (Audio Available).....	156
90. Taxonomy (Audio Available).....	156
91. Happiness (Audio Available).....	157
92. Sugar (Audio Available).....	157
93. London Fog (Audio Available).....	157
94. Early Robot (Audio Available).....	158
95. Australia Immigration History (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	158
96. Chest X-Ray (Audio Available).....	159
97. Climate Change (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	159
98. Night Sky Darkness (Audio Available).....	159
99. Brain Development (Audio Available).....	160
100. Open Border (Audio Available).....	160
101. Reconstruction of Paris (Audio Available).....	161
102. Marshmallow Test (Audio Available).....	161
103. Minority Languages (Similar) (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	162
104. Licking and Grooming (Audio Available).....	162
105. Bomb Calorimeter (Audio Available).....	163
106. Brain (Audio Available).....	163

107. Black Hole (Audio Available)	164
108. Infinite Monkey Theorem (Audio Available)	164
109. Trade-off Triangle (Audio Available)	164
110. Historic Library (Audio Available)	165
111. Skoog (Audio Available)	165
112. Dogs (Audio Available)	166
113. Children's Literature (Audio Available)	166
114. Black Hole (B) (Audio Available)	166
Answer Short Question	168
B. Writing	189
Summarize Written Text	189
1. Psychology (Incomplete)	189
2. Sugar Amount (Incomplete)	189
3. Mars Atmosphere (Incomplete)	189
4. Prior Knowledge	189
5. Marketing Objective	189
6. Natural Language	190
7. Protein Families (Explanation)	190
8. Product Life Cycle	190
9. Language Acquisition (Incomplete)	191
10. Family Dinner (Explanation)	191
11. South Africa (Explanation)	192
12. Summer Vacation (Incomplete)	192
13. Electric Cars (B) (Incomplete)	192
14. Mugginess (Explanation)	192
15. Sleep Time (Explanation)	193
16. Dogs	193
17. Leadership	194
18. (Incomplete)	194
19. The Women Institute (Incomplete)	195
20. Carbon Dioxide	195
21. Image of Africa (Incomplete)	195
22. Sustainable Development (Explanation)	195
23. Complaints (Explanation)	195
24. Importance of Soil (Explanation)	196
25. Solar Energy (Explanation)	196
26. Public Speaking (Explanation)	197

27. Positive Mindset (Explanation) ·····	198
28. Ethics (Explanation) ·····	198
29. Independent Work (Explanation) ·····	199
30. Tax on Meat (Explanation) ·····	199
31. Ecology and Climatology (Explanation) ·····	200
32. Language Teaching Approaches (Explanation) ·····	200
33. Greenland Shark (Explanation) ·····	201
34. Skipping Breakfast (B) (Explanation) ·····	201
35. Energy Demand (Incomplete) ·····	202
36. Benefit of Honey (Explanation) ·····	202
37. Asda (Explanation) ·····	203
38. Multilingualism (Explanation) ·····	203
39. Illusion (Explanation) ·····	204
40. Reading (Explanation) ·····	204
41. Wright Brothers (B) (Explanation) ·····	205
42. Wright Brothers (Explanation) ·····	205
43. Wage Gap (Explanation) ·····	206
44. Voting Rights in UK (Explanation) ·····	206
45. Primary Carers (Explanation) ·····	207
46. Plug-in Vehicle (Explanation) ·····	207
47. Plants Research (Explanation) ·····	208
48. Paleolithic People (Explanation) ·····	209
49. Online Teaching & Learning (Explanation) ·····	209
50. Museology (Explanation) ·····	210
51. Malaysia Tourism (Explanation) ·····	210
52. House Mice (Explanation) ·····	211
53. Great City Liveability (Explanation) ·····	211
54. Geothermal Energy (Explanation) ·····	212
55. Frog Amber (Explanation) ·····	212
56. Electric Cars (Explanation) ·····	213
57. Double Blind (Explanation) ·····	213
58. Crime Rate (Explanation) ·····	214
59. Compulsory Reburial (Explanation) ·····	214
60. Australian Indigenous Food (Explanation) ·····	215
61. American English (Explanation) ·····	216
62. Ageing Australia (Explanation) ·····	216
63. 2014 Olympics (Explanation) ·····	217

Write Essay	218
1. Practical Training	218
2. Youth Crime	218
3. Language Usage (Explanation)	218
4. Globalization (Explanation)	218
5. Play Writing (Explanation)	218
6. Television (Explanation)	218
7. Inventions (Explanation)	218
8. Dangerous Activities (Explanation)	218
9. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation)	219
10. Law Effect (Explanation)	219
11. Marketing in Companies (Explanation)	219
12. Studying Climate Change (Explanation)	219
13. Studying Abroad (Explanation)	219
14. Distraction (Explanation)	219
15. Life Experience (Explanation)	219
16. Credit Cards (Explanation)	219
17. Digital Materials (Explanation)	220
18. Tourism (Explanation)	220
19. Classic Theatres (Explanation)	220
20. Facing Issues (Explanation)	220
21. Personal Life (Explanation)	220
22. Mass Media (Explanation)	220
23. Building Effects (Explanation)	220
24. Medical Technology (Explanation)	220
25. Marks Deduction (Explanation)	221
26. Experiential Learning (Explanation)	221
27. Reputation (Explanation)	221
28. Senior Executives (Explanation)	221
29. Personal Life (Explanation)	221
30. Right Balance (Explanation)	221
31. Television	221
32. Mass Media (Explanation)	222
33. Shopping Malls (Explanation)	222
34. Getting Married (Explanation)	222
35. Information Revolution (Explanation)	222
36. Extreme Sports	222

37. Inventions (Explanation).....	222
38. Formal Written Examination (Explanation).....	222
39. Global Issue (Explanation).....	222
40. Transportation Networks (Explanation).....	223
41. Legal Responsibility (Explanation).....	223
C. Reading.....	224
Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing).....	224
1. Plants and Animals.....	224
2. Philosophy (Incomplete).....	224
3. Chanan Tigay.....	224
4. Gravity (Incomplete).....	224
5. Meeting (Incomplete).....	225
6. Internet Use.....	225
7. Civil War.....	225
8. Umami.....	225
9. Desert Ants.....	226
10. Mini Helicopter.....	226
11. Underground Houses.....	227
12. Intelligence Comparison.....	227
13. Power Mix.....	228
14. Eco-friendly Smoothies.....	228
15. Different Attainments.....	229
16. Roman and Water.....	229
17. Visual Perception.....	229
18. Learning by Doing.....	230
19. Canada.....	230
20. Research Ship.....	230
21. Supply and Demand.....	231
22. Behavior Segments.....	231
23. Genius.....	232
24. ARENA.....	232
25. Symbiosis.....	232
26. Cell.....	233
27. Warming Oceans (Incomplete).....	233
28. Golden Gate Bridge.....	233
29. Ancient Superhighway.....	233
30. Teaching of Languages.....	234

31. Health and Fitness	234
32. Chemicals	235
33. Contexts	235
34. Dark–silvery Rock	235
35. English Colonies	236
36. PIE	236
37. Gunpowder and Fireworks	236
38. Marshmallow Test	237
39. Accountants (Incomplete)	237
40. Human Brain	238
41. Paraphrasing (B)	238
42. Repeated Syllables	238
43. Novel Device	239
44. Dog Emotion	239
45. Studying Law	239
46. Kashmiri	240
47. Ozone	240
48. Ikebana	240
49. Colonial Era	241
50. Colour Preference	241
51. Ice Storm (Incomplete)	242
52. Omniscience	242
53. Marriage Decline	242
54. Paraphrasing	243
55. School–skipping	243
56. Mechanical Engineering	243
57. Noble Gas	244
58. Exams Looming	244
59. Small Lakes	244
60. Bones	245
61. Daniel Harris	245
62. Constitutional Interpretation	245
63. Truancy	246
64. Amount of Sleep	246
65. Retirement	247
66. Home Appliances	247
67. Decision Making	248

68. Mothers' Employment	248
69. Brains or Brawn	248
70. Sydney	249
71. Pop Mega-stars	249
72. Linda Finch	249
73. Wholeness of Thought	250
74. Good Information	250
75. When to Revise?	251
76. Petrified Forest	251
77. Computational Thinking	251
78. Two Types of Genes	252
79. Seminars	252
80. Global Textile Industry	252
81. DNA sequence	253
82. Charles Darwin	253
83. Fresh Water	254
84. Amazon Basin	254
85. Transportation System	254
86. APS	255
87. Bad Title	255
88. Sigmund Freud	256
89. Population Change	256
90. Bones	257
91. Progressive Enhancement	257
92. SpaceX	258
93. Effective Leader	258
94. History Books	258
95. Arbitration	259
96. Allergies	259
97. Artists	260
98. Student-run Restaurant	260
99. Ironbridge Gorge	260
100. Language Deficit	261
101. Chemistry	261
102. Bees	261
103. Human Remains	262
104. Romans	262

105. Opportunity Cost	263
106. Private Schools	263
107. Questions	263
108. Legal Deposit	264
109. Fluid Behavior	264
110. Sales Jobs	265
111. Business Emission	265
112. Anesthetics	265
113. Happy	266
114. Shakespeare	266
115. EE and AVG	266
116. Hairstyles	267
117. Military Advance	267
118. Teen Writing	267
119. Egg-eating Snakes	268
120. Carski Award	268
121. Peter Garrett	268
122. Jean Piaget	269
123. Push and Pull	269
124. Babies	270
125. Tiny Creatures	270
126. Global Heating	271
127. Honorary Degree	271
Multiple Choice (Multiple)	272
1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)	272
2. Computer (Incomplete)	272
3. Sir John Mandeville (Incomplete)	272
4. Orchid (Incomplete)	272
5. Children Care (Incomplete)	272
6. Optional Courses (Incomplete)	272
7. Jails (Incomplete)	273
8. (Incomplete)	273
9. Pink Tube (Incomplete)	273
10. ANZAC (Incomplete)	273
11. History of Sleep	273
12. Decision	274
Re-order Paragraphs	275

1. LiDARs	275
2. Echolocation	275
3. Noise and Study	275
4. Drug Resistance	275
5. XXY Chromosome (Incomplete)	275
6. Health System (Incomplete)	276
7. 3.5 Scientists (3.5个科学家)	276
8. GPS Tracking (GPS定位)	276
9. Difference View (不同的观点)	276
10. 90 European Countries (90个欧洲国家)	276
11. An Important Measuring (一个重要的方法)	277
12. Hedge (Incomplete)	277
13. Email List (Incomplete)	277
14. Rectangle (Incomplete)	277
15. Tourism (Incomplete)	277
16. Selective Books (认真挑选的书籍)	277
17. Far From Content (远离无用内容)	278
18. History (Incomplete)	278
19. Advisory (Incomplete)	278
20. Panda (熊猫)	278
21. Totalitarian	278
22. Major Review (主要报告)	278
23. Drivers licenses (驾照)	279
24. Pronunciation (Incomplete)	279
25. 2100–2013	279
26. Seawater Pollution (Incomplete)	279
27. Child Temptation (孩子的诱惑)	279
28. Book Writing (写本书)	280
29. Essential Skill (必要技能)	280
30. Children's Clothes (儿童服装)	280
31. Vaccines	280
32. Advertising (Incomplete)	280
33. O'Keeffe	281
34. Namesakes Bay (以名字命名的港湾)	281
35. Memory Capacity (内存)	281
36. Chanan Tigay	281
37. DRM	282

38. High Marks (拿高分)	282
39. Physician (内科医生)	282
40. Soda Water (苏打水)	282
41. African Woman (非洲女人)	283
42. Superpower (Incomplete)	283
43. Turkey (土耳其)	283
44. Note-taking	283
45. Predators (捕食者)	283
46. Coins (跨越千年的硬币)	284
47. Montana Two Ways (两条路)	284
48. International Environment (国际环境)	284
49. Ancestors' Fire (Incomplete)	284
50. Facilities Helpful to Study (有助学习的设施)	285
51. Wagonways	285
52. Birds (鸟类是好是坏)	285
53. Desert Festival	285
54. Voice above 5mhz	285
55. Amino Acid (Incomplete)	286
56. Financial Crisis (Incomplete)	286
57. Four Rock Planets (四颗星球)	286
58. Copernicus	286
59. Palaus	287
60. New Ventures	287
61. 21st Century Human Development (21世纪人类发展)	287
62. Remote Planetary Bodies (远程行星体)	287
63. 11th Century Ancestors (11世纪的祖先)	288
64. Country's Most Elite (最精英的国家)	288
65. Solution of Issue	288
66. 50 cm – 1 m	288
67. 3-D Print	289
68. The Light Bulb (电灯泡)	289
69. Manage Health	289
70. Believe 1987 (相信1987)	289
71. Piano	290
72. False Memories	290
73. Strong Belief (强大信念)	290
74. San Diego (圣地亚哥)	290

75. Scientist Kepler (科学家开普勒)	291
76. Australia Role Models (澳洲榜样)	291
77. A Big Challenge (大挑战)	291
78. Restaurant	291
79. 60,000 Charity (6万个慈善机构)	292
80. Game	292
81. Mechanical Engineering (机械工程)	292
82. Keep Quiet (保持安静)	292
83. Straight Line (排成一排)	293
84. Indian businessmen (印度商人)	293
85. Very Special Ability (特殊能力)	293
86. Employers	293
87. 300 Elephants Running Bees (300只大象追蜜蜂)	294
88. Company Poses (在公司摆 pose)	294
89. Share Interest (分享兴趣爱好)	294
90. Airbnb	294
91. 1906 San Francisco (1906年旧金山)	294
92. Study abroad (去国外学习)	295
93. Exploratory Urge	295
94. Sleep	295
95. One Week Before (一周前)	295
96. Some Type Soda (某些类型的苏打)	296
Fill in the Blanks (Reading)	297
1. Shrimp Farms	297
2. GM Corn	297
3. Supply and Demand	297
4. Australian History (Incomplete)	297
5. Egyptian Music	297
6. Seminars	298
7. Continuous Movement (Incomplete)	298
8. Martens' Diet	298
9. Bees' Die-off	298
10. Shakespeare and Richard (Incomplete)	298
11. Contagious Emotions	299
12. Barred Owls	299
13. Traditional Jobs	299
14. Law and Order	299

15. Childcare	300
16. Power Station	300
17. John Milton	300
18. Green Spaces	300
19. Funeral	301
20. Koala	301
21. Egg-eating Snakes	301
22. Next Task	301
23. Insects	301
24. World Factory	302
25. Britain's Past	302
26. Good School	302
27. Toys (Incomplete)	302
28. Online Learning	303
29. Fossil Fuel	303
30. Education and Well-being	303
31. Ponzi Scheme	303
32. Melting Ice	303
33. Effective Leaders	304
34. Advance of Military (Incomplete)	304
35. Sydney	304
36. Holy Grail	304
37. Active Learning Classrooms	305
38. Chemistry	305
39. Marine Turtles	305
40. Paris Stage	305
41. Giant Exoplanets	305
42. The World	306
43. Folklore	306
44. Charles Darwin	306
45. Private School	306
46. Clear Plan	307
47. Farming	307
48. Western Firms	307
49. Coffee	307
50. Class Participation	307
51. Critical Thinking	308

52. Financial Crisis	308
53. The Environmental Policy	308
54. Lithium	308
55. Energy Intakes	309
56. Australian Dwellings	309
57. Shakespeare's Work	309
58. Ozone	309
59. Global Ecosystems	310
60. Revision	310
61. Breton Language	310
62. Mathematics and Statistics	310
63. Complementary Therapies	310
64. Linguistic Effects	311
65. Tidal Energy	311
66. Standard Response	311
67. Hay-drying Device	311
68. Eccentric Language	312
69. Viper	312
70. Space	312
71. Walt Disney World	313
72. Economic Depression	313
73. Welfare Morality	313
74. American People	313
75. Low Fertility	314
76. Iceland	314
77. Leading Scientists	314
78. Biological Systems	314
79. Sharkbite	314
80. National Portrait Gallery (B)	315
81. Plants and Animals	315
82. Work-ready International Students	315
83. Fresh Water	315
84. Anthropologists	316
85. The Resultant Force	316
86. Plates	316
87. Health Professionals	316
88. Colorful Poison Frogs	317

89. Landlords (Incomplete).....	317
90. Symbiosis.....	317
91. Surface Water.....	317
92. White Paper.....	318
93. Shark's Personalities.....	318
94. Kids Distinguish Commercial Ads.....	318
95. Kashmiri.....	318
96. History.....	319
97. Ice Storm.....	319
98. Recruitment Tool.....	319
99. Australian Business Etiquette (Incomplete).....	319
100. Movie (Incomplete).....	319
101. Volcanoes.....	320
102. DJIA.....	320
103. Microorganism.....	320
104. Consumption Pattern.....	320
105. Reading.....	320
Multiple Choice (Single).....	322
1. Mediator (Incomplete).....	322
2. Electric Cars (Incomplete).....	322
3. Writing in College.....	322
4. Social Scientists.....	322
5. John Robertson.....	323
6. Lighthouse (Incomplete).....	323
7. Euripides (Incomplete).....	324
D. Listening.....	325
Summarize Spoken Text.....	325
1. Singing Group (Incomplete).....	325
2. Success Formula (Incomplete).....	325
3. Driver License (Incomplete).....	325
4. Children's Online Safety (Audio Available).....	325
5. Cigarette Packaging (Incomplete).....	325
6. Online lectures (Incomplete).....	326
7. Nutritional Guidelines (Audio Available).....	326
8. Frogs (Audio Available).....	326
9. Inequality in Children (Incomplete).....	327
10. Travels of Mandeville (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	327

11. Internet and Journalism (Incomplete).....	327
12. Absolutism (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	328
13. Clone (Incomplete).....	328
14. Alternative Energy (Incomplete).....	328
15. Hook Sentence (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	328
16. Credit Card (Incomplete).....	329
17. Definition of Literature (Incomplete).....	329
18. Chimpanzees (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	329
19. Needs (Incomplete).....	330
20. Stress (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	330
21. Patients' Recovery (Incomplete).....	330
22. Nuts (Incomplete).....	330
23. Newspaper Industry (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	330
24. Management (Incomplete).....	331
25. Children's Lost Life (Audio Available).....	331
26. Automatic Driving (Incomplete).....	331
27. Artificial Intelligence (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	331
28. Survey on Happiness (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	332
29. HTML (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	332
30. Housing Price in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	333
31. Decline of Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	333
32. Brand Image (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	333
33. Wildlife as Food (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	334
34. Industrial Revolution (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	334
35. Internet (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	335
36. Architecture Design (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	335
37. IT Development (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	336
38. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville (Audio Available).....	336
39. Traveling & Transport in Paris (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	337
40. Human Rights (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	337
41. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	337
42. Good Ideas (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	338
43. Recycling Water (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	338
44. Dropping from School (Audio Available).....	339
45. Language Levels (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	339
46. Separation of Power (Incomplete).....	339
47. Mars and The Earth (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	340

48. Food Production (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	340
49. Identity Theory (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	340
50. Roman Building (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	341
51. Climate and Crops (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	341
52. Globalization and Detraditionalization (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	342
53. Earthquake and Fault (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	342
54. Talent War (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	343
55. University Competition (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	343
56. Black Hole (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	344
57. Children Literature (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	344
58. Global Warming (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	344
59. Monster (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	345
60. Market Economy (Explanation) (Audio Available).....	346
Multiple Choice (Multiple).....	347
1. Aquatic and Land Species (Incomplete).....	347
2. Flat Earth (Incomplete).....	347
3. Complaints (Incomplete).....	347
4. Nano-gold (Incomplete).....	347
5. Sharks (Incomplete).....	347
6. Bank (Audio Available).....	347
Fill in the Blanks.....	349
1. Mars Touchdown (Audio Available).....	349
2. Cultural Heritage (Audio Available).....	349
3. Cavemen (Audio Available).....	349
4. Dogs (Audio Available).....	349
5. Unstoppable (Incomplete).....	350
6. Transport Chaos (Audio Available).....	350
7. Reptilian Fossil (Audio Available).....	350
8. Paradox (Incomplete).....	350
9. Economic Signs (Audio Available).....	351
10. Undefined Lecture (Incomplete).....	351
11. Bees (Audio Available).....	351
12. Benefits (Audio Available).....	351
13. Pharmaceutical Industry (Audio Available).....	351
14. Almonds (Audio Available).....	351
15. Share Prices (Audio Available).....	352
16. Tesla (Incomplete).....	352

17. Arts and Humanities (Audio Available)	352
18. New Epidemic (Audio Available)	352
19. Electrical Field (Incomplete)	353
20. Cars in America (Audio Available)	353
21. Kimbell (Audio Available)	353
22. The 400th Anniversary (Audio Available)	353
23. Earth Warning (Audio Available)	354
24. Sunflowers (Audio Available)	354
25. Rebuilding Soils (Audio Available)	354
26. Housing Market (Audio Available)	354
27. Entrepreneurs (Audio Available)	355
28. Nanotechnology (Audio Available)	355
29. Financial Markets (Audio Available)	355
30. Oceanographer (Audio Available)	355
31. Beautiful Building (Audio Available)	356
32. CPG (Audio Available)	356
33. Rammer (Incomplete)	356
34. Laurence Stephen Lowry (Audio Available)	356
35. Water Crisis (Audio Available)	356
36. Warmer Ocean (Audio Available)	357
37. Shakespeare (Audio Available)	357
38. Neo-Latin (Audio Available)	357
39. Public Views (Audio Available)	357
40. CEO's Duty (Audio Available)	357
41. Dropping Out (Audio Available)	358
42. Online Dating (Audio Available)	358
43. Integrated Ticketing (Audio Available)	358
44. Japanese Researchers (Audio Available)	358
Highlight Correct Summary	360
1. Exercise (Incomplete)	360
2. Astronomers (Incomplete)	360
3. Ambassador (Incomplete)	360
4. Ugly Building (Audio Available)	360
5. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)	361
Multiple Choice (Single)	362
1. Lost Dog (Incomplete)	362
2. Children Genders (Incomplete)	362

3. Timetable (Incomplete)	362
4. Media (Audio Available)	362
5. Wright Brothers (Incomplete)	363
6. Bibliography and Reference (Incomplete)	363
Select Missing Word	364
1. ageing population (Incomplete)	364
2. Flowers (Audio Available)	364
3. Depression (Audio Available)	364
4. Eclipse (Incomplete)	365
Highlight Incorrect Words	366
1. Dog Training (Incomplete)	366
2. Poverty Ending (Audio Available)	366
3. Loan Guarantee (Audio Available)	366
4. Diabetes (Audio Available)	366
5. Article (Audio Available)	367
Write From Dictation	368

A. Speaking

Read Aloud

1. Manchester (Incomplete)

Points: About a person who graduated from Cambridge and what his position was. He lived in Manchester, and died there.

(APEUni Website / App RA #756)

2. Mutual Politics

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #715)

3. Personal Libraries

Scholars build their own personal libraries to support not only particular projects but also general reading in their field. They buy or make photocopies of materials when possible so they can come out themselves frequently, but page and write annotation on them. When moving into a new field they add to the collections only concentrating on primary texts.

(APEUni Website / App RA #714)

4. Behavioral Science

Behavioral and social sciences research helps predict, prevent, and manage illness — in individuals and in whole populations. This research also helps people change their behaviors, understand treatments, and learn how to stick with them. Society's role is significant, too: access to health care affects decision making and behavior.

(APEUni Website / App RA #713)

5. Undergraduates Education

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #712)

6. Lecture Beginning

Don't miss the beginning of the lecture since it is very often most valuable part, for instance, because it refused previous lectures or outlines objects and lecture structure. If you easily get distracted by other students, sit near the front.

(APEUni Website / App RA #711)

7. Antarctic

The world's fifth largest continent: Antarctica is almost entirely covered by ice 2000 meters thick. The area sustains varied wildlife including seals, whales, and penguins. The Antarctic treaty signed in 1959 and enforced since 1961 provides for international governance of Antarctica.

(APEUni Website / App RA #710)

8. Loggerhead Turtle

It's time for this young loggerhead turtle to go to work. We can tether turtles in these little cloth harnesses, put them into this tank and dull swimming place. University of North Carolina biologist Ken Loman studies sea turtles that are programmed from birth for an extraordinary journey. Mother turtles buried the eggs on the beach and then returned to the sea and the eggs hatch about 50 to 60 days later.

(APEUni Website / App RA #709)

9. Globalization

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #682)

10. Agricultural Science

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #668)

11. Summerhill School

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #608)

12. Paraphrasing (Incomplete)

Points: We define paraphrasing as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase be from the original? The answer is it should be considerably different. The whole point of paraphrasing is to show you have read and understood another person's ideas and can summarize them in your own writing style rather than borrowing their phrases. If you just change a few words or add some bits of your own to an otherwise reproduced passage, you will probably be penalized for plagiarism. You should aim to condense and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them using different sentence structures and expressions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #607)

13. Night Sky

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #606)

14. Language Diversity

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #605)

15. Statistical Chance

The survey found that the statistical chances of someone from a poor background being accepted at one of the country's most respected universities are far lower than those of a student from a wealthy family. This means that the inequalities in society are likely to be passed down from one generation to the next.

(APEUni Website / App RA #604)

16. Effective Regulations

There is every reason to believe that effective regulations are not merely a luxury that only the rich can afford, but an important foundation for a thriving private sector and economic growth. But the broad pattern of the past five years has been that the main reform efforts are taking place in rich countries.

(APEUni Website / App RA #603)

17. Orchestras

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #602)

18. Goods and Services

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #601)

19. Competence in Chemistry

A level of competence in chemistry is essential to the professional practice of material conservation. An understanding of scientific concepts and a basic scientific vocabulary enables the conservator to understand conservation problems, treatments, material techniques in a systematic and quantifiable way, which can be communicated not only to colleagues in the profession but also those from other disciplines.

(APEUni Website / App RA #598)

20. Tissues and Organs

Tissues are grouped together in the body to form organs. These include the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, and liver. Each body organ has a specific shape and is made up of different types of tissue that work together. For example, the heart consists mainly of a specialized type of muscle tissue, which contracts rhythmically to provide the heart's pumping action.

(APEUni Website / App RA #596)

21. Hunter–gatherer

The life of a hunter–gatherer is indeed, as Thomas Hobbes said of the state of nature, 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short'. In some respects, to be sure, wandering through the jungle bagging monkeys may be preferable to the hard slog of subsistence agriculture.

(APEUni Website / App RA #595)

22. Examination of Domicile

At an early stage in the examination of the domicile of dependency rule in so far as it related to married women it seemed to the Commission that it would be better to examine the whole concept of domicile, particularly as dependent domicile arises in the case of minors (children under the age of majority) and mentally disordered persons as well as in the case of married women.

(APEUni Website / App RA #594)

23. Plato

Plato often explores the father–son relationship and whether a father's interest in his sons has anything to do with how well his sons turn out. A boy's social identity in ancient Athens was determined by his family identity, and Plato often refers to his characters in terms of their parental and fraternal relationships. Socrates was not a family man and considered himself as his mother's son.

(APEUni Website / App RA #592)

24. Children Helping Others

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #590)

25. Colonial Institution

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #589)

26. Aquaculture

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #588)

27. Landscape

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #587)

28. Labor Migration

Most countries are affected by labor migration. In many rural places, the traditional extended family has been undermined by the need for family members to migrate to towns as an economic necessity.

Migration, therefore, presents a major challenge everywhere to social and economic policy.
(APEUni Website / App RA #582)

29. Tidal Energy

Tidal energy, also known as tidal power, is a renewable source of energy and a form of hydropower used to generate electricity from the energy of the tides. Though not currently widely utilized, due to high costs and limited availability, it can be called the energy resource of the future given the current rate of depletion of energy resources.
(APEUni Website / App RA #581)

30. Nature of Reality

In attempts to understand the very nature of our reality, physicists sure have some mind-bending theories. Like what if information is a tangible and fundamental aspect of physical reality itself — alongside matter and energy? Or, alternatively, what if information is the fifth state of matter?
(APEUni Website / App RA #580)

31. Blue Whale

Blue whales are the largest living mammals. Though reports of maximum length and weight vary from one account to another, Antarctic blue whales are known to have reached lengths to 100 feet and weights of over 150 tons before stocks were severely depleted by whaling operations. North Atlantic blue whales may be expected to reach lengths of 80–85 feet.
(APEUni Website / App RA #579)

32. Conscientiousness

Conscientiousness is a fundamental personality trait. A conscientious person is good at self-regulation and impulse control. This trait influences whether you will set and keep long-range goals, deliberate over choices, behave cautiously or impulsively, and take obligations to others seriously.
(APEUni Website / App RA #577)

33. Spanish and French (Incomplete)

Points: Spanish is one of the languages that are most spoken in the United States. ... French is very common in American.
(APEUni Website / App RA #571)

34. Emerald

Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a distinctly green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called "green beryl." If it is greenish yellow it is "heliodor." This color definition is a source of confusion.
(APEUni Website / App RA #570)

35. Delta

As the Delta variant of coronavirus sweeps the U.S. businesses, universities and cities such as New York and San Francisco have introduced vaccine mandates to boost uptake of jabs, but vaccine hesitancy remains high and a cottage industry for bogus inoculation cards has emerged to help people get around the rules.
(APEUni Website / App RA #568)

36. Optogenetics

Optogenetics is a research tool in neuroscience that uses light to alter the activity of genetically engineered light-sensitive nerve cells to better understand the function and behavior of clusters of neurons in animals. Now, a team led by researchers from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology has developed an implantable optogenetic light-emitting device that can be wirelessly recharged.

(APEUni Website / App RA #567)

37. Stale Water

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #564)

38. Hooked Patients

Some of the pain patients may become hooked. Or their meds may find their way to friends or relatives who take them recreationally. Or a prescription opioid user may transition to heroin. Heroin is just another opioid drug, so the brain doesn't distinguish whether it comes from a pharmacy or from a street drug dealer.

(APEUni Website / App RA #545)

39. Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda Triangle is a mythical section of the Atlantic Ocean roughly bounded by Miami, Bermuda and Puerto Rico where dozens of ships and airplanes have disappeared. Unexplained circumstances surround some of these accidents, including one in which the pilots of a squadron of U.S. Navy bombers became disoriented while flying over the area; the planes were never found.

(APEUni Website / App RA #542)

40. Tea Ceremony (B)

Many non-Japanese know a thing or two about traditional tea ceremony, its history, intricacies and religious origins. However, few people outside Japan have a deep understanding of the esoteric meaning of the practice. Indeed, even in Japan, the secret meaning of tea ceremony is little understood except by those who have devoted their lives to the discipline.

(APEUni Website / App RA #539)

41. Bird's Positioning

Birds have a variety of methods by which they are able to find their way across the flyways, year in, and year out. It seems that birds employ different geo-positioning strategies according to the conditions encountered during migration. They seem able to use the position of the sun and stars, the Earth's magnetic field, smells and even landmarks to find their way.

(APEUni Website / App RA #521)

42. Ed Tech (B) (Incomplete)

Points: Today, however, Skinner's heirs are forcing the sceptics to think again (see article). Backed by billionaire techies such as Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates, schools around the world are using new software to "personalize" learning. This could help hundreds of millions of children stuck in dismal classes—but only if edtech boosters can resist the temptation to revive harmful ideas about how

children learn. To succeed, edtech must be at the service of teaching, not the other way around.
(APEUni Website / App RA #513)

43. TV Advertising

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or practice their lines ? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main difference between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults?
(APEUni Website / App RA #479)

44. Economic Depression (Shadowing)

An economic depression is a period of sustained, long-term downturn in economic activity in one or more economies. It is more severe than a recession, which is a slowdown in economic activity over the course of a normal business cycle. Economic depressions are characterized by their length, and by abnormally large increases in unemployment rate.
(APEUni Website / App RA #473)

45. Selective History (Shadowing)

History is selective. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons.
(APEUni Website / App RA #472)

46. Civil War and Lincoln (Shadowing)

The southerners did not accept Lincoln as a president because of certain reasons, based on historical grounds. Southerners wished to protect their rights in the government and become more independent from the north. They considered president elections to be unfair. Moreover, they thought that their own rights will be ignored and limited. All this caused the separation of the southern states and marked the beginning of the Civil War.
(APEUni Website / App RA #467)

47. Source of Funding (Shadowing)

A study found that the research funded by the soft drinks industry had different results from research funded by other sources and went on to suggest that they may have been biased by the research itself. The whole point of the scientific methods is to ensure the research results are not influenced by the source of funding.
(APEUni Website / App RA #463)

48. English Colonies

English colonies emerged along the eastern seaboard for a variety of reasons. People, primarily men, originally migrated to Virginia to find gold and silver to make a quick profit. After it became evident that there were no precious metals in the area, men came to Virginia to start cultivating cash crops like tobacco.
(APEUni Website / App RA #452)

49. Physical Activities

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and

wellbeing. Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of chronic diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults recommends at least 30 minutes of moderate–intensity physical activity, preferably every day of the week, to obtain health benefits.

(APEUni Website / App RA #450)

50. Credit Cards (Incomplete)

Points: credit cards used instead of cash, benefits and problems

(APEUni Website / App RA #448)

51. Sandra Lousada (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #447)

52. Chaplin and Sydney

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #446)

53. Chaplin (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #445)

54. Decisions

These decisions are highly nuanced. Of course we use a lot of data to inform our decisions, but we also rely very heavily on iteration, research, testing, intuition and human empathy. Now, sometimes the designers who work on these products are called “data–driven,” which is a term that totally drives us bonkers. The fact is, it would be irresponsible of us not to rigorously test our designs when so many people are counting on us to get it right.

(APEUni Website / App RA #438)

55. Planet Nine (Incomplete)

Points: Astronomers think planets can exist in orbits far from their star, and propose a two–step process: interactions with the star or inner planets kick it out of the inner system, and then a passing star stabilizes the orbit to keep it bound. Such a scenario could explain the hypothesized 'Planet Nine'

in our solar system. Astronomers have now confirmed that one binary star system, HD 106906, has a planet in a bound, highly eccentric orbit.

(APEUni Website / App RA #414)

56. Electricity Discoveries

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #381)

57. Thesis (B)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #249)

58. Starry Night (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #377)

59. Microscopic Invaders (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #375)

60. Executive Order

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

Both of these actions were in apparent violation of the constitution.

(APEUni Website / App RA #266)

61. Economies of Scale

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #351)

62. Australian Mining Industry

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #346)

63. Tourism

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #327)

64. Father (B)

Every morning, no matter how late he had been up, my father rose at 5:30, went to his study, wrote for a couple of hours, made us all breakfast, read the paper with my mother, and then went back to work for the rest of the morning. Many years passed before I realized that he did this by choice, for a living, and that he was not unemployed or mentally ill.

(APEUni Website / App RA #326)

65. Yield of Plants (Shadowing)

The maximum yield of plants, determined by their genetic potential, is seldom achieved because factors such as insufficient water or nutrients, adverse climate conditions, plant diseases, and insect damage will limit growth at some stage. Plants subjected to these biotic and abiotic constraints are said to be stressed.

(APEUni Website / App RA #319)

66. Colloquialism (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #317)

67. MBA

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #318)

68. Tea Ceremony (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #314)

69. Recycling (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #313)

70. Domestic Division

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #309)

71. Elephant (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #302)

72. Shrimp Farm (Shadowing)

Shrimp farmers used to hold animals in nursery ponds for 30 to 60 days; now they try to move them into grow-out ponds in less than 30 days. This reduces stress on the animals and dramatically increases survivals in the grow-out ponds. Many farms that abandoned nursery ponds have gone back to them, and the results have been surprisingly positive. They're using the old, uncovered, earthen, nursery ponds.

(APEUni Website / App RA #300)

73. Slang (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #79)

74. Brain

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #77)

75. Electric Car (Shadowing)

First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of Engineering spent five months cobbling together bits of plywood, foam and fiberglass to build the ManGo concept car. They developed the specifications and hand built the car. It's a pretty radical design: a four-wheel drive with a motor in each wheel.

(APEUni Website / App RA #294)

76. Semiconductor Industry (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #281)

77. Lenient Parents (Shadowing)

Two sisters were at a dinner party when the conversation turned to upbringing. The elder sister started to say that her parents had been very strict and that she had been rather frightened of them. Her sister, younger by two years, interrupted in amazement. "What are you talking about?" she said. "Our parents were very lenient."

(APEUni Website / App RA #280)

78. Russia (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #278)

79. Choice of Book (Shadowing)

This book is no ordinary book, and should not be read through from beginning to end. It contains many different adventures, and the path you take will depend on the choices you make along the way. The success or failure of your mission will depend on the decisions you make, so think carefully before choosing.

(APEUni Website / App RA #277)

80. Marketing Management (Shadowing)

For any marketing course that requires the development of a marketing plan, such as Marketing Management, Marketing Strategy and Segmentation Support Marketing, this is the only planning handbook that guides students through the step-by-step creation of a customized marketing plan while offering commercial software to aid in the process.

(APEUni Website / App RA #268)

81. Blue (B)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #259)

82. Body Composition (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #163)

83. Vanilla (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #152)

84. Stress

This study tracked about 1,000 adults in the United States, and they ranged in age from 34 to 93, and they started the study by asking, 'How much stress have you experienced in the last year?' They also asked, 'How much time have you spent helping out friends, neighbors, people in your community?' And then they used public records for the next five years to find out who died.

(APEUni Website / App RA #151)

85. Climate Change

This is what needs to happen on climate change: the world needs to put a price on carbon emissions and let the market respond. If politicians pretend this can be done without pain, it will probably result in another five to ten years of pretending to take action.

(APEUni Website / App RA #146)

86. Pluto (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #137)

87. Augustus (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #133)

88. Blue (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #131)

89. Botanic Gardens

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #125)

90. Edison and Tesla

Tesla came over from Graz and went to work for Thomas Edison. Nonetheless Edison offered him a job, promising Tesla fifty thousand dollars if Tesla could redesign Edisons breakdown-prone DC generator designs. The new generator designs were a vast improvement over Edisons originals. Upon completing the job Tesla went to Edison to collect the \$50,000 promised for the task. "Tesla", Edison replied, "you don't understand our American humour." And Tesla was never paid. These two men became arch-rivals.

(APEUni Website / App RA #88)

91. Undesirable Programs (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #86)

92. Material and Non-material

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #60)

93. Free Trade

Free trade is an economic policy under which the government does not interfere with trade. No tariffs are applied to imports or exports, and people are allowed to trade goods and services as they please. Supply and demand dictates the prices for which goods and services sell and are the only factors that determine how resources are allocated in society.

(APEUni Website / App RA #35)

94. Hemisphere (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #28)

95. Yellow (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #26)

96. Smoking Ban

A smoking ban is a public policy that includes criminal laws and health regulations that prohibit smoking in certain public places and workspaces. There are varying definitions of smoking employed in this legislation. The strictest definitions define smoking as being the inhalation of any tobacco substance while the loosest define smoking as possessing any lit tobacco product.

(APEUni Website / App RA #20)

97. Moods

Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on pre-existing, internal information, or focus on new, external information. Positive moods

promote more holistic and top–down processing style, while negative moods recruit more stimulus–driven and bottom–up processing.

(APEUni Website / App RA #9)

98. Akimbo (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #5)

99. Yellow

Yellow is considered as the most optimistic color. Yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers more often in yellow rooms and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color for eyes to take in. So it can be overpowering if overused.

(APEUni Website / App RA #4)

100. Shakespeare (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #2)

101. Lincoln (Shadowing)

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war power to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1)

Repeat Sentence

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

1. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #1513 (Audio Available)
2. Essays and assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1512 (Audio Available)
3. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation. #1488 (Audio Available)
4. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #1487 (Audio Available)
5. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #1451 (Audio Available)
6. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #1450 (Audio Available)
7. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study. #1449 (Audio Available)
8. The current labor force is more competitive than it has been for a long time. #1448 (Audio Available)
9. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value. #1432 (Audio Available)
10. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 (Audio Available)
11. I am available this Thursday afternoon. #1430 (Audio Available)
12. The department determines whether or not the candidates pass. #1429 (Audio Available)
13. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 (Audio Available)
14. The government must try their best to reconstruct the shattered economy. #1427 (Audio Available)
15. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #1407 (Audio Available)
16. It took several hours for the fire brigade to extinguish the blaze. #1330 (Audio Available)
17. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 (Audio Available)
18. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #1315 (Audio Available)
19. Technology is important for the modern world. #1251 (Audio Available)
20. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital. #1227 (Audio Available)
21. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #1230 (Audio Available)
22. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #1229 (Audio Available)
23. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts. #1228 (Audio Available)
24. There is not enough space for me in the car. #1217 (Audio Available)
25. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 (Audio Available)
26. My tutor told him not to repeat the same argument again and again. #1215 (Audio Available)
27. The teacher asked the group to complete the task. #1214 (Audio Available)
28. Building trust is not anything that can be achieved overnight. #1213 (Audio Available)
29. Everyone in this studio burst into hysterical laughter. #1212 (Audio Available)
30. One study asks people to keep daily journals recording their appreciation for their partners. #1211 (Audio Available)
31. Moving up the class ladder also brings unexpected costs. #1210 (Audio Available)
32. Several students raised different examples. #1209 (Audio Available)
33. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 (Audio Available)

34. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. The data infer that further research is needed. #1204 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
38. Put the eggs in the center of the dish, with the vegetables and herbs around the edge. #1203 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
39. The solution when boiled deposits most of its oxide in the meta-hydrate form. #1202 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
40. Mary felt happy when she learned the results of the election. #1201 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
41. **Points:** One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
42. **Points:** ... plan your studies before exams. #1196 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
43. **Points:** The university's student support office provides helps to students with settling ... early years .. #1195 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
44. The head of the department is available by the third day. #1194 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
45. You should return books to the library before ending your term. #1193 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
46. The Economics Faculty building is located on the City Road. #1192 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
47. May the love of those around you help you through the days ahead? #1189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
48. Inflation rose by two percent over this time last year. #1186 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
49. Modern businesses have adapted and been flexible in order to survive. #1181 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
50. There are many people in the USA who are critical of the voting system. #1178 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
51. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #1172 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
52. Please submit your term papers to the general office. #1170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
53. With the development of technology, automation brings a lot of benefits to the US. #1169 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
54. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris. #1149 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
55. My mom made a milkshake with frozen bananas and chocolate sauce. #1146 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
56. I would never feed my dog with commercial dog food. #1143 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
57. The library is deemed too dangerous for children, but there is one child that visits it daily. #1139 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
58. Our university welcomes postgraduate students from all over the world. #1136 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
59. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #1132 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
60. Lecture will be available in audio or video. #1131 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
61. The geography assignments must be submitted by the midday of Friday. #1127 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
62. The website is designed to be highly interactive. #1125 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
63. There are three separate assignments for this module. #1124 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
64. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
65. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes. #461 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
66. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #1115 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
67. **Points:** You may use your student ID ... #1112 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
68. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
69. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108

(Audio Available)

70. It is quite clear that further research is required. #1105 **(Audio Available)**
71. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #1101 **(Audio Available)**
72. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed. #1091 **(Audio Available)**
73. Parking permits can be collected through the student service office. #1090 **(Audio Available)**
74. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #1088 **(Audio Available)**
75. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 **(Audio Available)**
76. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #1084 **(Audio Available)**
77. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 **(Audio Available)**
78. Presentation skills are important to both universities and workplaces. #1082 **(Audio Available)**
79. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 **(Audio Available)**
80. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080 **(Audio Available)**
81. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #1079 **(Audio Available)**
82. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1077 **(Audio Available)**
83. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 **(Audio Available)**
84. Today, I'd like to talk a little bit about the other theories that can explain the variations in climate. #1074 **(Audio Available)**
85. Half of the marks in mathematics are allocated to the correct working. #1071 **(Audio Available)**
86. The development in the information technology has greatly changed the way people work. #935 **(Audio Available)**
87. We can meet in my office after the lecture. #827 **(Audio Available)**
88. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068 **(Audio Available)**
89. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 **(Audio Available)**
90. If you forget your passport, you need to contact the student center. #1065 **(Audio Available)**
91. The renewable energy alternatives were the main aspect of debate during the meeting. #1046 **(Audio Available)**
92. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 **(Audio Available)**
93. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021 **(Audio Available)**
94. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 **(Audio Available)**
95. Professor Gordon just called me a few minutes ago. #1014 **(Audio Available)**
96. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 **(Audio Available)**
97. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004 **(Audio Available)**
98. The library offers group study rooms, so you can work with other students. #999 **(Audio Available)**
99. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts. #980 **(Audio Available)**
100. Please read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #978 **(Audio Available)**
101. I will be in my office every day from 11 to 12. #976 **(Audio Available)**
102. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 **(Audio Available)**
103. Students should take advantages of the internet before attending the lecture. #710 **(Audio Available)**
104. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice. #640 **(Audio Available)**

105. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516
(Audio Available)
106. Any text or references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351
(Audio Available)
107. The health center is situated at the corner of the university behind the library. #569
(Audio Available)
108. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826
(Audio Available)
109. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 (Audio Available)
110. Only those who are over 18 years of age are eligible to open a bank account in our bank. #243
(Audio Available)
111. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both trading partners. #968 (Audio Available)
112. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 (Audio Available)
113. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday. #966 (Audio Available)
114. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #961 (Audio Available)
115. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 (Audio Available)
116. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #955 (Audio Available)
117. You should go to the reception to get your student card. #954 (Audio Available)
118. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 (Audio Available)
119. You are required to submit the assignment before Friday. #949 (Audio Available)
120. We are required to submit the assignment before Friday. #948 (Audio Available)
121. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #945 (Audio Available)
122. Most printers in the library are out of ink. #941 (Audio Available)
123. Is the hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as the explanation of astrophysics? #939
(Audio Available)
124. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938
(Audio Available)
125. I can give you a hand if you need help. #936 (Audio Available)
126. Essays with few or no citations will raise the concern of the lecturers. #887 (Audio Available)
127. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 (Audio Available)
128. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933
(Audio Available)
129. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 (Audio Available)
130. The undergraduate students are taught with a rigorous course in our psychology department.
#928 (Audio Available)
131. The trip for the professional training will start soon, so pack the items before we leave. #927
(Audio Available)
132. The books reserved in the library can be borrowed for up to 3 hours. #920 (Audio Available)
133. The number of bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #918 (Audio Available)
134. The university has a number of travel scholarships that students can apply for. #909
(Audio Available)
135. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907
(Audio Available)
136. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906
(Audio Available)
137. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905
(Audio Available)
138. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 (Audio Available)

139. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #883 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. In 1880, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #134 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building. #853 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. The genetic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #850 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #824 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs. #782 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #775 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives. #768 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. You can only choose one subject from biology and media. #760 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
164. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. I don't understand what the comment of my essay means. #750 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
169. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer. #877 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

172. Fish is for sport, meat is for surviving. #869 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. I've got a tutorial in an hour and haven't had time to prepare for it. #865 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature. #862 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website. #838 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together. #817 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. #804 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
184. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. There are lots of people competing for places in computer courses. #794 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #792 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #786 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. The contest includes both the land history and the human history. #770 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. The Resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table. #754 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #746 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #738 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. The context includes both the land history and the human history. #727 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. #723 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
205. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. #722 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
206. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. You can pay using cash or a credit card. #353 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. It is good for the environment also good for your bill. #382 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

211. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 ([Audio Available](#))
212. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 ([Audio Available](#))
213. All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings. #688 ([Audio Available](#))
214. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected. #669 ([Audio Available](#))
215. Number the beakers and put them away. #665 ([Audio Available](#))
216. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 ([Audio Available](#))
217. What distinguishes him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography. #663 ([Audio Available](#))
218. A lot of people who have up until now been spending money having a good time now need to be more careful with their money. #662 ([Audio Available](#))
219. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659 ([Audio Available](#))
220. Meeting with mentors can be scheduled for students who require additional support. #648 ([Audio Available](#))
221. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647 ([Audio Available](#))
222. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms. #637 ([Audio Available](#))
223. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #635 ([Audio Available](#))
224. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true. #632 ([Audio Available](#))
225. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer. #631 ([Audio Available](#))
226. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #621 ([Audio Available](#))
227. Please explain what the author means by sustainability. #618 ([Audio Available](#))
228. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #614 ([Audio Available](#))
229. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #613 ([Audio Available](#))
230. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here. #609 ([Audio Available](#))
231. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. #313 ([Audio Available](#))
232. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 ([Audio Available](#))
233. Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs? #588 ([Audio Available](#))
234. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 ([Audio Available](#))
235. This lecture was meant to start at 10. #574 ([Audio Available](#))
236. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month. #570 ([Audio Available](#))
237. There are varying plagiarism across different university departments. #565 ([Audio Available](#))
238. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #554 ([Audio Available](#))
239. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #550 ([Audio Available](#))
240. The pharmacy was closed when I went past this morning. #548 ([Audio Available](#))
241. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating. #541 ([Audio Available](#))
242. Students with queries about this term timetables must speak to the tutor immediately. #523 ([Audio Available](#))
243. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture. #521

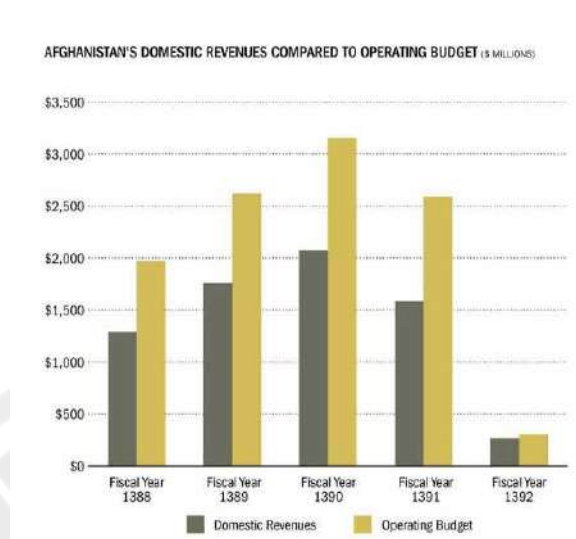
(Audio Available)

244. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. #509 **(Audio Available)**
245. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 **(Audio Available)**
246. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. #496 **(Audio Available)**
247. I think it's a shame that some foreign language teachers were able to graduate from college without ever having studied with a native speaker. #486 **(Audio Available)**
248. I missed yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes? #483 **(Audio Available)**
249. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 **(Audio Available)**
250. Answering such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #466 **(Audio Available)**
251. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 **(Audio Available)**
252. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447 **(Audio Available)**
253. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446 **(Audio Available)**
254. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444 **(Audio Available)**
255. Many students are so scared of writing essays, because they never learned how. #442 **(Audio Available)**
256. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #440 **(Audio Available)**
257. The program depends entirely on private funding. #434 **(Audio Available)**
258. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. #426 **(Audio Available)**
259. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness. #424 **(Audio Available)**
260. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed. #421 **(Audio Available)**
261. I was overwhelmed with too much irrelevant information. #420 **(Audio Available)**
262. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin. #416 **(Audio Available)**
263. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #413 **(Audio Available)**
264. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 **(Audio Available)**
265. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury. #410 **(Audio Available)**
266. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash on my timetable. #401 **(Audio Available)**
267. You can get a student card at the reception. #400 **(Audio Available)**
268. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #398 **(Audio Available)**
269. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 **(Audio Available)**
270. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 **(Audio Available)**
271. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. #390 **(Audio Available)**
272. A study skill seminar is on for the students who require assistance. #387 **(Audio Available)**
273. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall. #384 **(Audio Available)**
274. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 **(Audio Available)**
275. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 **(Audio Available)**
276. The minimal mark for distinction is 75%. #377 **(Audio Available)**
277. I'm glad that you've got it. #375 **(Audio Available)**
278. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. #372 **(Audio Available)**

279. Students are afraid of writing an essay, because they have learned nothing about it. #371
(Audio Available)
280. All filed assignments should have a full list of bibliography. #369 (Audio Available)
281. The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival. #347 (Audio Available)
282. Rules about breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another. #346 (Audio Available)
283. Company exists for money, not for society. #344 (Audio Available)
284. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #342 (Audio Available)
285. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #338
(Audio Available)
286. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #324 (Audio Available)
287. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 (Audio Available)
288. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear.
#322 (Audio Available)
289. The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #321 (Audio Available)
290. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305
(Audio Available)
291. We are not going to accept the assignment after the due date on Friday. #302
(Audio Available)
292. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299
(Audio Available)
293. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in
Europe. #284 (Audio Available)
294. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #283
(Audio Available)
295. Knife and fork should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #280
(Audio Available)
296. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 (Audio Available)
297. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 (Audio Available)
298. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #170 (Audio Available)
299. It is normal to wake up several times each night. #102 (Audio Available)
300. Cities need to invest more money in road systems. #41 (Audio Available)
301. I really don't think so. Scientists should be free to do what they like. #10 (Audio Available)
302. The research looked at the neighborhood cooperative schemes such as community gardens. #6
(Audio Available)

Describe Image

1. Domestic Revenues

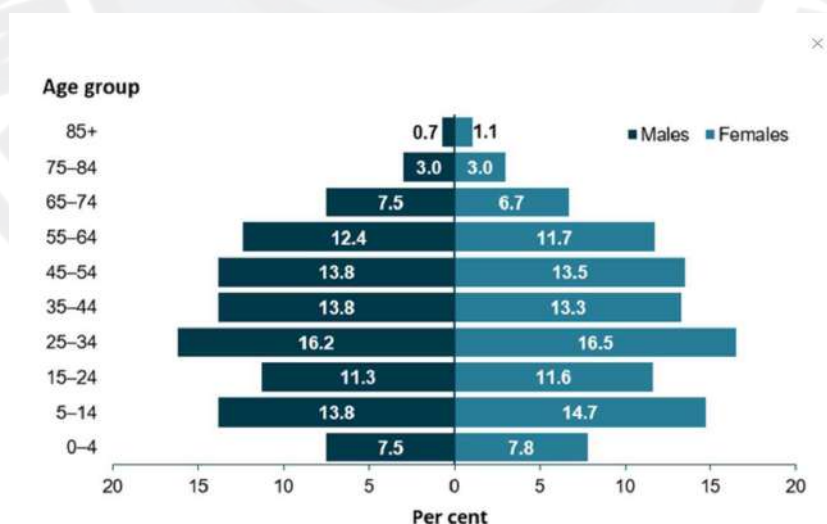


Answer:

The following graph gives information about Afghanistan's domestic revenues compared to operating budget. The items include domestic revenues and operating budget. You can see from this graph that the value of domestic revenues in fiscal year 1389 is around 1,700. You can see from this graph that the value of domestic revenues in fiscal year 1388 is around 1,400, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the value of operating budget in fiscal year 1390 is around 3,100, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of operating budget in fiscal year 1392 is around 300, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #667)

2. Age Group (B)



Answer:

The following graph gives information about percentages by age and sex. The items include age groups, female and male. According to this graph, in male, the value of eighty-five plus is around zero point seven, and that of seventy-five to eighty-four is higher, which is around three. You can see from this graph that the highest value of female is in twenty-five to thirty-four, which is sixteen point five. You can also see from this graph that the value of less than four is seven point eight. In

conclusion, eighty-five plus has the lowest percentage of population in female.
(APEUni Website / App DI #577)

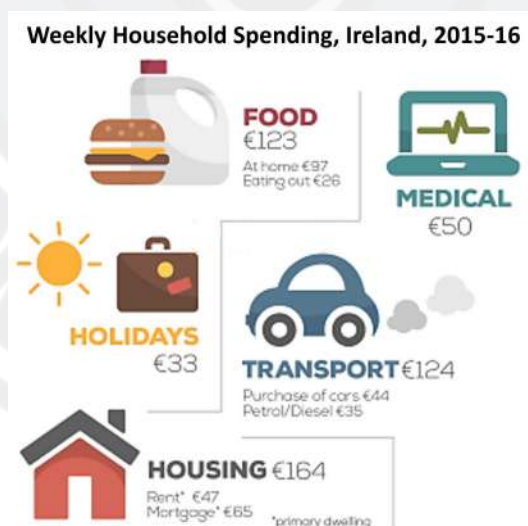
3. European Countries



Answer:

The following graph gives information about Europe. Positions of different countries are displayed on the map. At the central area, there are Austria, Germany, Poland and Czechia. In the left area, there are Ireland and Portugal. According to this graph, the largest country is Russia, which is located on the right side. In comparison, small countries include Denmark and Belgium. In conclusion, there are many European countries shown on the map.
(APEUni Website / App DI #576)

4. Household Budget

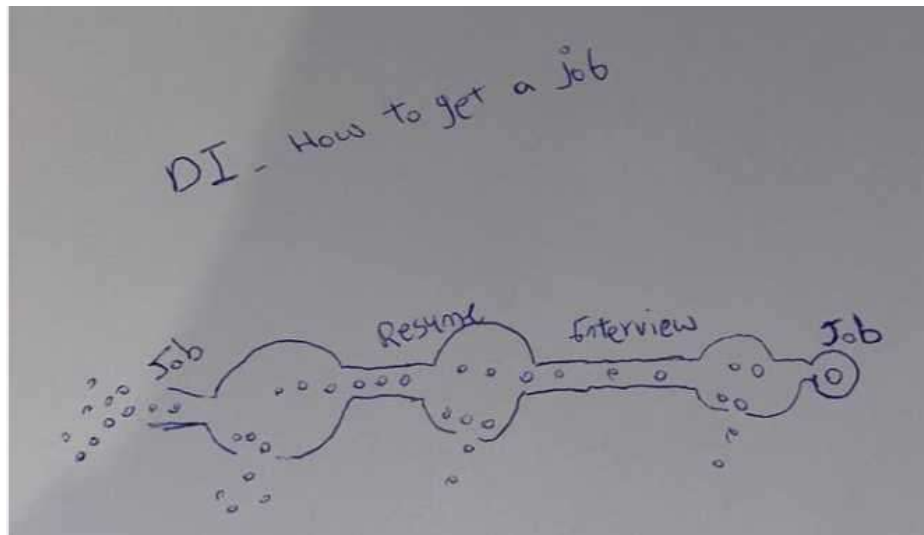


Answer:

The following graph gives information about average weekly household expenditure. According to this graph, the items include food, medical, transport, and holidays. You can see from this graph that the value of food is one hundred and twenty-three. And the value of medical care is fifty. The value of transport is one hundred and twenty-four. According to this graph, the value of holiday is thirty-three. As you can also see that the value of housing is one hundred and sixty-four. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #575)

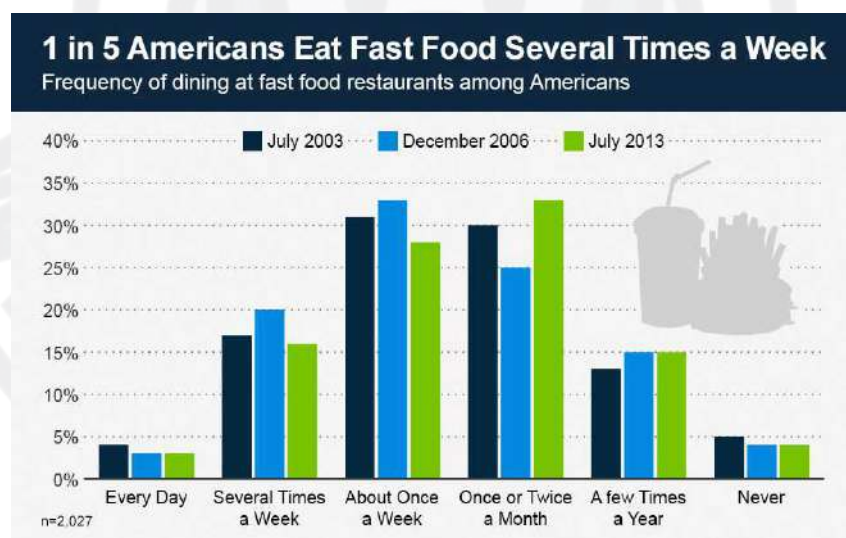
5. Interview



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how to get a job. It shows how the process is done. The steps include resume, interview and job. According to this graph, the first step is to look for information of job wanted. Followed by that, the second step is to submit a resume. You can see from this graph that the third step is to have an interview. You can also see from this graph that the final step is to have the job if having passed the interview. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #574)

6. Fast Food Times



Answer:

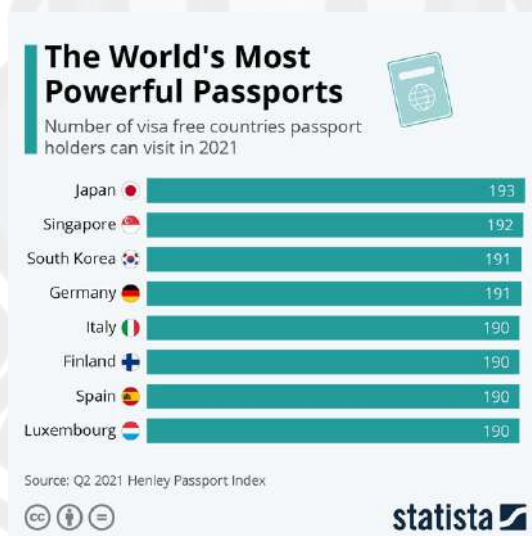
The following graph gives information about fast food times a week. The items include everyday, once a week, and never. According to this graph, in several times a week, the value of July two thousand and three is around seventeen percent, and that of twenty thirteen is lower, which is around sixteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of December two thousand and six is in about once a week, around thirty-three percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of July twenty thirteen is in every day, around three percent. In conclusion, Americans usually eat fast food.

(APEUni Website / App DI #572)

7. Richest Countries

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about which economies are really richest. The items include Switzerland, the United States, and Hong Kong. According to this graph, in Australia, the value of average wealth is around four hundred thousand dollars, and that of Netherland is lower, which is around three hundred thousand dollars. You can see from this graph that the lowest value of median wealth is in Denmark, which is one hundred thousand dollars. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of median wealth is Australia. In conclusion, Switzerland has the highest rank. (APEUni Website / App DI #570)

8. Most Powerful Passports**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the world's most powerful passports. The items include countries' names, their ranks and visa-free countries' numbers. According to this graph, in the first row, the value of Japan is one hundred and ninety-three. And in the second row, the value of Singapore is one hundred and ninety-two. You can see from this graph that the third highest value is in South Korea, which is one hundred and ninety-one. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in Luxembourg, which is one hundred and ninety. In conclusion, Japan has the most powerful passport.

(APEUni Website / App DI #566)

9. GNH

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about Gross National Happiness. Information of different areas are displayed on the map. In the central area, there is a large circle named GNH. There are many small circles surrounding the large circle. According to this graph, these small circles are health, time use, education, good governance, community vitality, living standards, psychological wellbeing and cultural diversity and resilience. And these small circles are respectively red, green, purple, blue, brown, and so on. In conclusion, there are many factors in Gross National Happiness. (APEUni Website / App DI #565)

10. Bermuda Triangle**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about Bermuda Triangle in Atlantic. Information of different areas are displayed on the map. In the central area, there is a light blue triangle named Bermuda, whose points are at Florida peninsula, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda islands. In the left area, there is Gulf of Mexico and Tropic of Cancer runs through it. According to this graph, the largest area is the mainland of America. In comparison, Caribbean Sea is south to Cuba. In conclusion, there are many seas and islands shown on the map. (APEUni Website / App DI #563)

11. Marriage Ratio (Incomplete)

Points: Line chart with a smooth curve. Vertical axis: marriage ratio. Horizontal axis: age. Numbers are

difficult.

(APEUni Website / App DI #277)

12. Plastic Bottle Recycling

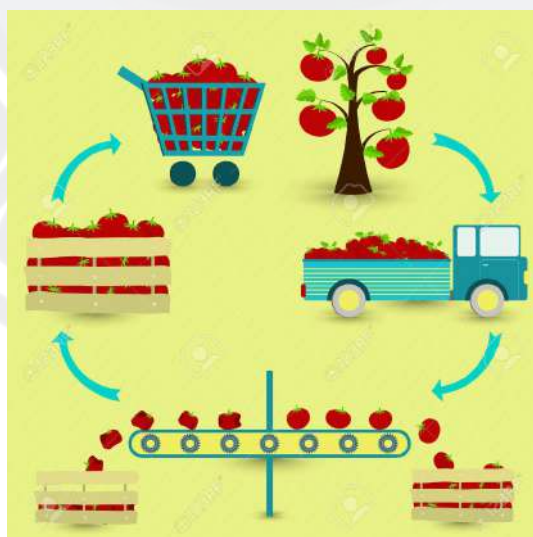


Answer:

The following graph gives information about plastic bottle recycling. The steps include new bottles, refilling, used bottles and plastic processing, and . According to this graph, the first step is newly-produced bottles, which are empty. According to this graph, the second step is to fill the empty bottles with beverage. You can see from this graph that the third step is to open the bottles and drink up it, followed by the forth step is to transport used bottles back to the factory and use them as materials. The final step is the plastic materials turn into new bottles waiting for refilling. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #558)

13. Tomato Processing Cycle



Answer:

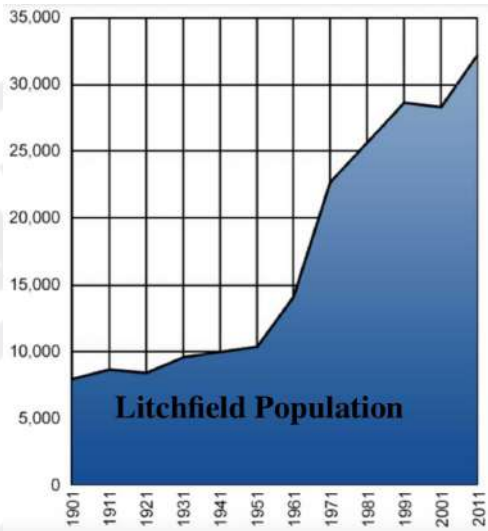
The following graph gives information about how tomatoes come to consumers. The steps include a tomato tree, transportation, filtering, packaging. According to this graph, the first step is the tomato tree, which grows many tomatoes on the branches. According to this graph, the second step is to transport tomatoes by a green truck. You can see from this graph that the third step is to filter bad tomatoes out on a conveyer belt, followed by a crate full of good tomatoes as the fourth step. The

final step is to fill the shopping cart with the good tomatoes for consumers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #557)

14. Cellphone (Incomplete)

Points: A picture roughly like this. Key words: cellphone, kitchen, mobile phone, usage, smart phone, table, person, personal, people.
(APEUni Website / App DI #496)

15. Litchfield Population



Answer:
The following graph gives information about Litchfield population. The horizontal axis is the years, ranging from nineteen o one to twenty eleven. According to this graph, in the year of nineteen eleven, the value is around eight thousand. And according to this graph, in the year of nineteen forty–one, the value is around ten thousand. The highest value is around thirty–two thousand five hundred, which is in twenty eleven. On the contrary, the lowest value is seven thousand, which is in nineteen o one. In conclusion, if this trend continues, the Litchfield population will keep rising in the future.
(APEUni Website / App DI #330)

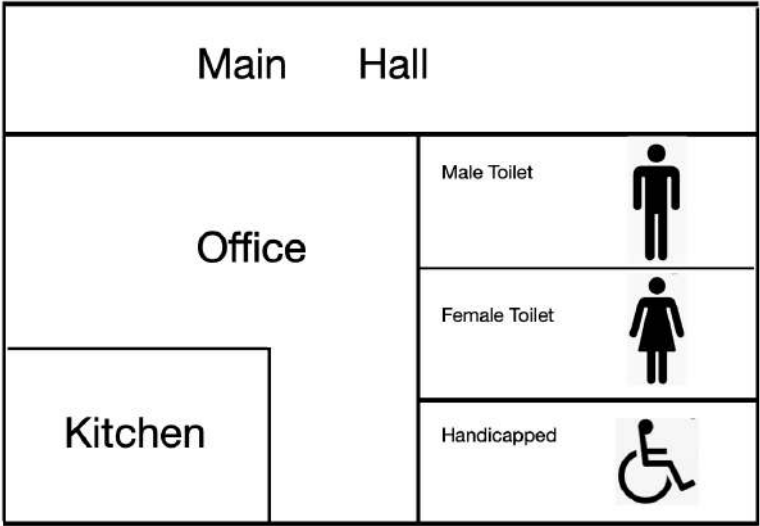
16. Age Group



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the age group. The items include female and male. According to this graph, in eighty plus, the value of female age is around zero point four percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of female age is in one to fifteen, which is fifteen point five percent. You can also see from this graph that the smallest value of male age is zero point eight percent. In conclusion, female and male have the almost same percentage in any age group. (APEUni Website / App DI #556)

17. Main Hall

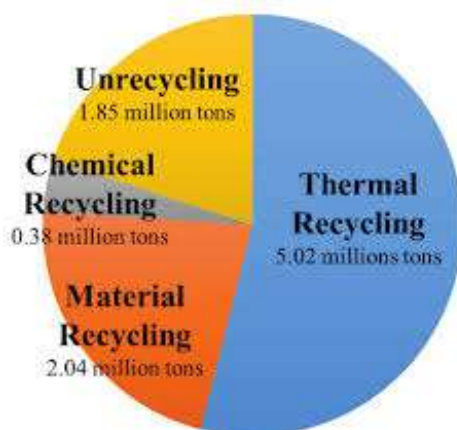


Answer: The following graph gives information about a floor plan. The items include a main hall, an office, a kitchen and toilets. You can see from this graph that there is a main hall, which is in the upper area of the plan. You can see from this graph that there are toilets for males and females, which are on the right of the plan. You can see from this graph that there is a toilet for the handicapped, which is in the bottom right corner with a sign of wheelchair. You can see from this graph that there are a kitchen in the bottom left corner and an office in the middle of the plan. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #553)

18. Stationery Shopping (Incomplete)

Points: Two pictures. The left: in a stationery store, a white woman in pink sweater with her daughter in the arms, and the daughter with a pink bag on the back. The right: the daughter with the bag in the arms and pens in the hand standing in the stationery store alone. (APEUni Website / App DI #552)

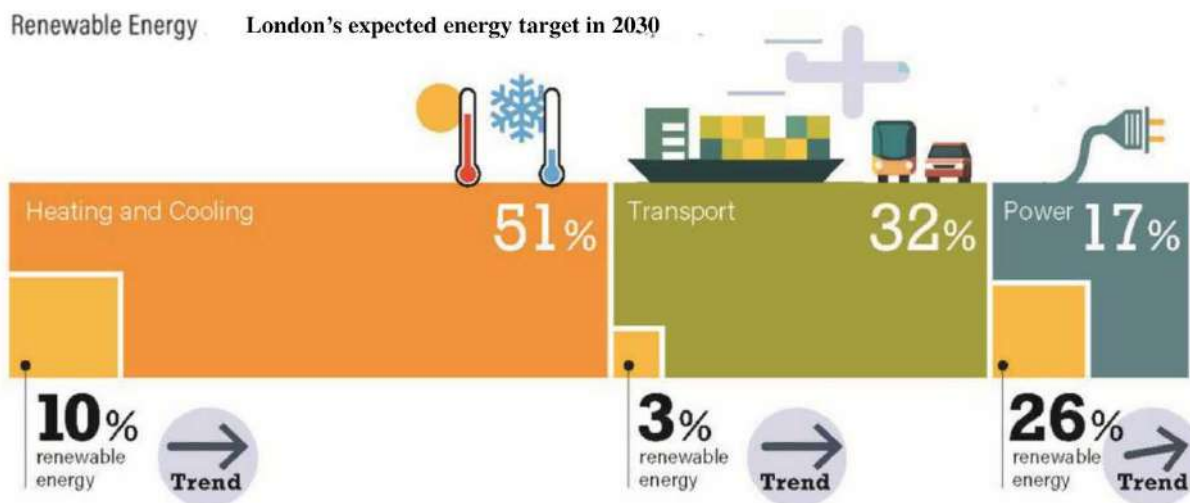
19. Recycling

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about different types of recycling. The items include thermal recycling, chemical recycling, and material recycling. You can see from this graph that, in unrecycling, the value is around one point eighty-five million tons. You can see from this graph that, in material recycling, the value is around two million tons, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in thermal recycling, the value is around five point two million tons, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in chemical recycling, the value is around zero point thirty-eight million tons, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #551)

20. Renewable Energy

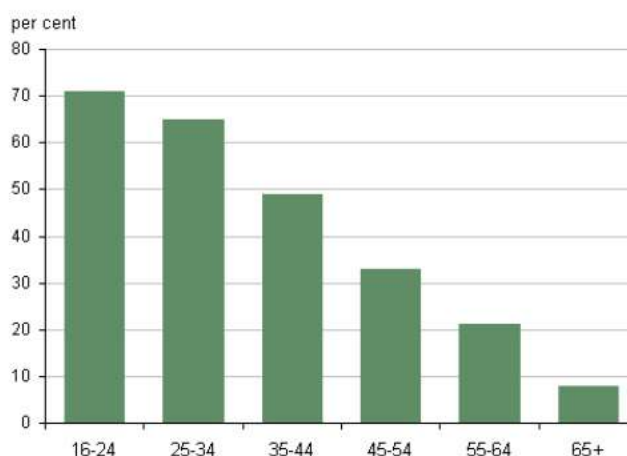
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about renewable energy. The items include heating and cooling, transport and power. You can see from this graph that there are two thermometers in heating and cooling, which is fifty-one percent with ten percent renewable energy in it. You can see from this graph that there are a ship and a plane in transport, which is thirty-two with three percent renewable energy in it. You can see from this graph that there is a plug in power, which is seventeen with twenty-six renewable energy in it. You can see from this graph that there is an arrow below power, which means an increase of the share of renewable energy. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #550)

21. Internet Users

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

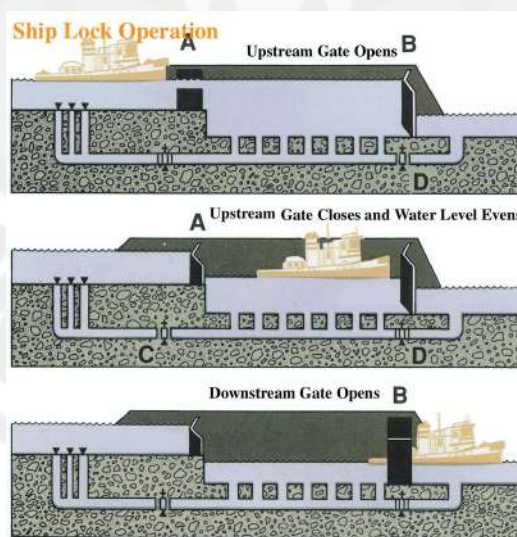


Answer:

The following graph gives information about internet users who accessed via mobile phone. The items include sixteen to twenty-four, fifty-five to sixty-four, and sixty-five plus. You can see from this graph that, in forty-five to fifty-four, the value is around thirty-two percent. You can see from this graph that, in thirty-five to forty-four, the value is around fifty, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in sixteen to twenty-four, the value is around seventy percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in sixty-five plus, the value is around eight percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #549)

22. Ship Lock

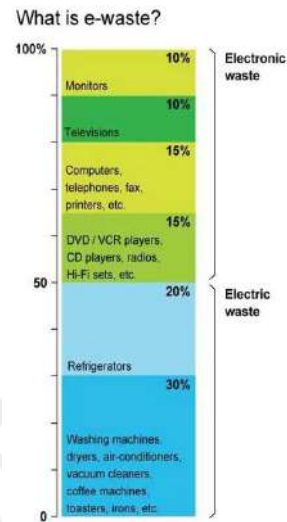


Answer:

The following graph gives information about how a ship lock works. It shows how the process is done. The items include a ship lock, a ship, dams, and pipes under the bottom. You can see from this graph that the first step is that the upstream gate opens and the ship goes into the lock. You can see from this graph that the second step is that the upstream gate closes and the water level evens. You can see from this graph that the third step is that the downstream gate opens and the ship moves out of the lock. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #548)

23. E-waste



Answer:

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

24. Historic Gardens

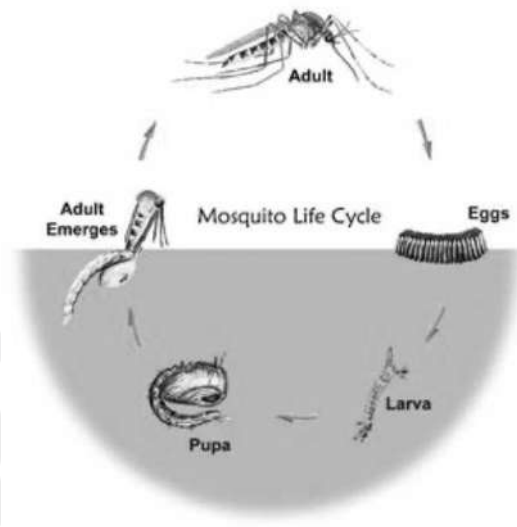


Answer:

The following graph gives information about historic garden noticeboard. The items include icons, characters and background. You can see from this graph that there is a notice board, which is saying 'please respect and enjoy these historic gardens' with black characters. You can see from this graph that there is a notice board, which has three red icons and one green icon on it. You can see from this graph that there are forbidden icons, which say 'no cycling', 'no drinking' and 'no football'. You can see from this graph that there is a permitted activity on the board, which is a guide dog. It's a

beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #543)

25. Mosquito Life Cycle



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the mosquito life cycle. It shows how the process is done. The items include adult, eggs, larva and pupa. You can see from this graph that the first step is the adult laying eggs into water. You can see from this graph that the second step is eggs developing as the larva below the water surface. You can see from this graph that the third step is the larva developing as the pupa. You can see from this graph that the next step is the adult emerging on the water surface. The final step is a new fully developed adult flying out of water. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #372)

26. Ice Thickness

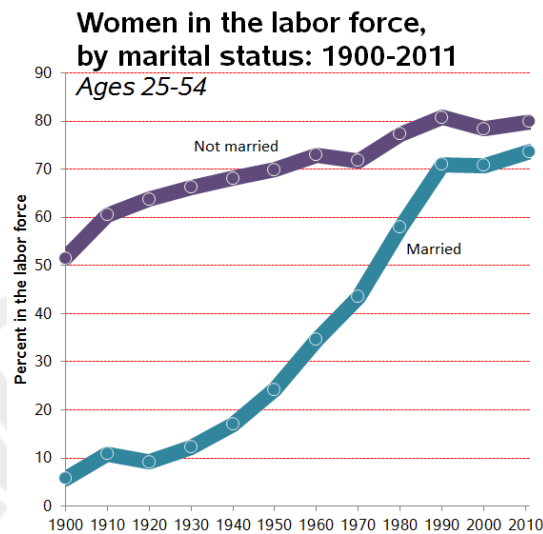


Answer:

The following graph gives information about minimal ice thickness guidelines. The items include an adult, a kid, a car and a truck. You can see from this graph that, in the kid, the value of ice thickness is around four inches. You can see from this graph that, in the sled, the value of ice thickness is around five to seven inches, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in the green truck, the value of ice thickness is around twelve to fifteen inches, which is the highest. You can also see from

this graph that, in the adult, the value of ice thickness is around zero, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #542)

27. Women in Labor Force



Answer:

The following graph gives information about women in the labor force. The items include percentage, years, and marital status. You can see from this graph that, in nineteen twenty, the value of married is around ten percent. You can see from this graph that, in nineteen ten, the value of not married is around sixty percent, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in nineteen ninety, the value of not married is around eighty percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in nineteen hundred, the value of married is around five percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #539)

28. Cities with Population Increase



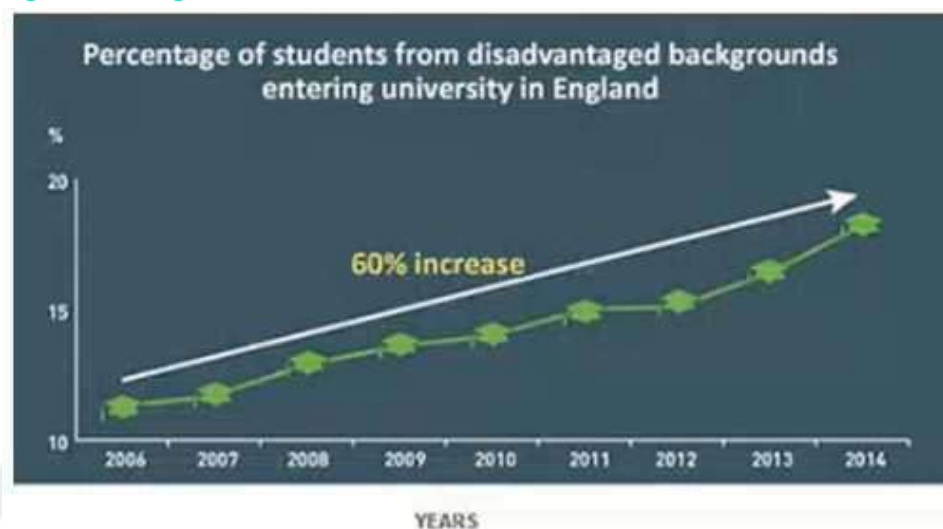
Answer:

The following graph gives information about top US cities with the largest population increase. The items include New York City, Houston, and Los Angeles. You can see from this graph that, in San Diego, the value is around eighteen thousand and seventy-four. You can see from this graph that, in Austin, the value is around twenty five thousand four hundred, which is higher. You can see from this

graph that, in New York City, the value is around sixty–seven thousand, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in Forth Worth, the value is around sixteen thousand three hundred, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #536)

29. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students

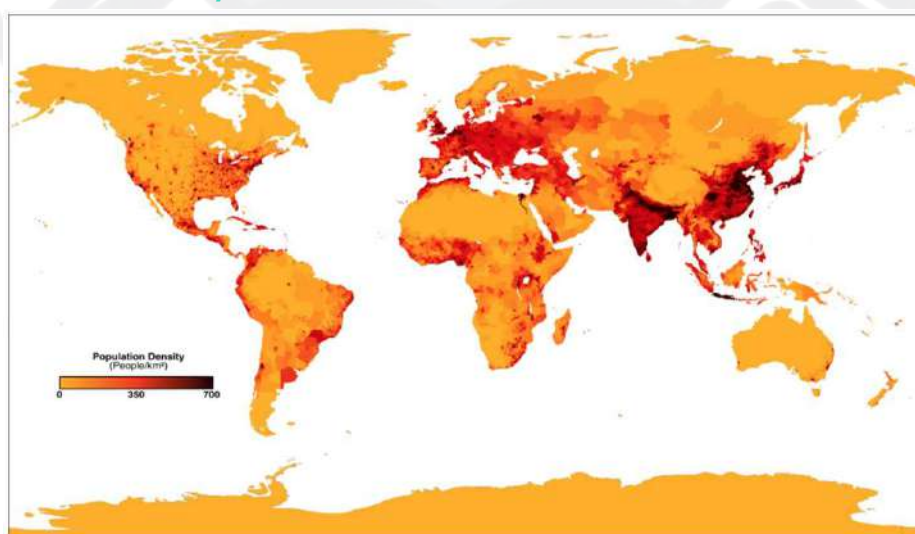


Answer:

The following graph gives information about percentage of students from disadvantaged backgrounds entering university in England. The items include years and student percentages. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and seven is around twelve percent. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and eight is around thirteen percent, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of twenty fourteen is around eighteen, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and six is around eleven percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #526)

30. World Population Density (B)



Answer:

The following graph gives information about world population density. The items include Asia, Africa, America and Europe. You can see from this graph that the values of central Europe and some eastern areas of the United States are around 350 people per square kilometer. You can see from this graph

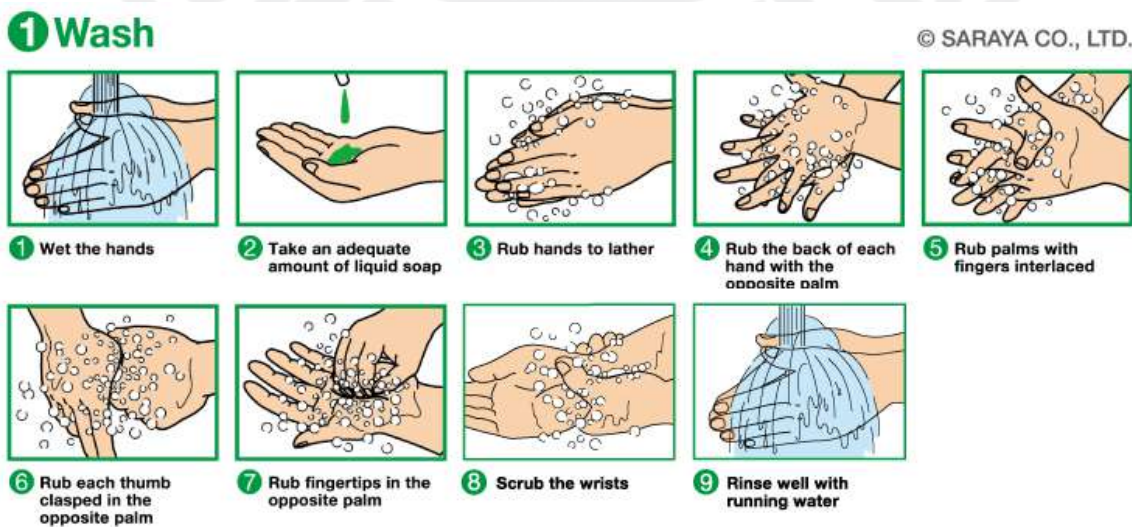
that the values of coastal areas of north Africa, southeast Asia and Turkey are around 400, which are higher. You can see from this graph that the values of eastern China and India are around 700 people per square kilometer, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the values of Antarctic, northern Russia and the inland area of Australia are around 0, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #505)

31. Dining Table



Answer:
The following graph gives information about people at dining table. The items include tableware, table and food. You can see from this graph that there is a brown table, which is made of wood and surrounded by adults and babies. You can see from this graph that there is a lot of tableware on the table, which includes forks and knives. You can see from this graph that there are some drinks, which are water, orange juice and wine. You can see from this graph that there is some salad in a glass bowl, which is in the middle of the table. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #504)

32. Wash Your Hands



Answer:
The following graph gives information about the way hands are washed. It shows how the process is

done. The items include 'rub fingertips', 'rub palms with fingers interlaced', and 'rinse with water', and so on. You can see from this graph that the first step is to wet the hands. You can see from this graph that the second step is to take liquid soap. You can see from this graph that the third step is to rub hands to lather. You can see from this graph that the next step is to rub hand backs. You can see from this graph that the next step is to rub thumbs. The final step is to rinse well with running water. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #503)

33. Personal Protection



Answer:

The following graph gives information about personal protection. The items include a worker, helmets and rubber boots. You can see from this graph that there is a worker wearing a yellow helmet and a pair of brown gloves, who is standing in the middle of the graph. You can see from this graph that there is a pair of goggles on the face of the worker, which protects his eyes. You can see from this graph that there is a pair of earplugs worn by the worker, which protects his ears. You can see from this graph that there is a blue T-shirt worn by the worker, which is under the yellow overall. You can see from this graph that there is a pair of rubber boots worn by the worker, which protects his feet. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #493)

34. Fruits and Vegetables Market

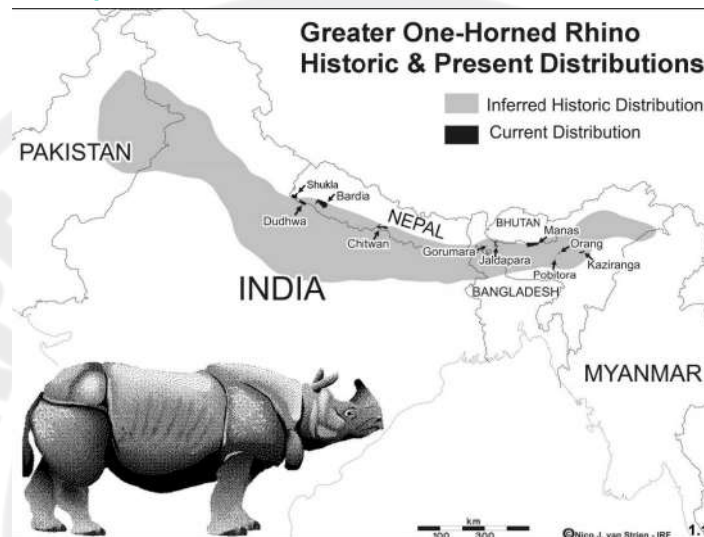


Answer:

The following graph gives information about a fruit and vegetable Market. The items include market stalls, products, traders and customers. You can see from this graph that there are bunches of bananas, which are yellow and piled next to green grapes on the stall. You can see from this graph that there is a woman standing in front of the stall, who is buying some green vegetables, with a black plastic bag on the left arm. You can see from this graph that there are many basins, which are red and blue, and put on the electronic balances. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #466)

35. Rhino Distribution Comparison

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about rhino distribution. The items include Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Nepal. You can see from this graph that there is inferred historic distribution in the north of Pakistan and India. You can see from this graph that there is inferred historic distribution in the south of Nepal and the north of Bangladesh. You can see from this graph that there is current distribution only in some black spots in Nepal and the Northeast of India. You can see from this graph that there is no rhino distribution in Myanmar. In conclusion, the rhino distribution has decreased sharply.

(APEUni Website / App DI #465)

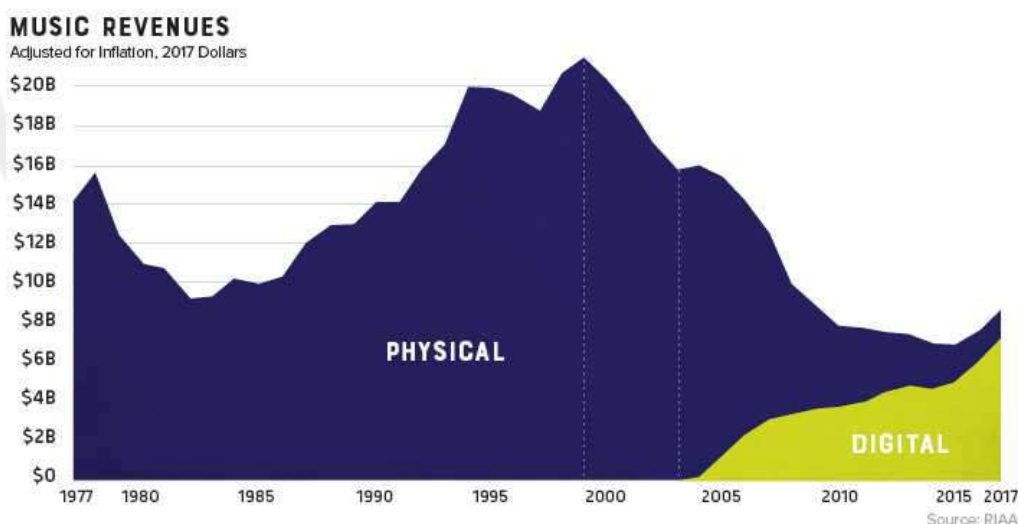
36. Coffee House

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about a coffee house. The items include sale clerks, customers and the counter. You can see from this graph that there is a coffee house, which is bright with sunshine through big windows. You can see from this graph that there is a female sales clerk in white and black, who is smiling and taking a customer's order on an Ipad. You can see from this graph that there is a male customer, who is wearing glasses with black rims and a blue T-shirt. You can see from this graph that there are some coffee facilities including cabinets and coffee makers, which are behind the sale clerks. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #464)

37. Music Revenues

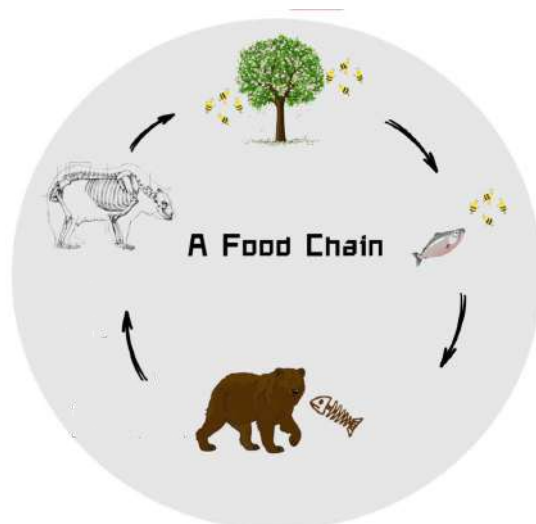
**Answer:**

The following line chart gives information about music revenues by dollars from 1977 to 2017. According to the line chart, the blue area means the physical revenue, which drops from sixteen billion in nineteen seventy eight to nine billion in nineteen eighty two, before reaching the highest point, twenty two billion in two thousand. Then the green area means the digital revenue, which rises from zero in two thousand and five to seven billion in twenty seventeen. In conclusion, we can find the physical revenue is always higher than the digital revenue. The following graph gives information about music revenues by dollars from 1977 to 2017. The items include physical revenue in blue and digital revenue in green. You can see from this graph that, in physical revenue, the value of nineteen seventy

eight is around sixteen billion. You can see from this graph that, in physical revenue, the value of two thousand is around twenty two billion, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in digital revenue, the value of two thousand and five is around zero, which is the lowest. You can see from this graph that, in digital revenue, the value of twenty seventeen is around seven billion, which is the highest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #252)

38. A Food Chain

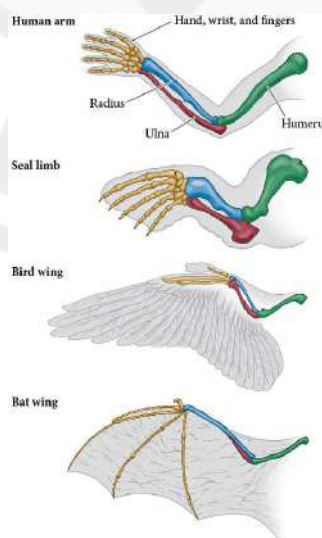


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #463)

39. Upper Arms (B)



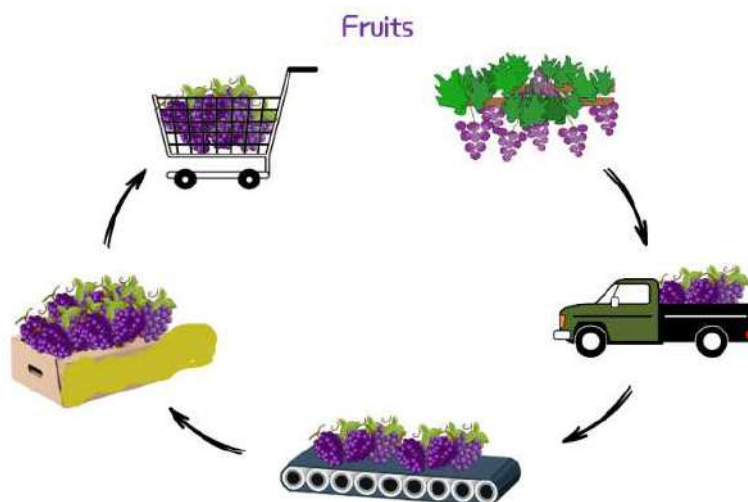
Answer:

The following graph gives information about different species' upper limbs. The items include human arm, seal limb, bird wing, and bat wing. You can see from this graph that, in human, hand, wrist and

fingers are smaller than those in seal limb. You can see from this graph that, in bird wing, radius and ulna are thin and short. You can see from this graph that, in bat wing, humerus is thinner than that in seal limb. You can see from this graph that, in bat wing, there is a wing membrane connecting fingers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #461)

40. Grape Fruits



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how the fruits grapes come to customers. According to the graph, the first step is purple grapes ripening on the vine, followed by the second step, in which the grapes are loaded onto a truck and transported. After that, the third step is the grapes conveyed on a conveyor belt, followed by the fourth step, in which the grapes are stowed into a brown paper box as its package. The final step is the grapes loaded in a cart, which means the grapes reach customers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #449)

41. South American Rainforest



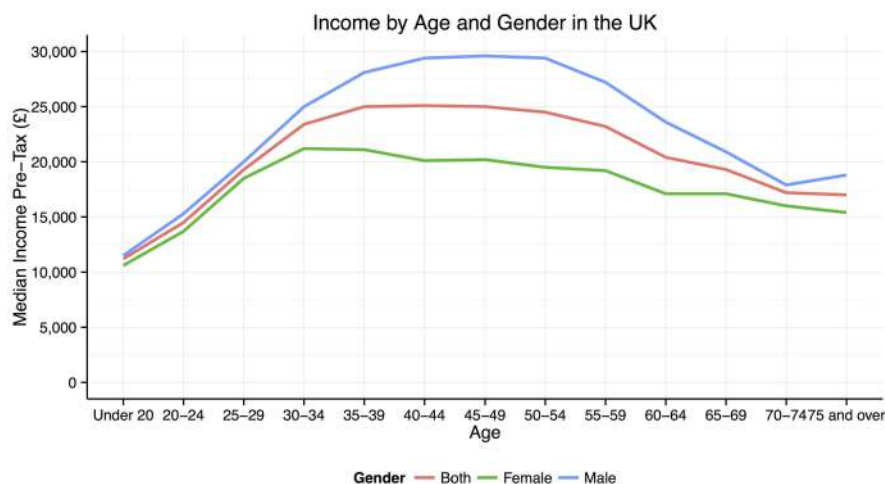
Answer:

The following graph gives information about the rain forest distribution in South America. According to this graph, the largest part of rain forest is in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Suriname, which is tropical rain forest, coloured with light green. We can also see a narrow, long stretch of tropical rain

forest lying along the eastern coast of South America, next to Atlantic Ocean. And another stretch is located along the northwest coast of South America, next to Pacific Ocean. We see temperate rain forests in Chile, the southmost area of South America, coloured with dark green. In conclusion, this is an informative map.

(APEUni Website / App DI #448)

42. UK Income by Age&Gender

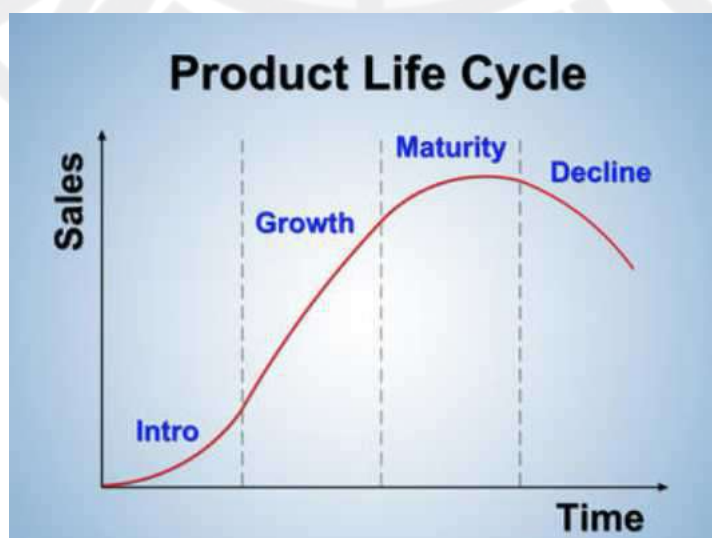


Answer:

The following line chart gives information of median pre-tax income by age and gender in the UK. According to the graph we can see three lines, in which the blue one is male, the red one both, and the green one female. We can see male rises from 12 thousand at under 20, reaches the highest point of 30 thousand at 45 to 49, and falls to the lowest point of 18 thousand at 70 to 74. We can also see female rises from 11 thousand, reaches the highest point of 21 thousand at 30 to 34, and falls to the lowest point of 15 thousand at and over. Finally both reaches the highest point of 25 thousand at 35 to 39, and falls to the lowest point of 17 thousand at and over. In conclusion female is the lower than both, with both lower than male.

(APEUni Website / App DI #432)

43. Product Life Cycle



Answer:

This line chart gives the information about product life cycle, in which sales vary in different periods of

time. There are four phases in the line chart, which are intro, growth, maturity and decline. In intro, sales rise from zero, followed by growth, in which sales keep rising. In maturity, sales reach the highest point, and then in decline, sales begin to drop gradually. In conclusion, this line chart gives very thorough information about product life cycle.

(APEUni Website / App DI #430)

44. Computer Then and Now



Computers then and now

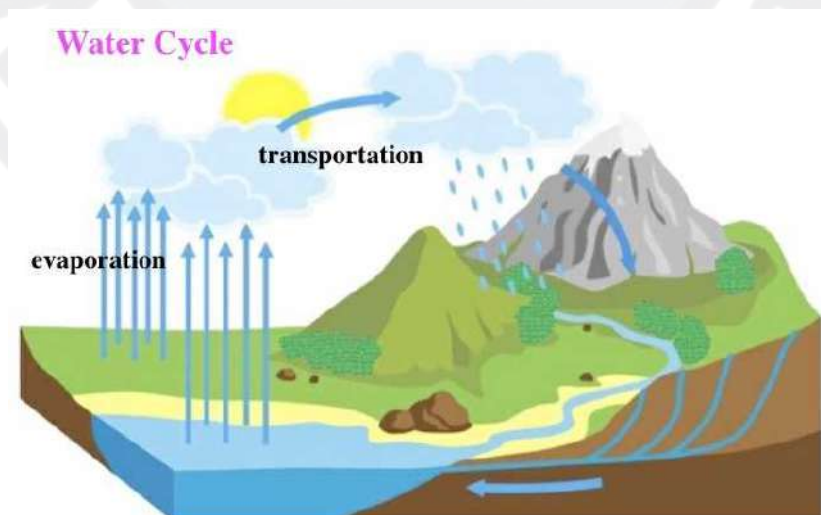


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #428)

45. Water Cycle



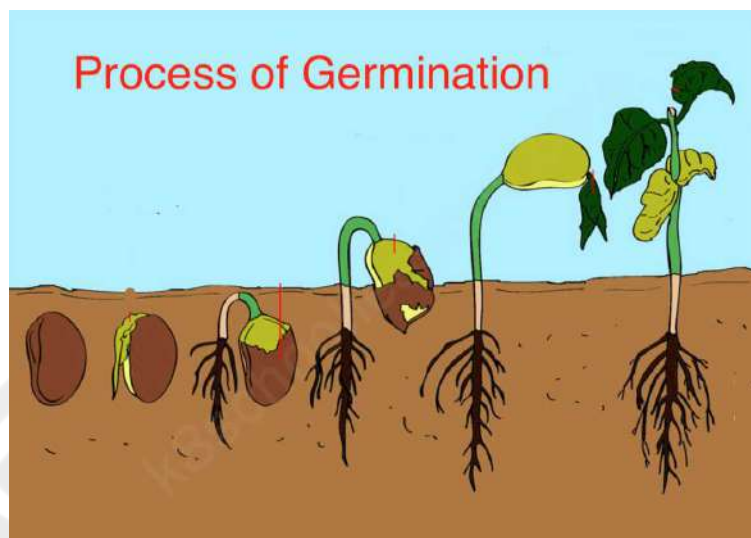
Answer:

The following graph gives information about water cycle in nature. It shows how the process is done. The steps include evaporation, transportation, precipitation and surface run-off. According to this graph, the first step is evaporation in the sun, with water forming clouds into the sky from the blue sea. The second step is clouds' transportation into the sky above green and grey mountains, followed

by the third step of precipitation, in which water forms surface run-offs. The final step is surface run-offs going to the sea. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #423)

46. Germination

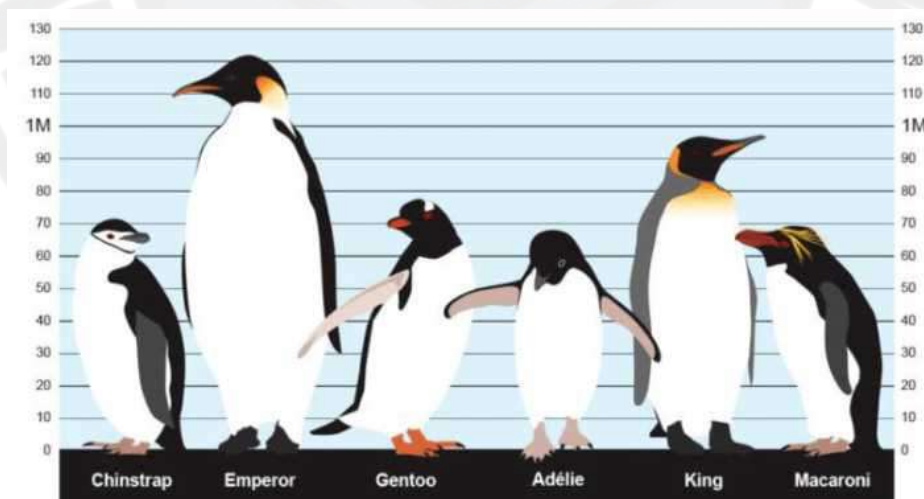


Answer:

This picture gives information about the process of germination. In the first step, a seed is buried in the soil, before it develops its green embryo in the second step. In the third step, the seed coat begins to peel off and the black root begins to grow. After that, the light green cotyledon can be seen and the seed rises from the soil. Finally, the dark green foliage leaves grow. In conclusion, this picture tells how a seed grows.

(APEUni Website / App DI #421)

47. Penguin

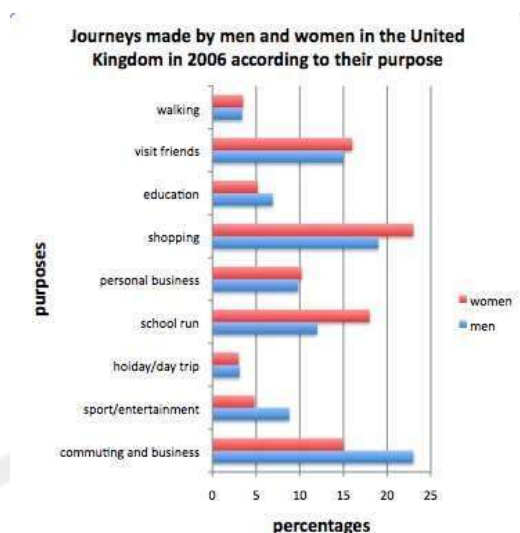


Answer:

The following graph gives information about heights of penguins. According to this graph, emperor is the tallest, which is about 1.2 meters tall. After that, the second tallest penguin is king, which is about 1 meter. The third tallest penguin is gentoo, then chinstrap and macaroni. The smallest penguin is adélie, which is less than 0.7 meter tall. In conclusion, this graph compares the heights of several kinds of penguin.

(APEUni Website / App DI #409)

48. Journeys in the UK



Answer:

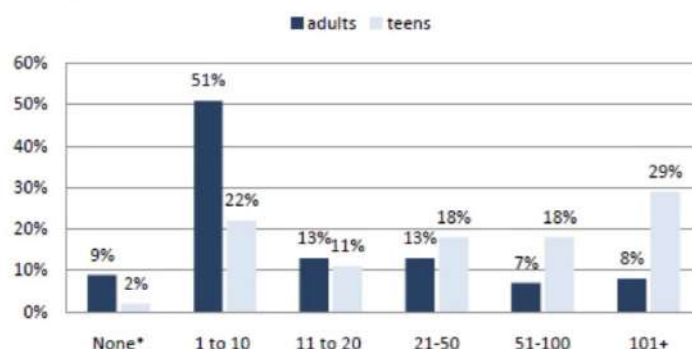
The following graph gives information about journeys made in the UK in 2006 according to their purpose. The items include walking, education, shopping, personal business, school run, day trip, sport, entertainment, and commuting. According to this graph, in walking, the value of men and women are around 4%. You can see from this graph that the highest value of women is in shopping, which is 23%, and the highest value of men is in commuting and business, which is 23%. In conclusion, men and women have the lowest value in holiday and day trip, which around 3%.

(APEUni Website / App DI #407)

49. Number of Texts

Adults vs. Teens: Number of texts on a typical day

Based on cell phone users who text



Answer:

The following graph gives information about adults versus teens, number of texts on a typical day. The items include None, one to ten, eleven to twenty, twenty-one to fifty and one hundred and one plus. You can see from this graph that, in None, the value of adults is around 9%. You can see from this graph that, in None, the value of teens is around 2%, which is lowest. You can see from this graph that, in one to ten, the value of adults is around 51%, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that, in eleven to twenty, the value of teens is around 11%, which is the second lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #397)

50. Auditorium

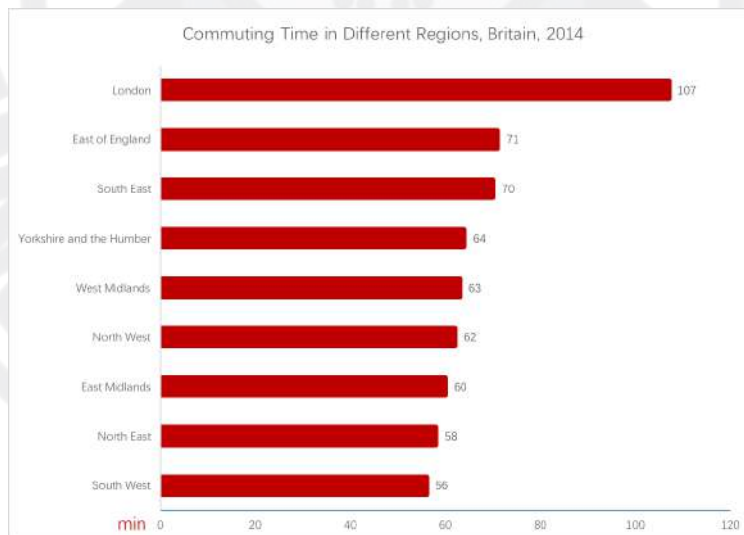


Answer:

The following graph gives information about an auditorium. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, there are seven columns of seats, which are red. Followed by that, there is a small dais standing in front of the seating area. You can see from this graph that the indoor lighting is very bright. You can also see from this graph that there is a big and white projection screen behind the dais. There are six windows in the walls. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #394)

51. Commuting Time

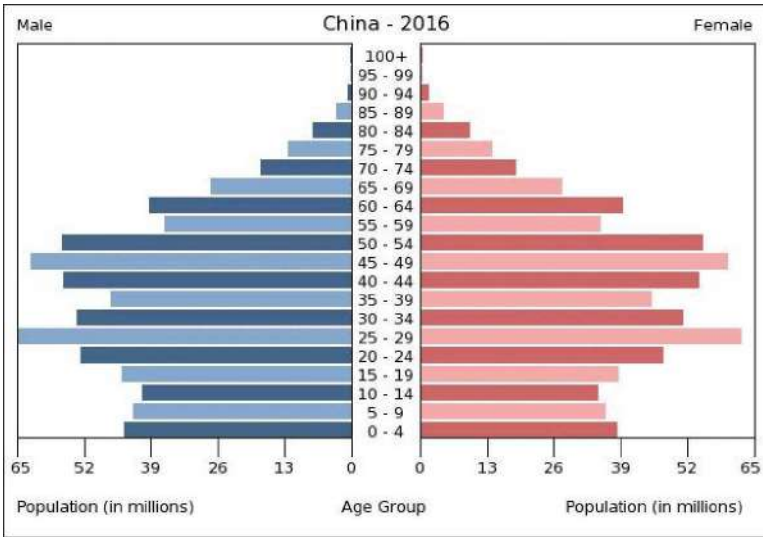


Answer:

The following graph gives information about commuting time in different regions in Britain, 2014. The items include London, Yorkshire, South east, North west, and South west. According to this graph, in London, the value of the commuting time is around 107 minutes, which is the highest value. You can see from this graph that the second highest value of the commuting time is in East of England, which is 71. The lowest value of commuting time is in South west, which is around 56. In conclusion, London has the highest value of commuting time.

(APEUni Website / App DI #350)

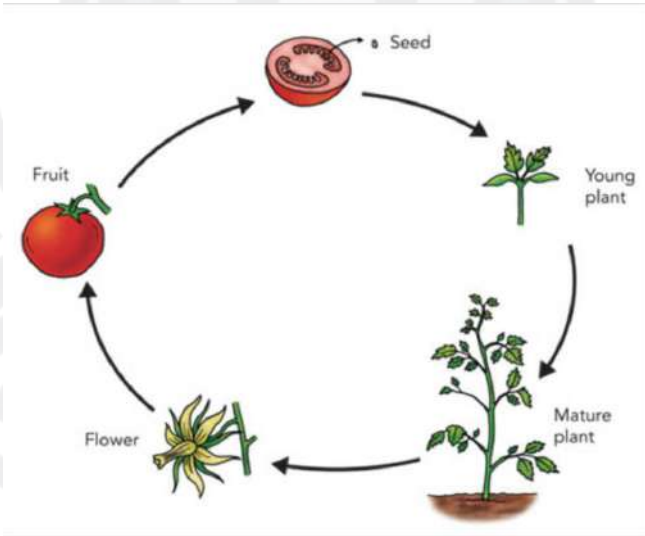
52. China Age Group



Answer:

The following graph gives information about age group in China. The items include male, female, age group, and the population. According to this graph, in male, the population of age from 20 to 24 is around 52 million, and that of age from 0 to 4 is lower, which is around 45 million. You can see from this graph that the highest population of age from 80 to 84 is in female, which is around 10 million. You can also see from this graph that the lowest population of age from 90 to 94 is in male, which is around 0.5 million. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #338)

53. Tomato Life Cycle



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how a tomato seed can become a tomato plant. It shows how the process is done. The steps include tomato seed, a young plant, a mature plant, a flower, and a fruit. According to this graph, the first step is tomato seed, which is in a tomato fruit cut in half. According to this graph, the second step is to become a young tomato plant, which is green. You can see from this graph that the third step a mature tomato plant with green leaves rooted in brown soil, followed by a flower as the fourth step. The final step is a red fruit that comes out of the flower, and the cycle will start over. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #337)

54. Green Bin Program

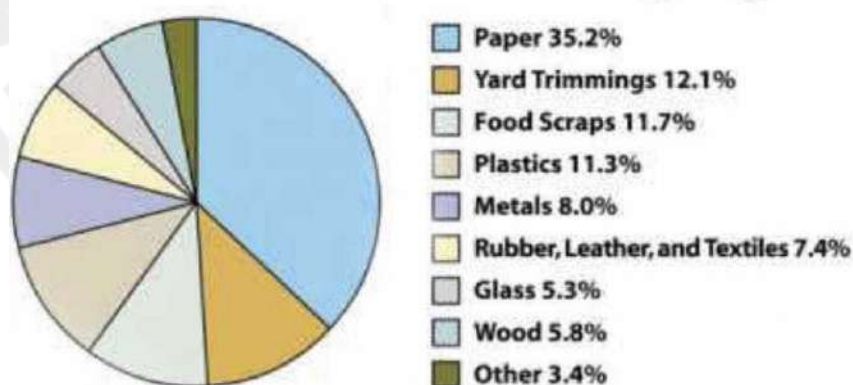
**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #318)

55. Waste Generation

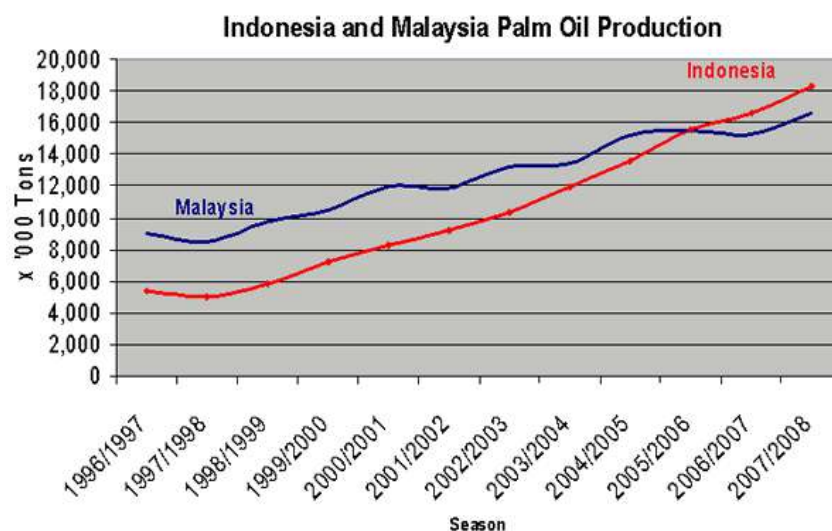
2003 Total Waste Generation— 236 Million Tons (before recycling)

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the total waste generation in 2003 before recycling. The items include paper, yard trimmings, food scraps, plastics, metals, glass, wood, and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of food scraps is around 11.7%, and that of plastics is lower, which is around 11.3%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is paper, which is around 35.2%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is other, which is around 3.4%. In conclusion, paper has the highest proportion of total waste generation in 2003.

(APEUni Website / App DI #313)

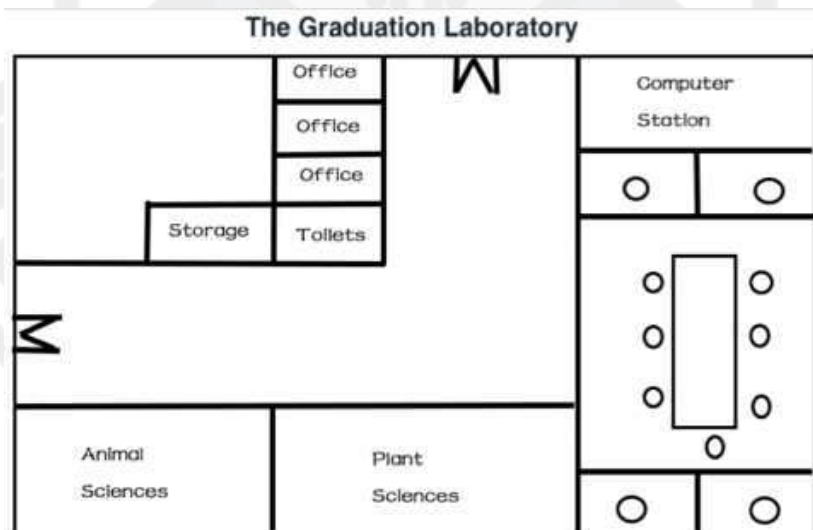
56. Palm Oil Production



Answer:

The following line chart gives information about palm oil production of Indonesia and Malaysia. According to the line chart, we can see the red line of Indonesia rises from the lowest point, about 5 million tons in 1997/1998, to the highest point, about 18 million tons in 2007/2008. We can also see the blue line of Malaysia rises from the lowest point, about 8.5 million tons in 1997/1998, to the highest point, about 16 million tons in 2007/2008. And Malaysia is always higher than Indonesia until 2005/2006. After that, Indonesia is higher than Malaysia. In conclusion, this chart is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #308)

57. Laboratory Plan

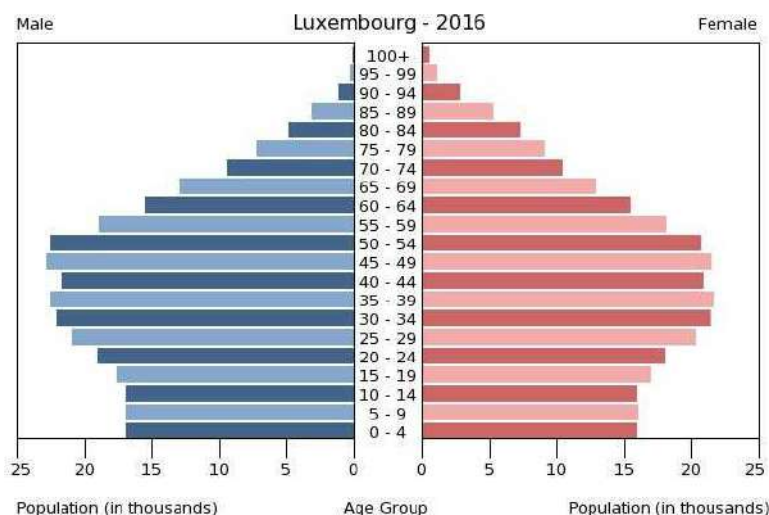


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the graduation laboratory. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. At the central area, there are storage and toilets. At the left area, there are animal sciences. According to this graph, the largest area is plant sciences. In comparison, the smallest area is office. In conclusion, there are computer station and meeting room shown on the map.

(APEUni Website / App DI #301)

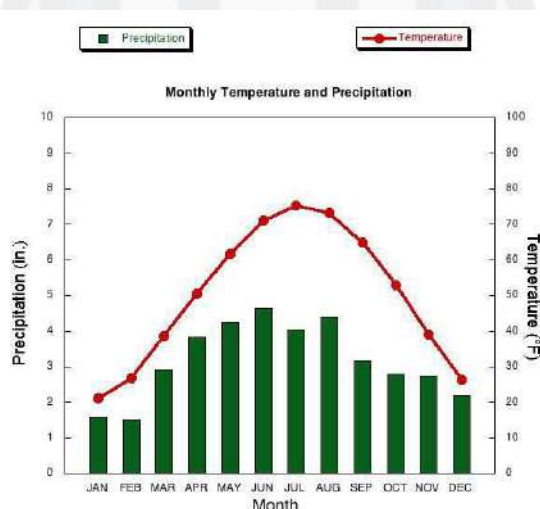
58. Luxembourg Age Group

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #293)

59. Temperature and Precipitation

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the monthly temperature and precipitation. The data on precipitation and temperature are displayed. According to this graph, the highest value is the temperature of 70 degree, which is in July. On the contrary, the lowest value is the temperature of 20 degree, which is in January. You can see from this graph that the largest proportion is precipitation of 5 inch, which is in June. You can also see from this graph that the smallest proportion is precipitation of 1 inch, which is in February. In conclusion, June has the highest number of precipitation.

(APEUni Website / App DI #286)

60. Closed-loop Recycling

How Dell does closed-loop recycling



Answer:

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

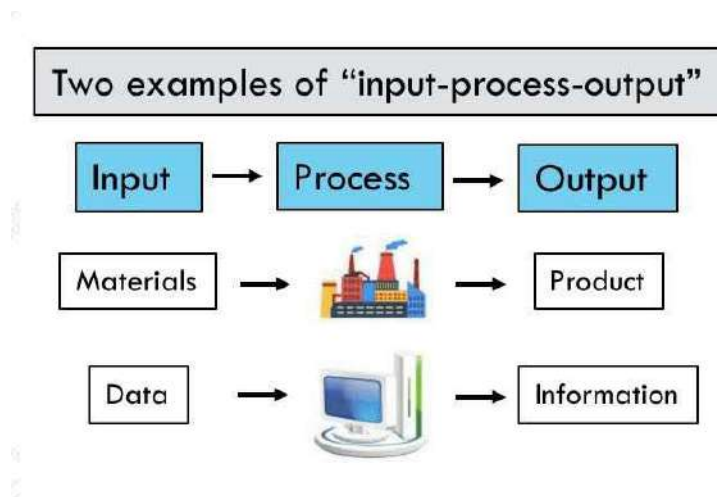
61. Teaching Career

Teaching as a career	
Final year students who want to be a teacher	1%
Graduate students working in teaching	7%
Employed in teaching field	95%

Answer:

The following graph gives information about teaching as a career. The items include final year student who wants to be a teacher, graduate students working in teaching, employed in the teaching field. According to this graph, the value of final year students who want to be a teacher is around 1%. And the value of graduate students working in teaching is around 7%, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in employed in the teaching field, which is around 95%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in final year students who want to be a teacher, which is around 1%. In conclusion, employed in the teaching field has the highest teaching as a career.
(APEUni Website / App DI #209)

62. Input and Output

**Answer:**

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

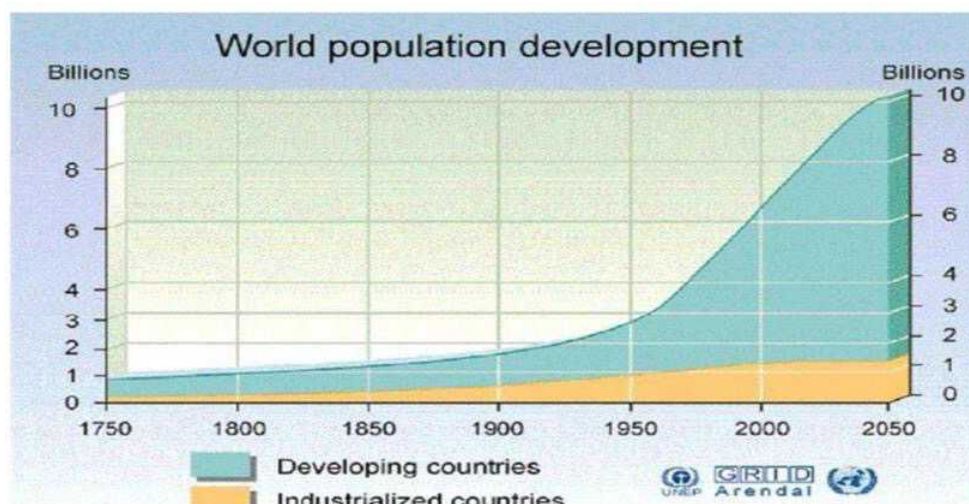
(APEUni Website / App DI #163)

63. Desalination**Answer:**

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

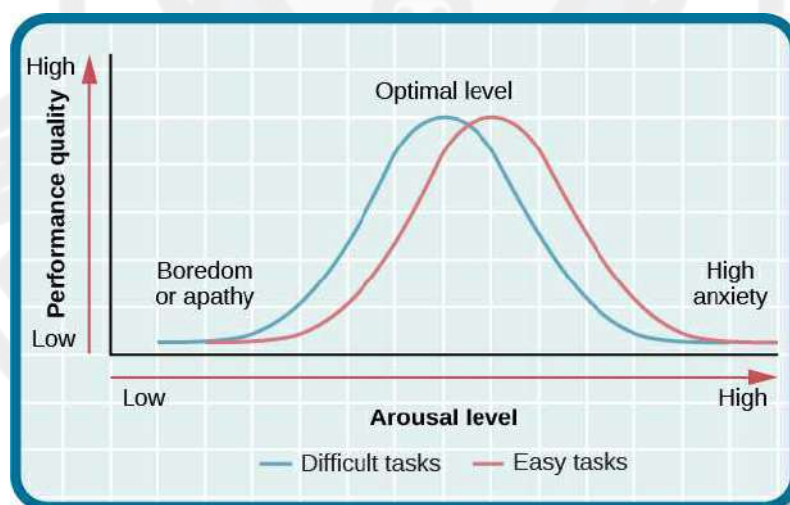
(APEUni Website / App DI #156)

64. World Population Development

**Answer:**

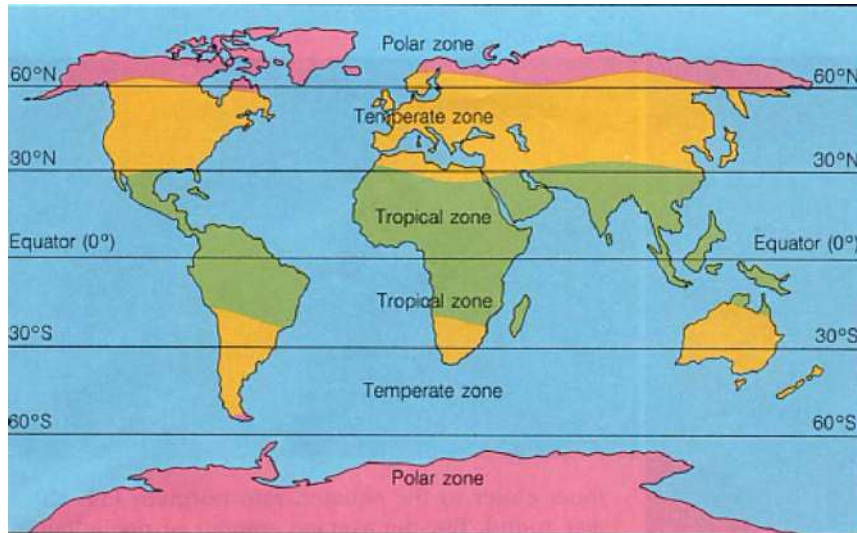
The following graph gives information about world population development from 1750 to 2050 in developing and industrialized countries. From the graph we can see that the population in developing countries has remained stable in 1 billion from 1750 to 1900, after that it witnessed a dramatic increase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

(APEUni Website / App DI #79)

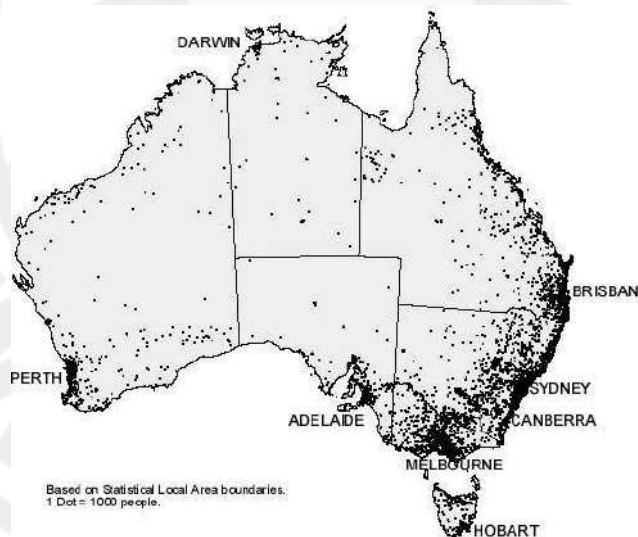
65. Arousal Level**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the relationship between arousal level and performance quality. The blue line represents the difficult tasks, and the red line represents the easy tasks. It is clear that when the arousal level and performance quality start at a low level, boredom or apathy. Then difficult tasks reach the highest point called the optimal level earlier than easy tasks. After that the two lines drop to the lowest point called high anxiety. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

66. Climate Zones

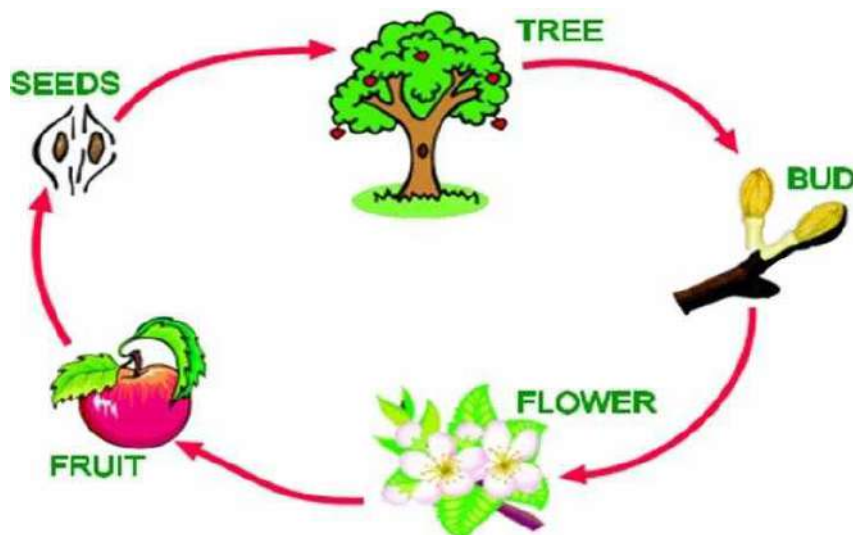
**Answer:**

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

67. Australian Population Density 1**Answer:**

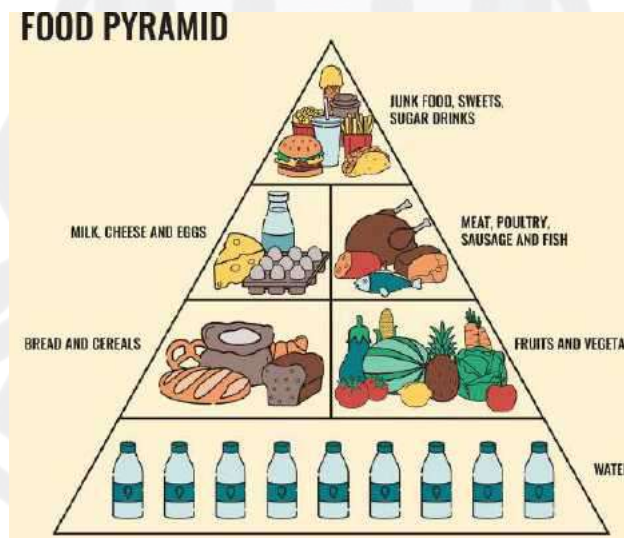
The following graph gives information about the Australian population density. Data of different areas are displayed on the map, based on statistical local area boundaries, with one dot equal to one thousand people. According to this graph, the most densely populated cities are Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne which are located in southeast coast, followed by eastern Australia's Brisbane, southern Australia's Adelaide, Hobart, western Australia's Perth, northern Australia's Darwin. In comparison, the most sparsely populated areas are the vast outback in the middle of the continent. In conclusion, the most highly populated areas are in the southeast coast. (APEUni Website / App DI #33)

68. Apple Life Cycle 1

**Answer:**

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

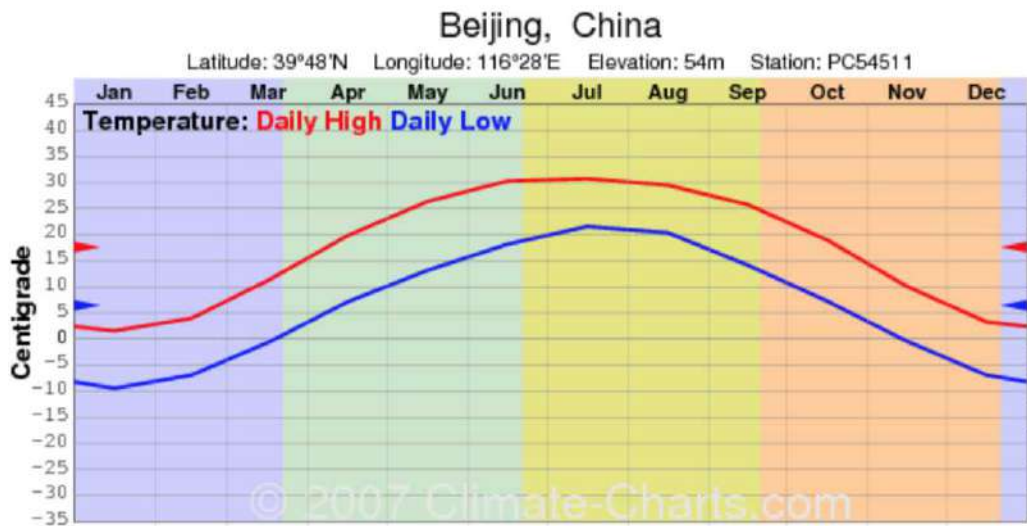
(APEUni Website / App DI #541)

69. Food Pyramid**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #538)

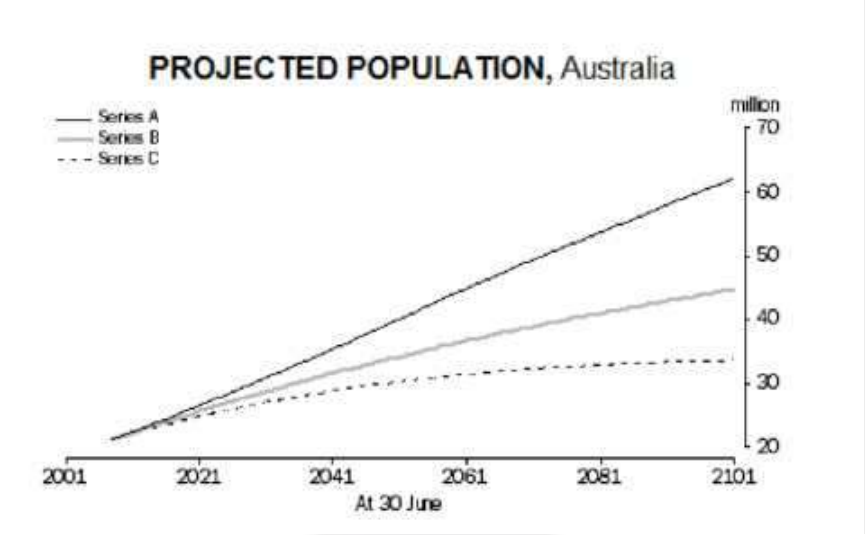
70. Beijing Weather



Answer:

The following graph gives information about temperate of Beijing, China. The items include daily high and daily low throughout the year. You can see from this graph that, in daily high, the value of January is around 1 degree centigrade. You can see from this graph that, in daily high, the value of July is around 30 degrees centigrade, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that, in daily low, the value of July is around 22 degrees centigrade, which is lower. You can see from this graph that, in daily low, the value of December is around minus 10 degrees centigrade, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #535)

71. Projected Population

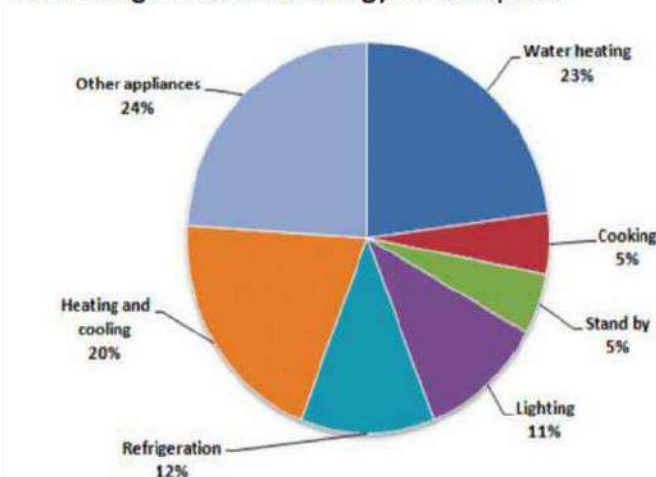


Answer:

The line chart shows the projected population in Australia in millions. .According to the chart, the series A has increased dramatically from 20 in 2001 to 65 in 2101. Following that, series B has increased moderately from 20 to 45, from 2001 to 2101. However, series C has increased slowly from 20 to 35 over the same period. In conclusion, the projected population in Australia is expected to increase in the coming years.
(APEUni Website / App DI #533)

72. Household Energy

The Average Household Energy Consumption

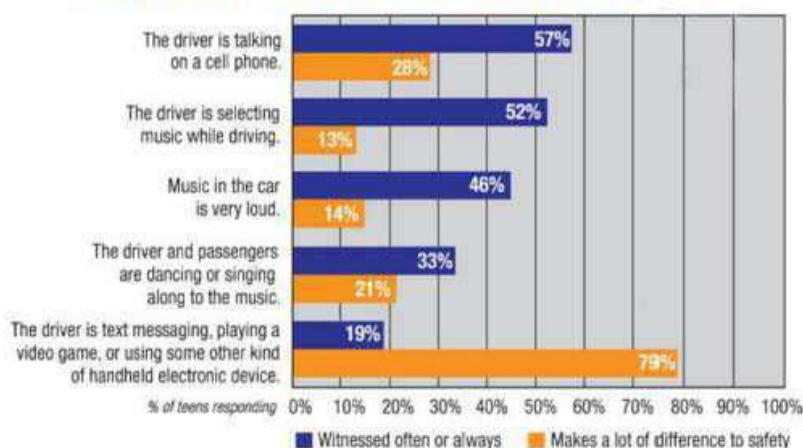


Answer:

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

73. Drivers' Distractions

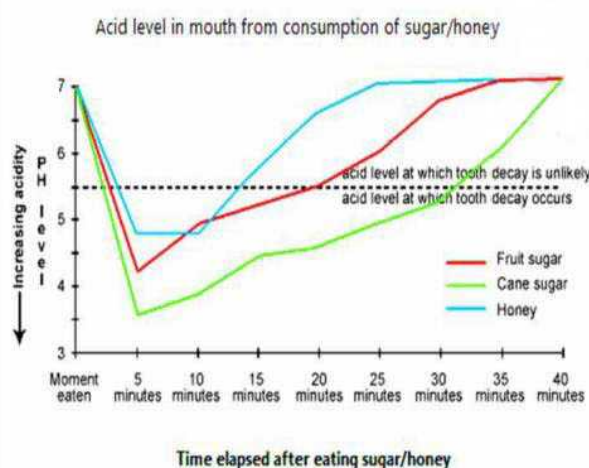
Things drivers do that take their eyes and focus off the road



Answer:

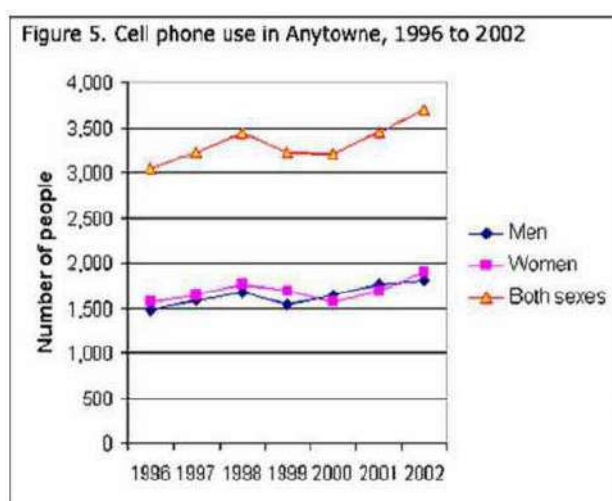
The following graph gives information about the things drivers do that take their eyes and focus of the road. The items include witnessed often or always, makes a lot of difference to safety, and numbers. According to this graph, the driver is talking on a cell phone, the value of witnessed is around 57. and that of music in the car is lower, which is around 46. You can see from this graph that the highest value of witnessed is in talking on a cell phone, which is around 57. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of witnessed is sending the message, which is around 19. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #459)

74. Mouth Acid

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the acid level in mouth from consumption of sugar. The items include fruit sugar, cane sugar, and honey. The horizontal axis is the minute, ranging from 5 minutes to 40 minutes. According to this graph, in 15 minutes, the value of honey is around 5.5, and that of fruit sugar is lower, which is around 5. According to this graph, the highest value of honey is around 7, which is in 35 minutes. According to this graph, the lowest value of cane sugar is around 4, which is in 5 minutes. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

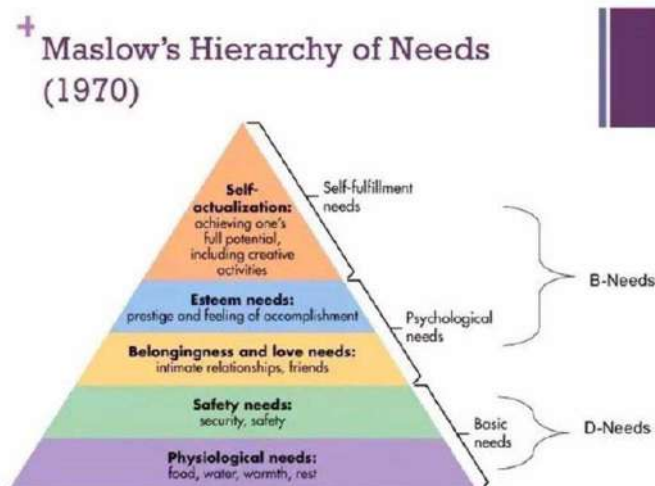
(APEUni Website / App DI #417)

75. Cell Phone Use in Anytowne**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about cell phone use in Anytown. The items include men, women, and the year. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1996 to 2002. According to this graph, in 1996, the value of both sexes is around 3000, and that of men is lower, which is around 1500. According to this graph, the highest value of both sexes is around 3500, which is in 2002. According to this graph, the lowest value of women is around 1500, which is in 2000. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

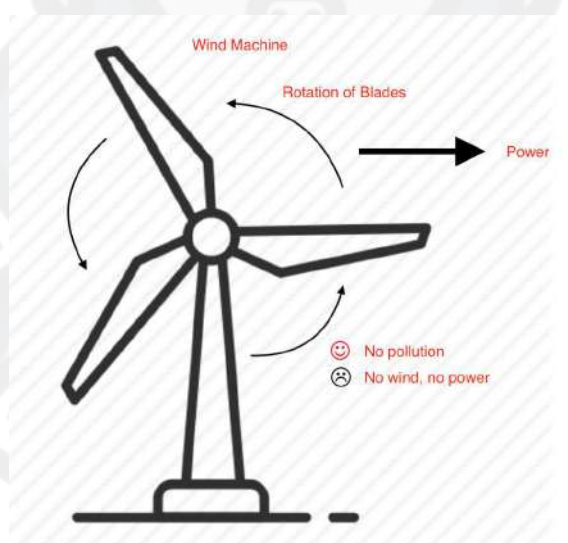
(APEUni Website / App DI #416)

76. Maslow's Hierarchy

**Answer:**

The pyramid shows Maslow's pyramid with different levels of needs. From the top to the bottom; we can see there are 5 kinds of needs, which are self-actualization, esteem needs, belongingness and love needs, safety needs, and physiological needs. Specifically, safety needs include security and safety and belongingness and love needs include intimate relationships and friends. Apart from that, we can also see from the right-hand side that the needs can be divided into three categories, self-fulfillment needs, psychological needs, and basic needs. In conclusion, Maslow's needs demonstrate that the people's needs are gradually growing from lower level to higher level.

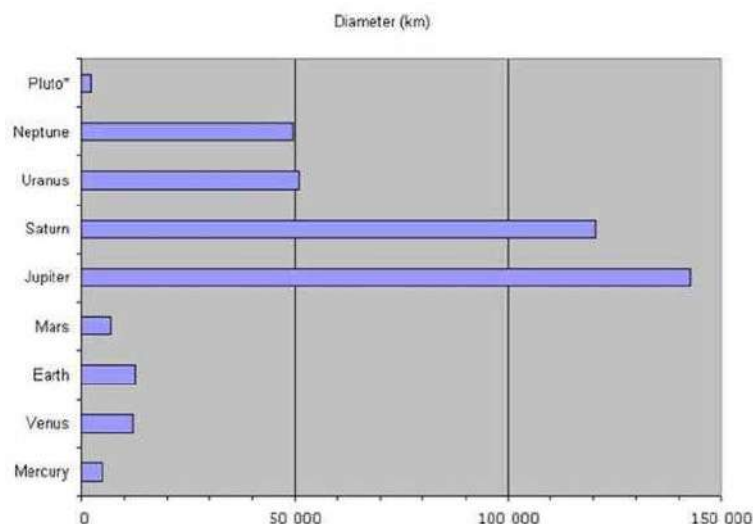
(APEUni Website / App DI #410)

77. Wind Machine**Answer:**

The picture describes the wind machine. As can be seen from the graph, the wind machine is rotating counter-clockwise and the rotation used the power of wind blades. We can also see that the advantage of this wind machine is its no pollution and the disadvantaged part is its dependence on wind power. In conclusion, the picture shows a vivid description of the wind machine.

(APEUni Website / App DI #406)

78. Diameter of Planets

**Answer:**

The graph gives information about the diameter from the earth for different planets. As we can see the largest is taken up by Jupiter, which is 150000 km away. After that Saturn has occupied the second largest, this is 120000 km away. Following that, Neptune and Uranus have a similar diameter, which is 50000 km away. However, Pluto has the smallest which is only 1 km. In conclusion, different planets have different diameters from the earth.

(APEUni Website / App DI #405)

79. Pet Expenditure

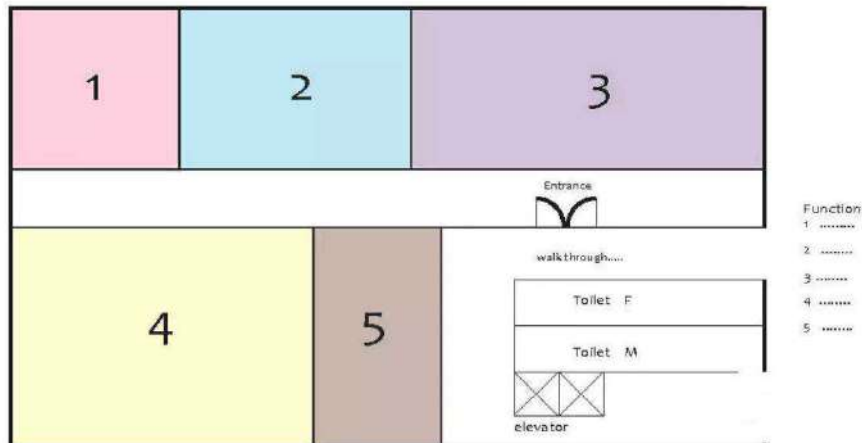
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the proportion of pet expenditure in the US. The items include vet care and wellbeing, food and litter, pet purchase and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of vet care and wellbeing is around 47%, and that of food and litter is lower, which is around 41%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is vet care and wellbeing, which is around 47%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is the pet purchase, which is around 2%. In conclusion, vet care and wellbeing have the highest proportion of pet expenditure in the US.

(APEUni Website / App DI #403)

80. Library Plan

*** library plan



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the library plan. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the elevator is located near the men's toilet. According to this graph, the largest areas of the library are room 4 and room 3. You can see from this graph that the functions of the rooms are different. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #391)

81. 100% Health

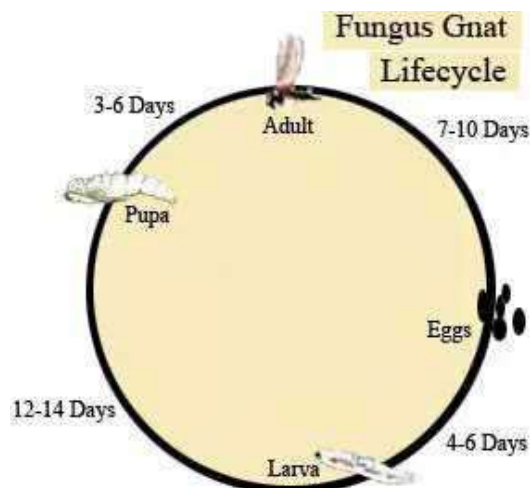


Answer:

The following graph gives information about 100% health. It shows how the process is done. The steps include food&nutrition, fitness&exercise, relaxation&stress management. According to this graph, the first step is through food&nutrition to achieve health and wellbeing. According to this graph, the second step is through fitness&exercise to make a positive change. The final step is through relaxation&stress management to achieve motivation. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

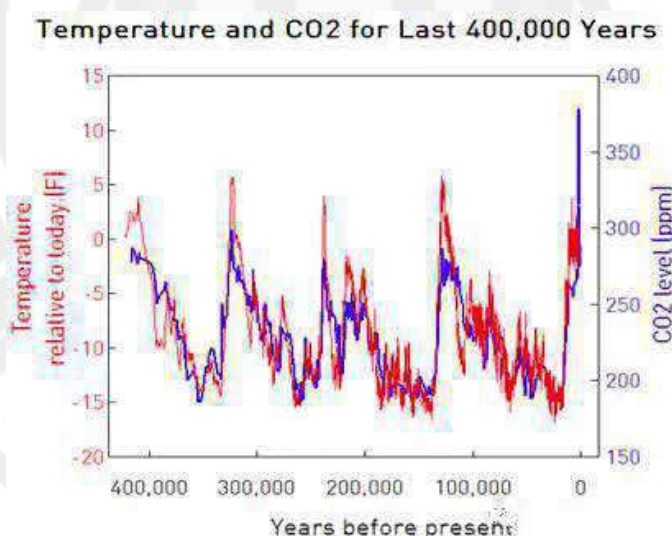
(APEUni Website / App DI #390)

82. Gnat Life Cycle

**Answer:**

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

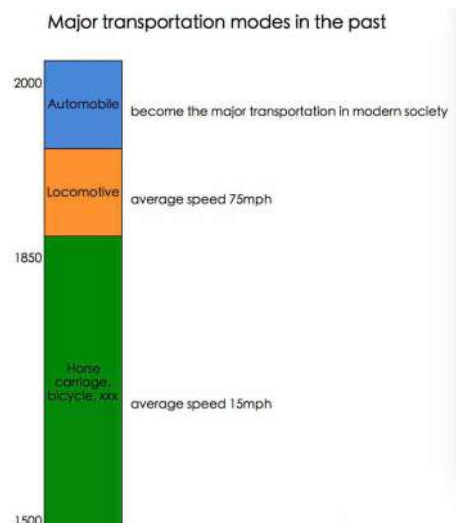
(APEUni Website / App DI #389)

83. Temperature&CO2**Answer:**

The graph shows the temperature and CO2 for the last 400000 years. As we can see from the graph, for temperature, the highest one can be found in 5 in every 100 thousand years. Moreover, the lowest one can be found in minus 15 in the same interval. In addition, for the carbon dioxide level, it is range from 200 to 300. Most important, the highest CO2 level can be found at present, which is nearly 400. In conclusion, the CO2 level and temperature follow a similar pattern.

(APEUni Website / App DI #388)

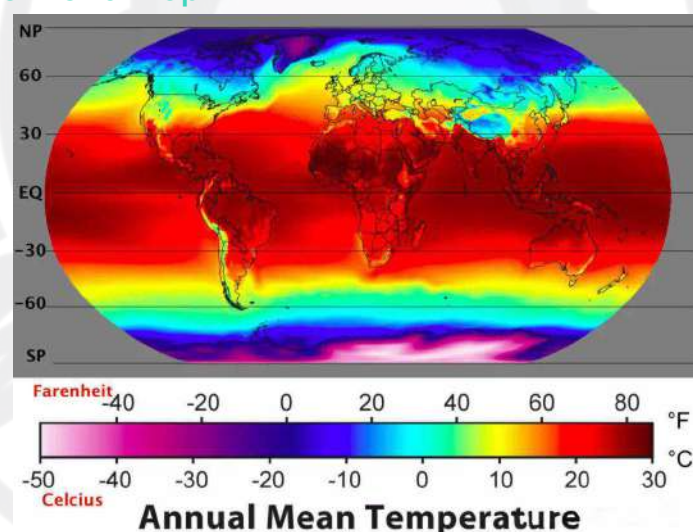
84. Past Transport

**Answer:**

The graph shows the major transportation modes in the past from 1500 to 2000. As we can see from the graph, from 1500 to 1850, the transportation relies on horses carriage and bicycle, etc with the average speed is 15mph. After 1850, people traveled by locomotive in average speed at 75mph, followed by automobile become the major transportation in modern society. In conclusion, 500 years time experience the changes in major transportation modes.

(APEUni Website / App DI #387)

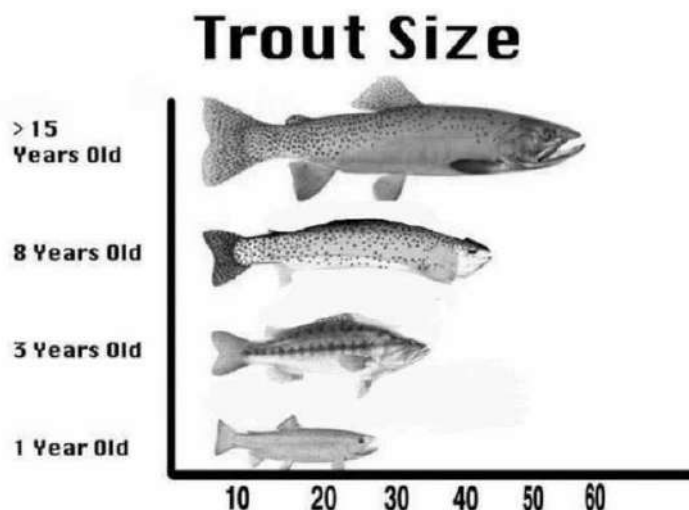
85. Mean Temperature World Map

**Answer:**

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

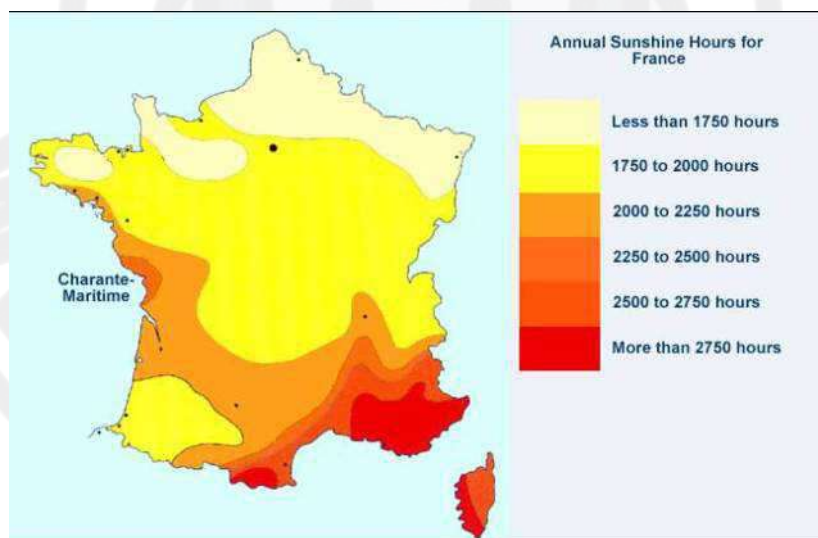
(APEUni Website / App DI #385)

86. Length of Fish

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #371)

87. Sunshine Hours in France**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #347)

88. London Street View

**Answer:**

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

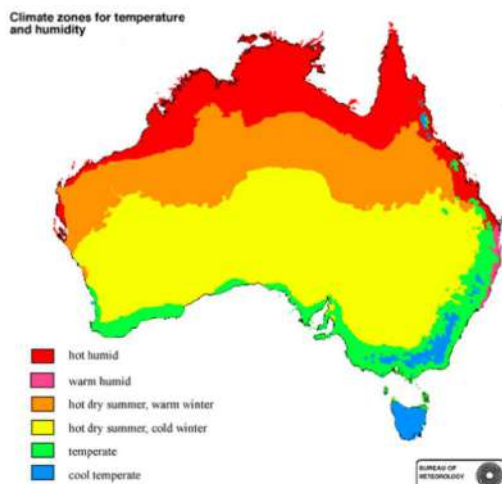
(APEUni Website / App DI #346)

89. Rainforest Distribution**Answer:**

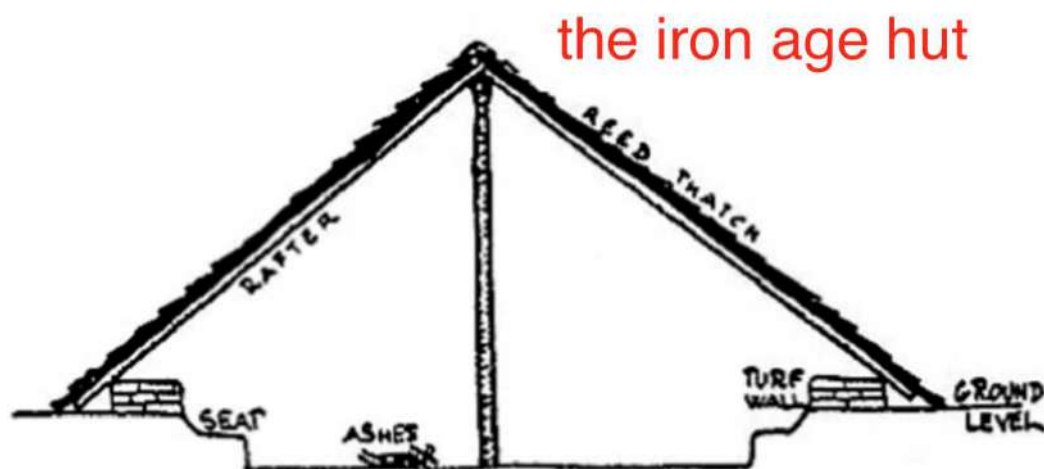
The map gives us information about the tropical rainforests of the world. As we can see from the map, all the continents include North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia. However, when it comes to the tropical rainforests, we can only find them in the northern part of South America,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

(APEUni Website / App DI #341)

90. Australian Climate Zones

**Answer:**

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

91. Iron Age Hut**Answer:**

The following graph gives information of the iron age hut. According to this graph, this is a cross section of an ancient hut, which is triangular in shape. In the middle of the graph, you can see a pillar supporting the sloping rafters. And the roofs are covered by reed thatch. In the hut, you can see ashes and seats below the ground level. On the ground level, you can see the turf wall. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #334)

92. The Eatwell Plate

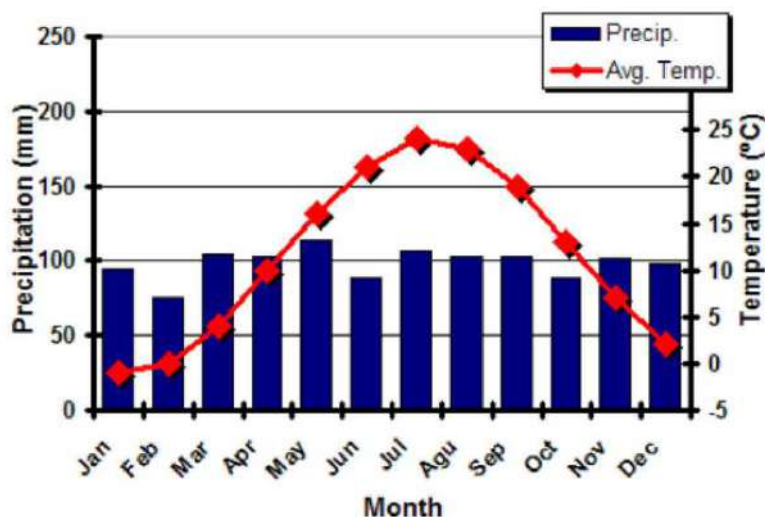
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the proportion of the Eatwell plate. The items include fruit and vegetables, bread&rice, food&drinks and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of fruit and vegetables is around 35%, and that of milk and dairy food is lower, which is around 18%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is fruit and vegetables, which is around 35%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is food and drinks high in fat/sugar, which is around 8%. In conclusion, fruit and vegetables have the highest proportion of the Eatwell plate. (APEUni Website / App DI #331)

93. Music Download**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about how to download music from Tesco Extra. It shows how the process is done. The steps include search, purchase, download and play. According to this graph, the first step is to search for the music you like online. According to this graph, the second step is to purchase it through the website. You can see from this graph that the third step is to download the music on digital devices, such as laptops and phones. The final step is to enjoy the songs after finishing all these steps. In conclusion, the process will repeat. (APEUni Website / App DI #324)

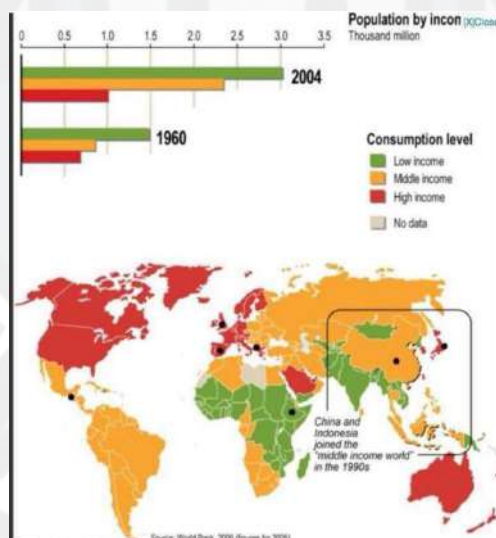
94. Temperature&Precipitation

**Answer:**

This graph presents the relationship between temperature and precipitation throughout the year from January to December. The temperature is represented in an orange line and measured in degree Celsius. It starts at about 26°C in January and gradually increases. A maximum is reached in October at about 0.0°C. It concludes at about 4.0°C in December. The precipitation is represented in blue bars and measured in mm. The maximum occurs in May at 110mm, and the minimum occurs in February at about 70mm. In conclusion, this graph gives very detailed information.

(APEUni Website / App DI #322)

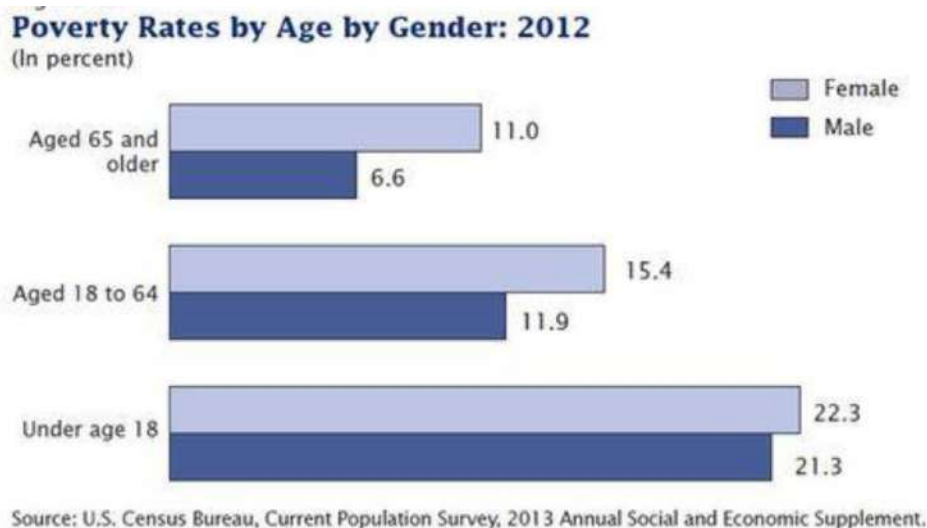
95. Population&Consumption

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the population and consumption level worldwide. You can see from this graph that the value of middle income in 2004 is 2.3 thousand million, including Russia and Mexico. You can see from this graph that the value of high income in 1960 is 0.7 thousand million, including the United States and Japan, which is the lowest. You can see from this graph that the value of low income in 2004 is 3 thousand million, including India, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that China and Indonesia joined the middle income world in 1990s. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

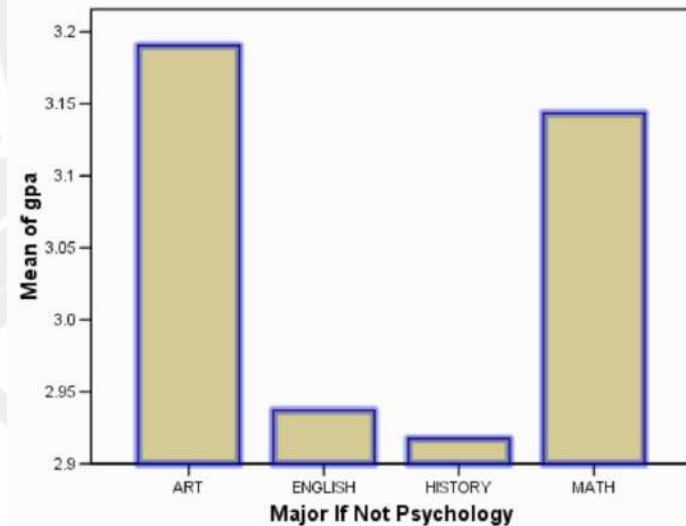
(APEUni Website / App DI #321)

96. Poverty Rate

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about poverty rates by age and by gender in 2012, measured in percentage. In the age group of 65 and older, the poverty rate of the female is 11% while that of the male is 6.6%. In the age group of 18 to 64, the poverty rate of the female is 15.4% and that of the male is 11.9%. In the age group under 18, the poverty rate is much higher than other groups, with female 22.3% and male 21.3%. This graph is sourced from the US Census Bureau, current population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. In conclusion, this graph gives very thorough information.

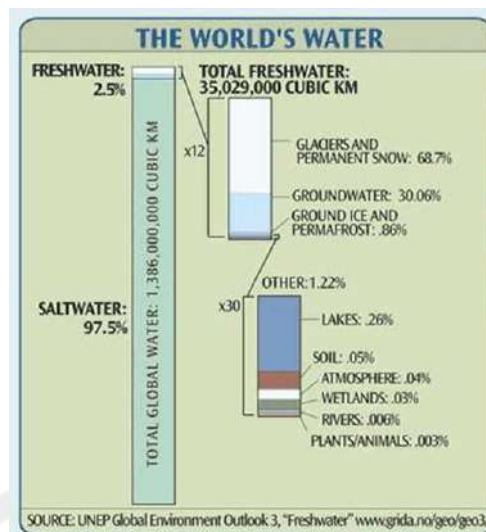
(APEUni Website / App DI #195)

97. GPA**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the different major if not psychology measuring by mean of GPA. As we can see from the graph, the highest one can be found in art, which is 3.2. Followed by math, which is 3.15. The lowest one goes to history, which is over 2.9. In addition, it is higher than English which is 2.95, art and history. In conclusion, different major have different GPA.

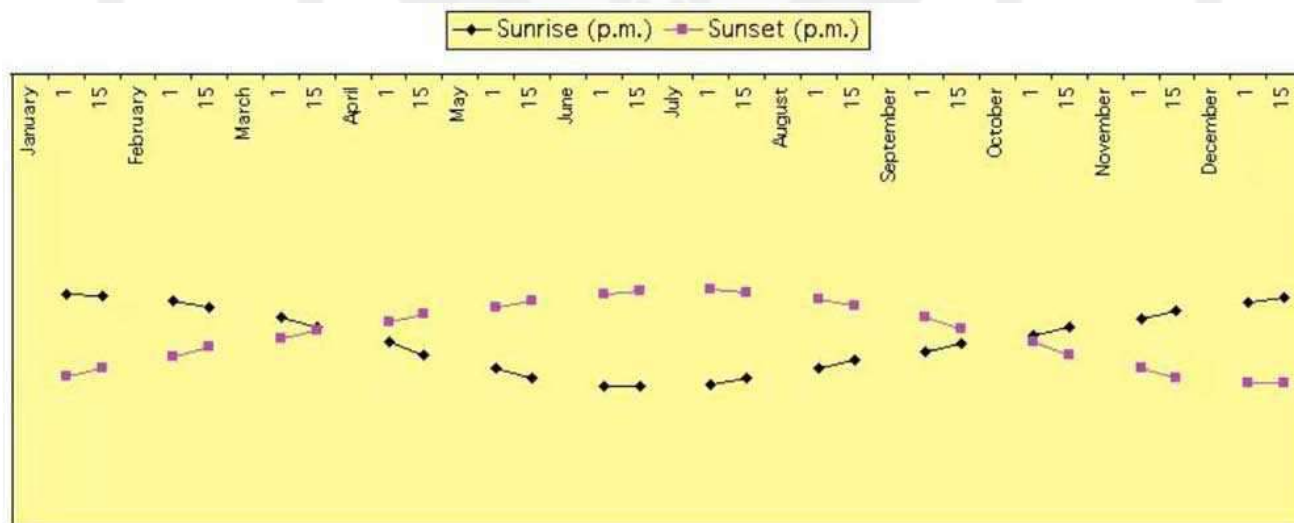
(APEUni Website / App DI #27)

98. World Water

**Answer:**

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

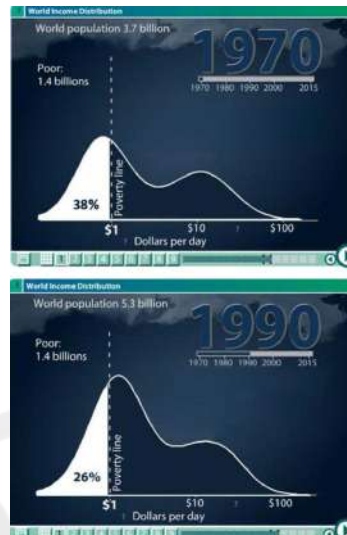
(APEUni Website / App DI #23)

99. Sunrise & Sunset**Answer:**

This graph reveals the information about sunrise and sunset times over the year, recording the first days and the fifteenth days of the months from January to December. It is clear that the sunrise time represented in blue is early in January and December, and gradually becomes the latest in June. In contrast, the sunset time represented in pink is the latest in January and December, while it is the earliest in June. It can be observed that the times of the sunrise and sunset are exactly the opposite, and the shapes of the trends of both sunrise and sunset times show an "S" shape. In conclusion, this graph gives very interesting information about sunrise and sunset times.

(APEUni Website / App DI #276)

100. World Income Distribution

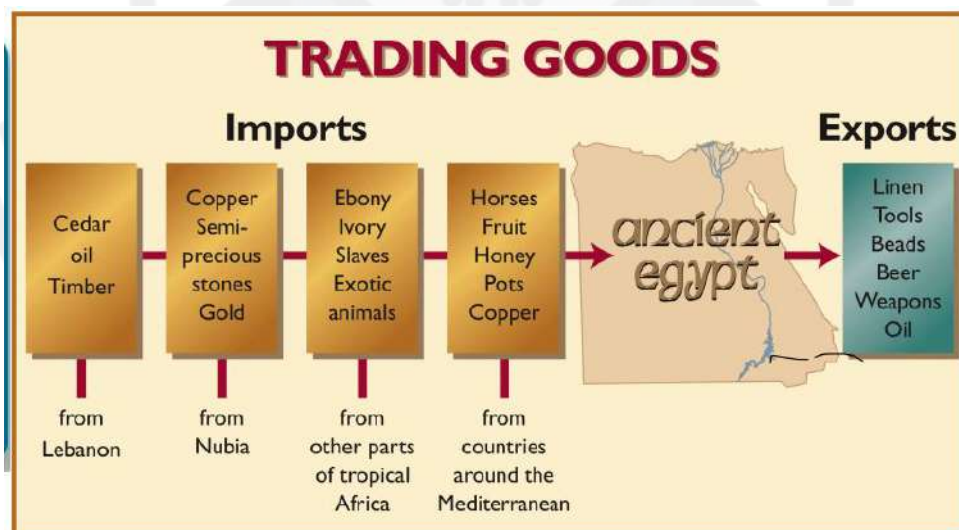


Answer:

The following line charts give information about world income distribution over the population. According to the upper line chart, in nineteen seventy the world population is three point seven billions, and those spending less than one dollar per day accounts for thirty–eight percent, one point four billions. We see in nineteen ninety the world population is five point three billions, and the poor to the left of the poverty line accounts for twenty–six percent, one point four billions. In conclusion, the poor decrease from nineteen seventy to nineteen ninety.

(APEUni Website / App DI #274)

101. Egypt Trading

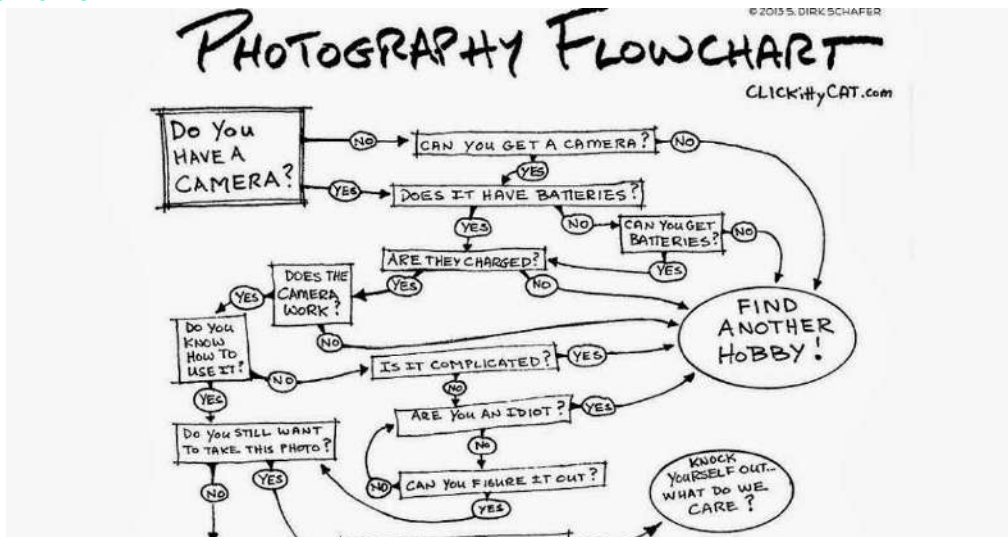


Answer:

The following graph gives information about ancient Egypt trading. It shows how the process is done. The steps include import goods and export goods. According to this graph, the first step is to import cedar oil and timber from Lebanon. According to this graph, the second step is to import copper, precious stones and gold from Nubia. You can see from this graph that the third step is to import slaves and animals from Africa. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to import horses, fruit, and honey from other countries. The final step is to exports linen, tools, bread and weapons to other countries. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #268)

102. Photography Flowchart

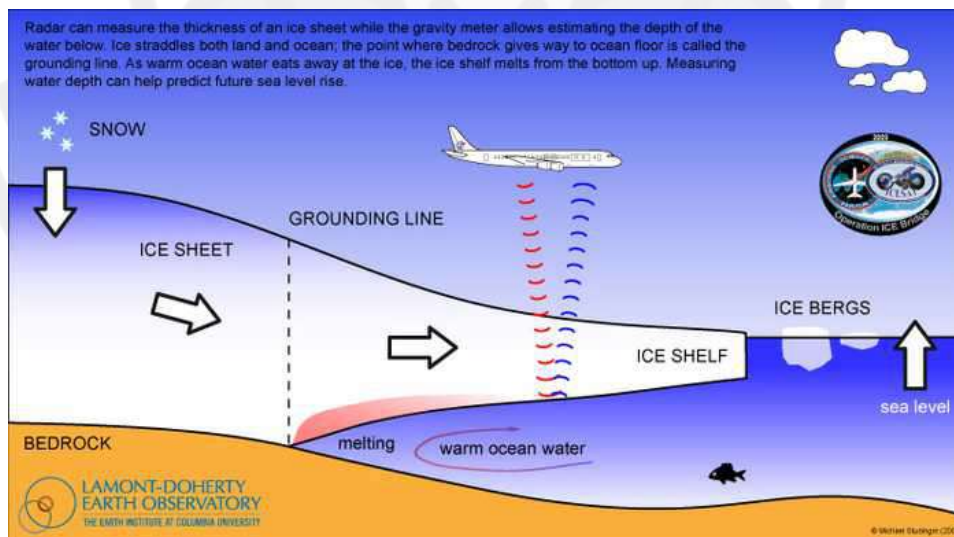


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #255)

103. Radar Detection

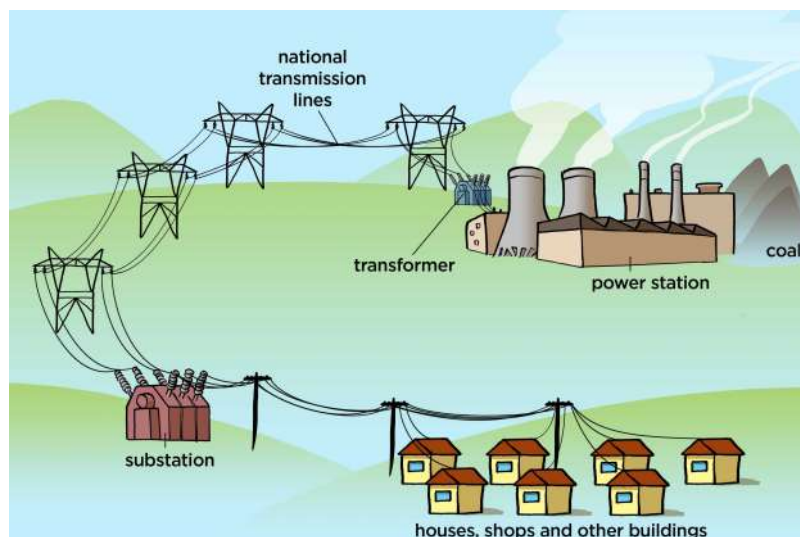


Answer:

The following graph gives information about radar detection. It shows how the process is done. The steps include snow, ice sheet, and ice melting. According to this graph, the first step is the snow formation. According to this graph, the second step is that the ice sheet becomes melting. You can see from this graph that the third step is the grounding line. You can also see from this graph that the next step is the ice shelf melts from the bottom up. The final step is to measure water depth and to predict future sea level rise. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #253)

104. Power Transmission



Answer:

The following graph gives information about power transmission. It shows how the process is done. The steps include coal, power station, transformer, substation. According to this graph, the first step is mining. According to this graph, the second step is to send to the power station. You can see from this graph that the third step is to use national transmission lines. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to send to the substation. The final step is to send to houses, shops, and other buildings. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #249)

105. Government Expenditure

Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



Answer:

This graph shows the government expenditure in different sectors of education. It is shown on the graph that \$11 billion are invested in education in total. At the top of the pyramid, we can see higher education in which \$1.8 billion are invested, followed by which vocational educational training and schools get \$2 billion and \$3–4 billion respectively. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see the early childhood in which \$0.8–1.4 billion are invested. It can be seen that schools get the highest investment while early childhood gets the least. In conclusion, this graph gives very interesting information.

(APEUni Website / App DI #235)

106. Food&Oil Price

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about food price vs oil price. The items include oil price, food price index, and years. The horizontal axis is years, ranging from 2000 to 2009. According to this graph, in 2000, the value of the oil price is around 40, and that of the food price index is lower, which is around 20. According to this graph, the highest value of oil price is around 140, which is in 2008. According to this graph, the lowest value of the food price index is around 20, which is in 2001. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #234)

107. Pencil Length**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about pencil length. The items include New Jersey, Chicago, and Michigan. According to this graph, in Chicago, the length of the pencil is around 46.750. And that of New Jersey is higher, which is around 50.680. You can see from this graph that the highest length of the pencil is in New Jersey, which is 50.680. You can also see from this graph that the lowest length of the pencil is Virginia, which is around 18.950. In conclusion, New Jersey has the highest length of the pencil.

(APEUni Website / App DI #233)

108. Bird Migration

**Answer:**

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

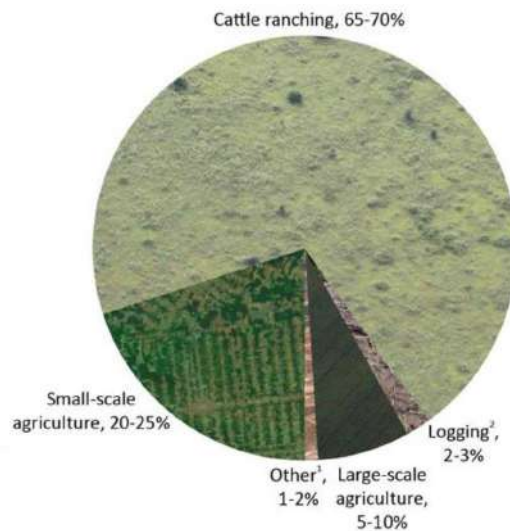
(APEUni Website / App DI #231)

109. S&P**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about S&P/ASX 200, a sharemarket index. You can see from this graph that the value of ten is around zero, the lowest. You can see from this graph that the value of eleven is around three thousand four hundred ninety, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of eleven thirty is around three thousand five hundred, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of twelve fifteen is around three thousand four hundred ninety-two, which is the third peak. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

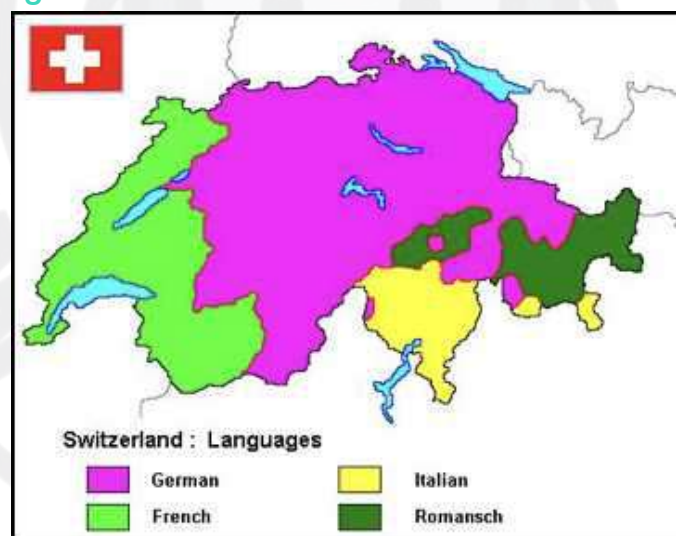
(APEUni Website / App DI #230)

110. Deforestation Reasons

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the proportion of deforestation reasons. The items include cattle ranching, small-scale agriculture, other and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of cattle ranching is around 65%, and that of small-scale agriculture is lower, which is around 20%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is cattle ranching, which is around 65%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is the other, which is around 1%. In conclusion, cattle ranching has the highest proportion of deforestation reasons.

(APEUni Website / App DI #226)

111. Switzerland Language**Answer:**

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

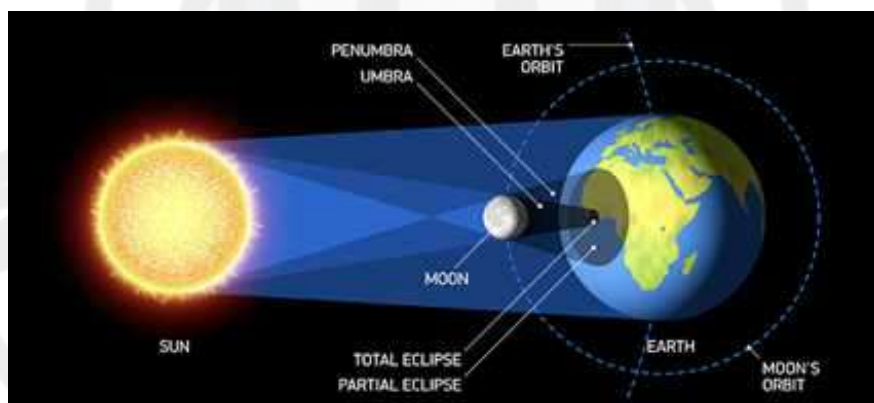
(APEUni Website / App DI #225)

112. Bird Feeder

**Answer:**

The graph gives information about how to use a plastic bottle as a bird feeder. According to the picture, it is clear that on the first stage, there is a water bottle with two pencils in it, which is brown and blue, respectively, and the bottle is full of food. After that, on the second stage, the two pencils are replaced with two spoons, which are made of wood. In conclusion, the little bird standing on the spoon can get food from the bottle, and we can see the caps of two bottles have different colors, namely blue and white.

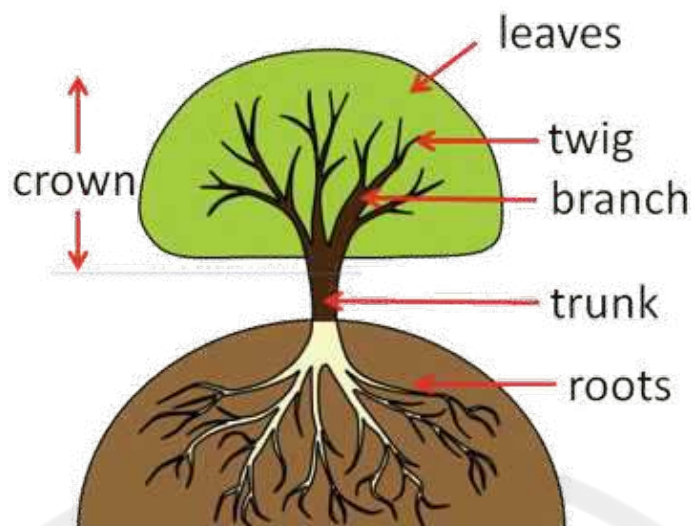
(APEUni Website / App DI #224)

113. Solar Eclipse 1**Answer:**

The graph shows different eclipse. When we look at the left-hand side of the picture, we can see the sun. In the middle of the picture, we can see the moon, which is on the moon's orbit. On the right of the picture, there is the Earth, which orbits around the sun. As we can see in the graph when the sun, moon, and Earth parallel each other. we can see the shade of moon called penumbra creating the partial eclipse. we also can see the middle of a shade called umbra, which means that there is a total eclipse. In conclusion, this graph shows the formation of different eclipses.

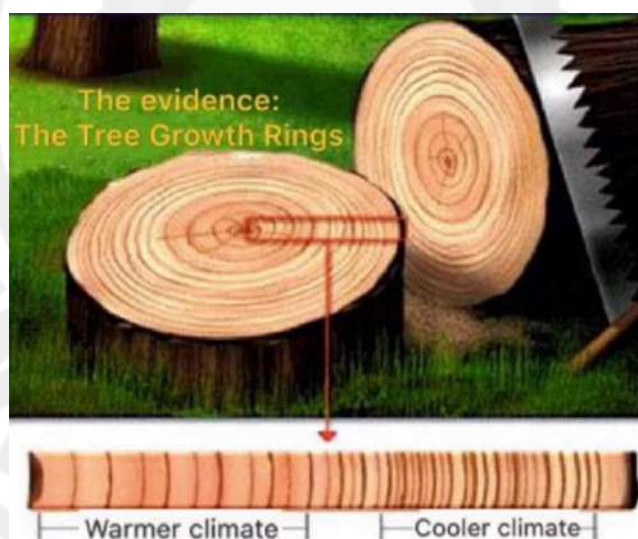
(APEUni Website / App DI #223)

114. Parts of Tree

**Answer:**

The graph shows a different part of the tree. When we look at the top of the picture, we can see the crown of the tree, which includes leaves on top, a twig in the middle, and branches at the bottom in the crown. Followed by the crown we can see a trunk, which connects the roots in the soil. Finally, the crown of the tree shares a similar size with roots so that they provide a lot of information to scientists. In conclusion, this picture demonstrates the structure of trees.

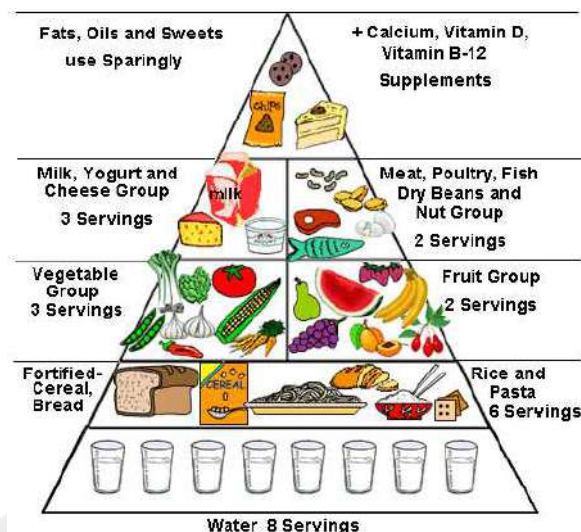
(APEUni Website / App DI #222)

115. Tree Ring and Saw**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the evidence of tree growth rings. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a tree ring; the colour of it is brown. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a saw; the colour of it is black. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are grasses, the colour of those is green. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

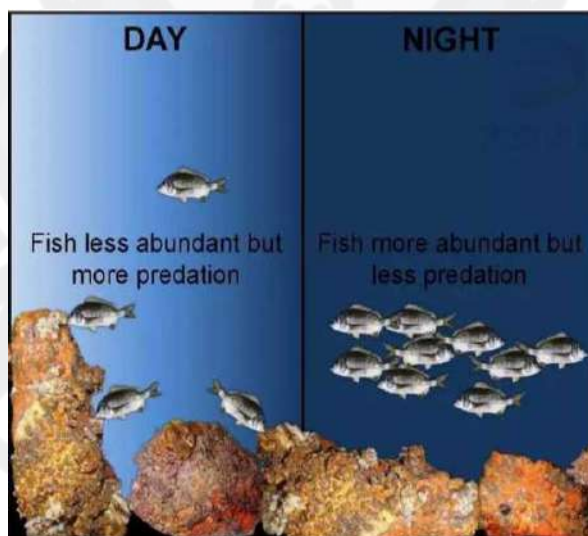
(APEUni Website / App DI #219)

116. Food Pyramid 1

**Answer:**

This picture shows the pyramid of food required by human bodies. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see water, which is the most essential to human bodies. Above water, on the second layer of the pyramid, we can see whole grain foods such as rice, cakes, and biscuits. Above the whole grain foods level, there is a fruits and vegetable level. We can see grapes, oranges, and apples in the fruit section, and broccoli, potatoes, and carrots in the vegetable section. Above the fruits and vegetables, we can see milk products and fish, poultry and eggs. At the top of the pyramid, there is a sugar and salt level. In conclusion, all the levels in the pyramid are important for human bodies.

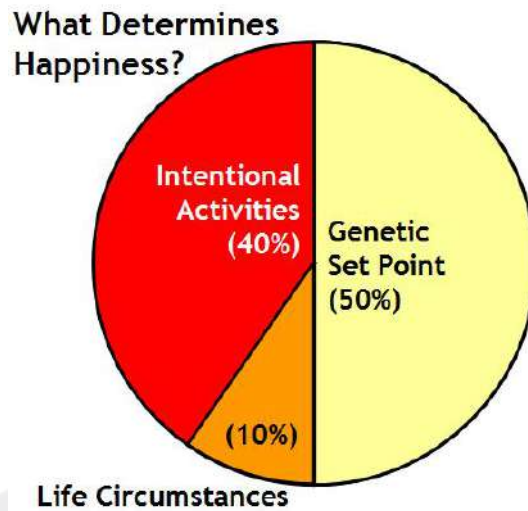
(APEUni Website / App DI #215)

117. Fish Shoal**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about fish shoal. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, In the morning, the number of fish is relatively small but more predatory. You can see from this graph that, in the evening, the number of fish is relatively large but less predatory. The sea is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

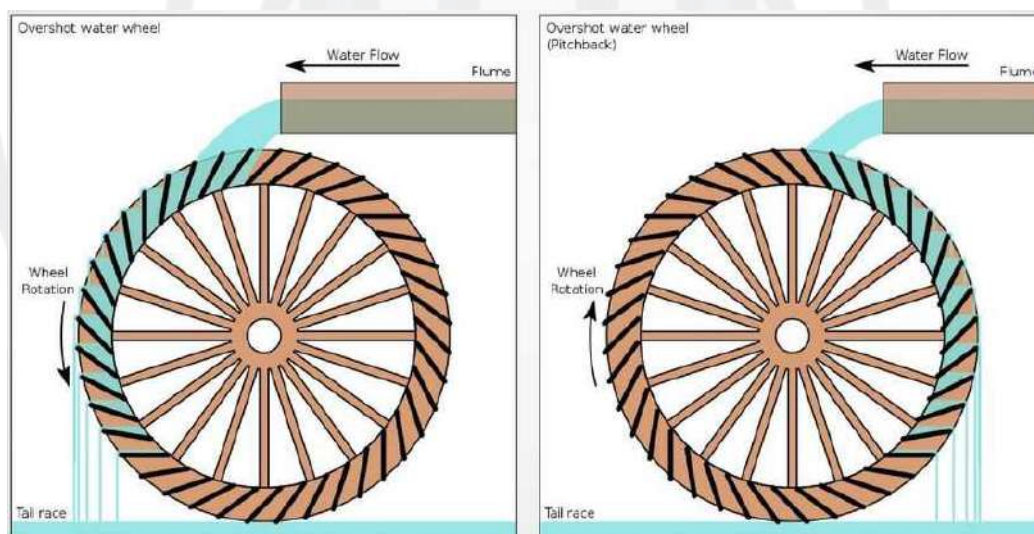
(APEUni Website / App DI #214)

118. Happiness

**Answer:**

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

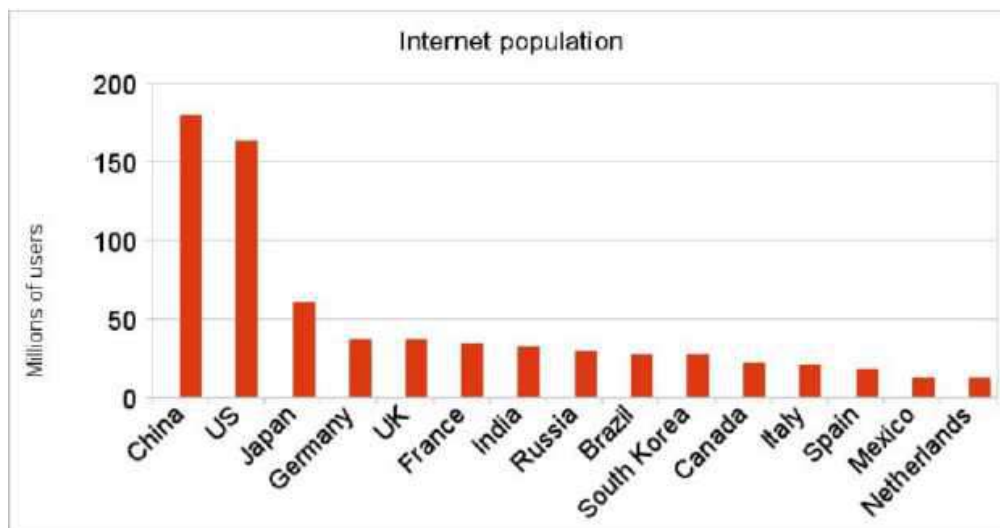
(APEUni Website / App DI #203)

119. Water Wheel**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about water wheels with different rotational directions. On the left, we can see a water wheel, which is rotating anticlockwise. On the right, we can see another water wheel, which is rotating clockwise. According to this graph, the water wheels are both overshoot ones, with a flume overhead, through which water flows down on the wheels. And we can see tail races lying below the water wheels, in which water falling down from the wheels flow away. In conclusion, the graph is informative.

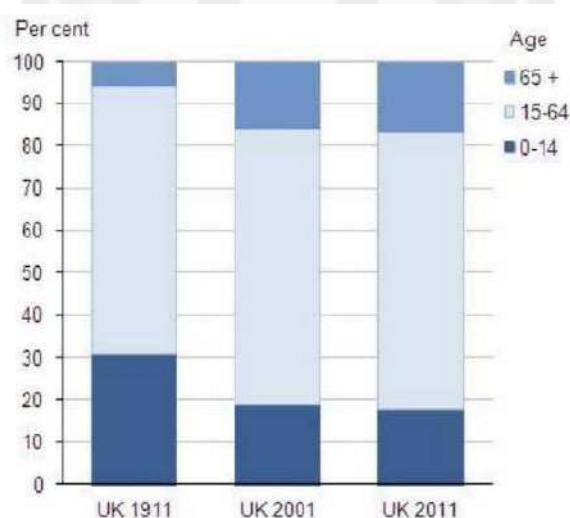
(APEUni Website / App DI #199)

120. Internet Population

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about internet population. The items include Germany, UK and France. You can see from this graph that the value of US is around 160 millions. You can see from this graph that the value of Japan is around 60 millions, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the value of China is around 180 millions, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of Netherlands is around 10 millions, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

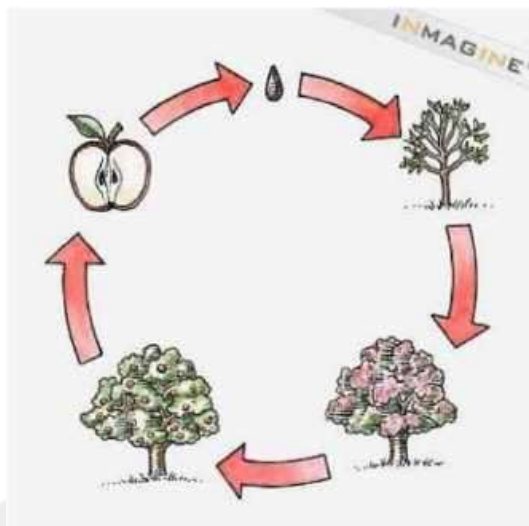
(APEUni Website / App DI #181)

121. Age Percentage**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the age distribution in the UK from 1911 to 2011. When we look at the age of 65 and over, the percentage has increased from 5% in 1911 to 15% in 2011. In contrast, the age below 14 has decreased from 30% to 20% over the same period. At the same time, people age between 15–64 has remained stable at around 70% throughout the years. In conclusion, it can be expected that the UK is undergoing an aging population from 1911 to 2011.

(APEUni Website / App DI #180)

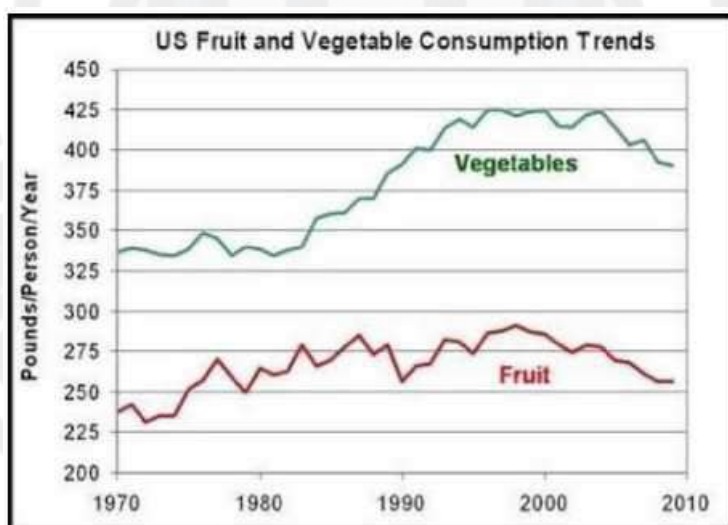
122. Apple Life Cycle

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about how an apple seed can become an apple tree. It shows how the process is done. The steps include apple seed, a small apple tree, the blossom of the tree. According to this graph, the first step is the apple seed. According to this graph, the second step is to become a small apple tree. You can see from this graph that the third step is the blossom of the tree. The final step is small apples will come out of the blossoms. Finally, we can get red and big apples from the apple tree. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(APEUni Website / App DI #178)

123. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the US fruit and vegetable consumption trends from 1970 to 2010 in pounds per person per year. For vegetable consumption, it has remained stable at 330 from 1970 to 1980, after that it climbed drastically to 425 in 2000, which is the highest, before dropping down to 400 in 2010. When we look at the fruit consumption, it increased gradually from 230 in 1970 to 280 in 2000, which is the highest, and then it also declined to 250 until the end of the period. In conclusion, vegetable consumption is much larger than fruit consumption throughout the period.

(APEUni Website / App DI #177)

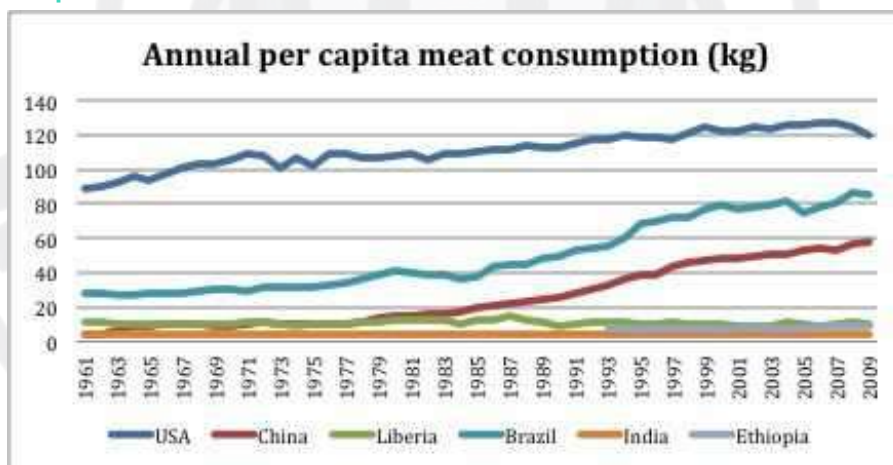
124. Solar Yard Light



Answer:

The following graph gives information about how solar yard lights work. It shows how the process is done. The steps include the glass cover, the solar cells, and the battery. According to this graph, the first step is the glass cover. According to this graph, the second step is solar cells. You can see from this graph that the third step is photoresistor. You can also see from this graph that the next step is the battery. According to this graph, the next step is the controller board. According to this graph, the next step is LED. The final step is the lamp cover. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #173)

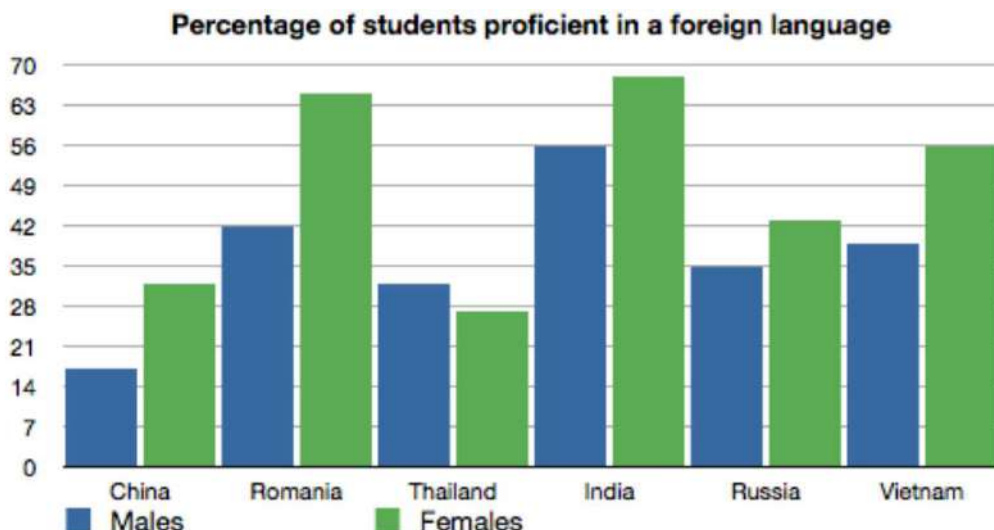
125. Meat Consumption



Answer:

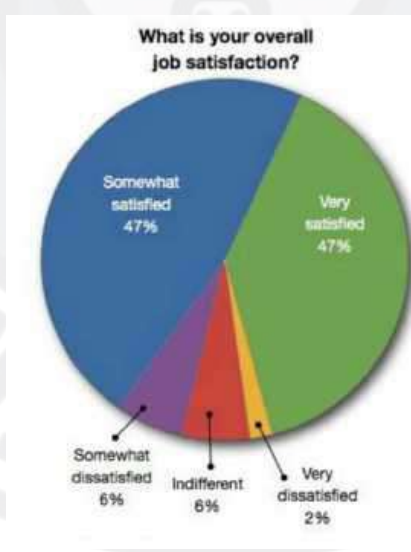
The following graph gives information about annual per capita meat consumption from 1961 to 2009, measured in kilograms, in different countries including USA, China, and Liberia. USA, which is shown in blue, starts at 90 kg in 1961 and concludes at 120kg in 2009. China, which is shown in red, starts at 5kg in 1961 and then increases rapidly and concludes at a maximum of 60kg in 2009. However, for Liberia, India, and Ethiopia which are shown in green, orange and grey, the meat consumption remains relatively stable throughout the years. In conclusion, this graph gives impressive information about meat consumption. (APEUni Website / App DI #168)

126. Foreign Language Proficiency

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the percentage of students proficient in a foreign language in different countries, including China, India, and Russia, categorized by males and females. India has the highest percentage of both male and female students proficient in a foreign language, at 56% and 69% respectively. In contrast, China has the lowest percentage of both female and male students proficient in a foreign language, at 33% and 15% respectively. In Thailand, the percentages of male and female students proficient in a foreign language are 30% and 27% respectively. In conclusion, this graph provides interesting information.

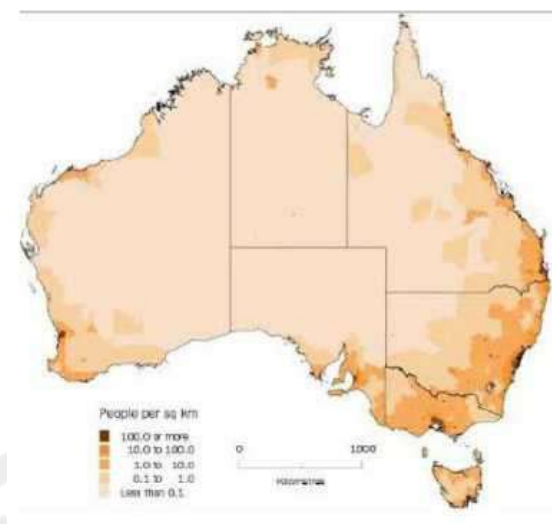
(APEUni Website / App DI #164)

127. Job Satisfaction**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #144)

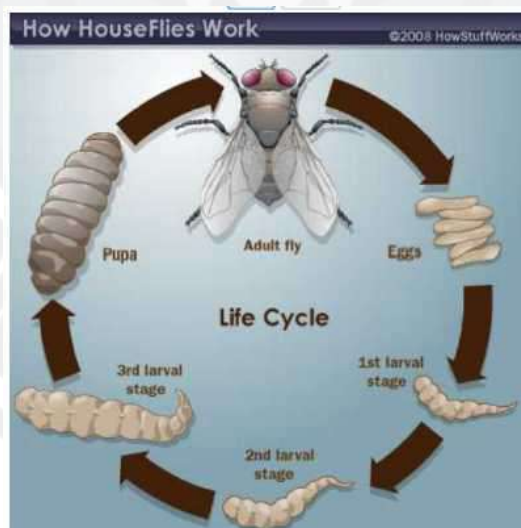
128. Australian Population Density 2



Answer:

This map gives information about the population density in Australia, measured in people per square kilometer and categorized by 100 people or more, 10 to 100 people and less than 0.1 people. It is clear that the majority of Australia has a population density of fewer than 0.1 people per sq km, which is represented in very light orange. You can find these areas in the middle of Australia. On the west edge of Australia, the population density is about 0.1 to 1.0 people per sq km. On the east coast of Australia, the population is a little bit denser, about 10 to 100 people per sq km, represented in orange. In conclusion, this map shows very significant information about population density in Australia. (APEUni Website / App DI #142)

129. Fly Life Cycle



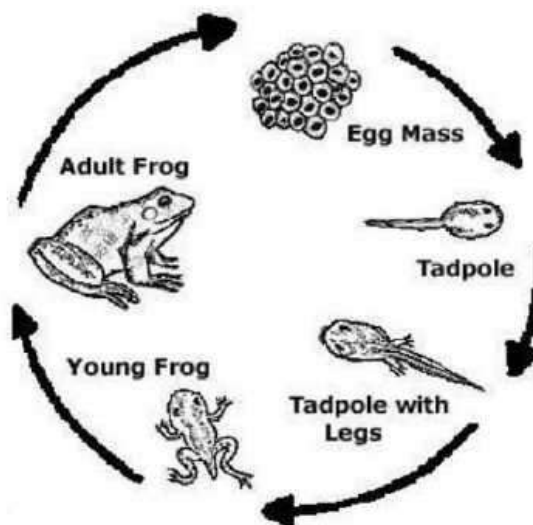
Answer:

The following graph gives information about how houseflies work, that is, the life cycle of a fly. It starts with eggs which are laid by an adult fly, and then the eggs become 1st larva stage. In this stage, the larva is relatively small. Then the cycle goes to the 2nd larval stage where the larva grows larger but the color remains relatively constant. When it comes to the 3rd larva stage, the larva becomes much larger and the color starts to become darker. After that, the cycle reaches the pupa stage where the larva is covered with dark skin. The pupa becomes an adult fly eventually which can lay eggs again and let the process continues. In conclusion, this image gives a vivid illustration of the life cycle of a

fly.

(APEUni Website / App DI #135)

130. Frog Life Cycle 1



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #131)

131. Income Distribution



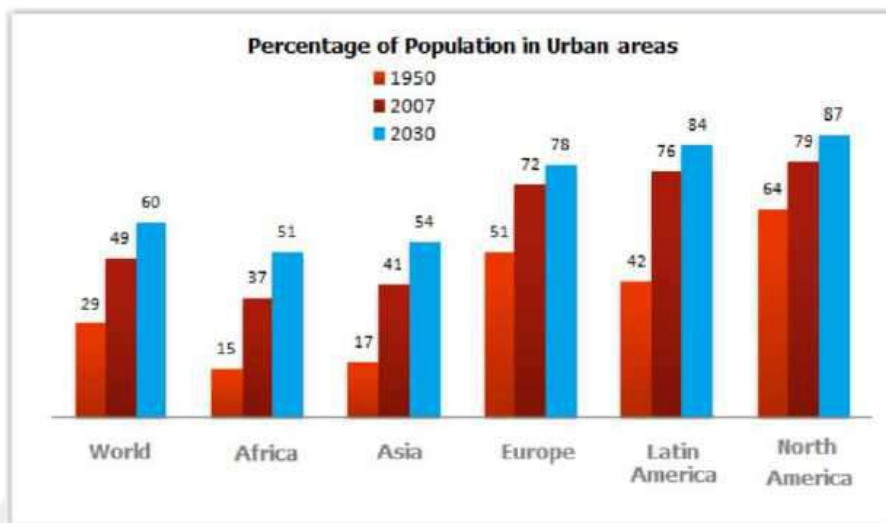
Answer:

The following graph gives information about income distribution in 1970. The items include china, usa, and the number of people. The horizontal axis is incomes, ranging from 100 to 100000. According to this graph, in China, the largest number of people is in 1000, and that of the USA is lower, which is around 0. According to this graph, the highest number of people in China, which is in 1000. According to this graph, the highest number of people in the USA, which is in 10000. In conclusion, this graph is

very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #121)

132. Urban Percentage 1

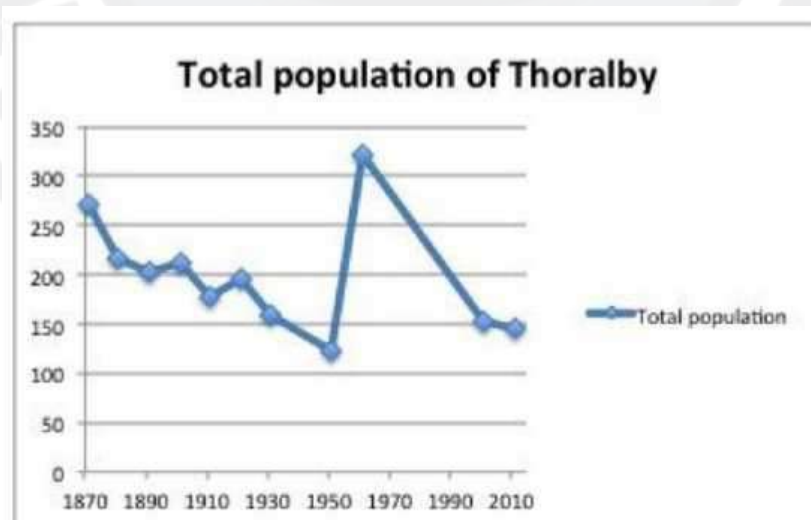


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the percentage of the population in urban areas in 1950, 2007 and 2030. As we can see the largest proportion goes to North America, which increased from 64% in 1950 to 79% in 2007 and ends at 87% in 2030. For the second largest amount, it is Latin America which increased dramatically from 42% to 84% over the same years. However, Africa has taken up the smallest amount which also climbed up from 15% to 51% impressively. In conclusion, the world's total urban population has significantly increased from 29 % in 1950 to 49% in 2007 and is expected to continue the increase to 60% in 2030.

(APEUni Website / App DI #114)

133. Thoraby Population

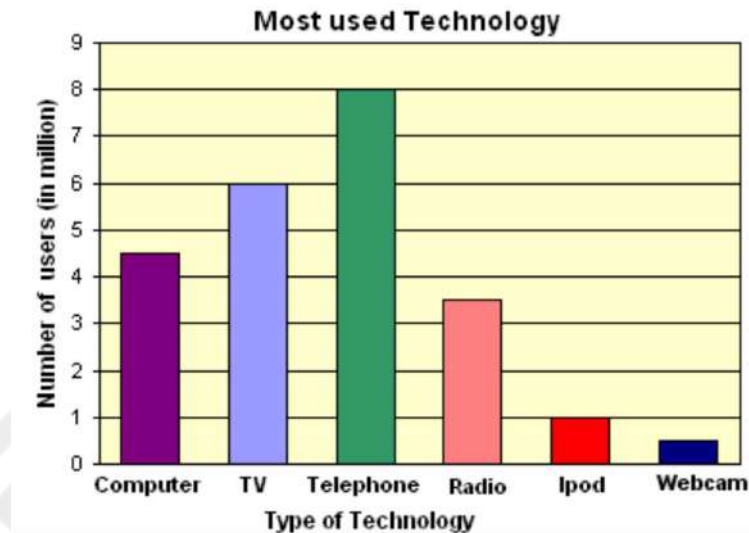


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the total population of Thoraby from 1870 to 2010. The information is shown in a blue line. It starts at about 275 in 1870, followed by a decrease to a minimum of about 100 in 1950. During the increase, there are some fluctuations. After 1950, there is a huge increase to a maximum of 325 in 1970. After that, the population decreases rapidly again to about 150 in 1990. The population remains relatively constant after that and concludes at about 150 in 2010. In

conclusion, this graph gives very detailed information about the population in Thoraby.
(APEUni Website / App DI #113)

134. Most Used Technology

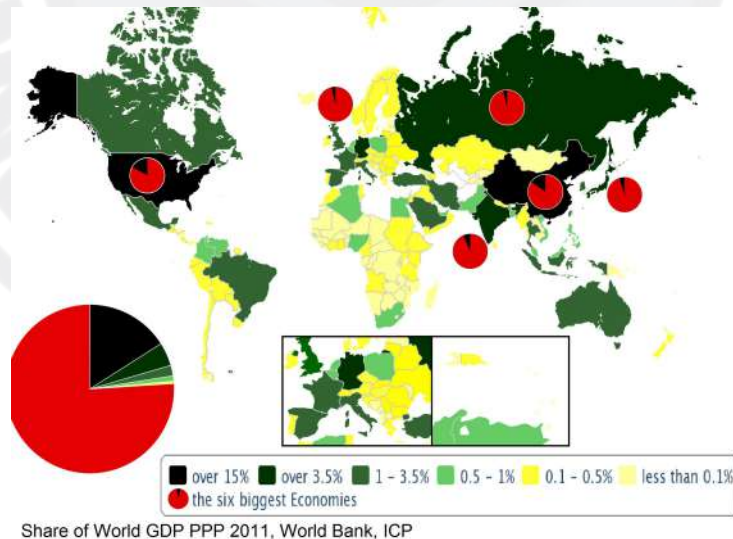


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the most used technology. The items include the number of users. computer, and telephone. According to this graph, on the computer, the number of users is around 4.5 and that of TV is higher, which is around 6. You can see from this graph that the highest number of users is in telephone, which is around 8. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of users is Webcam, which is around 0.5. In conclusion, the telephone has the highest number of users.

(APEUni Website / App DI #107)

135. World GDP Share

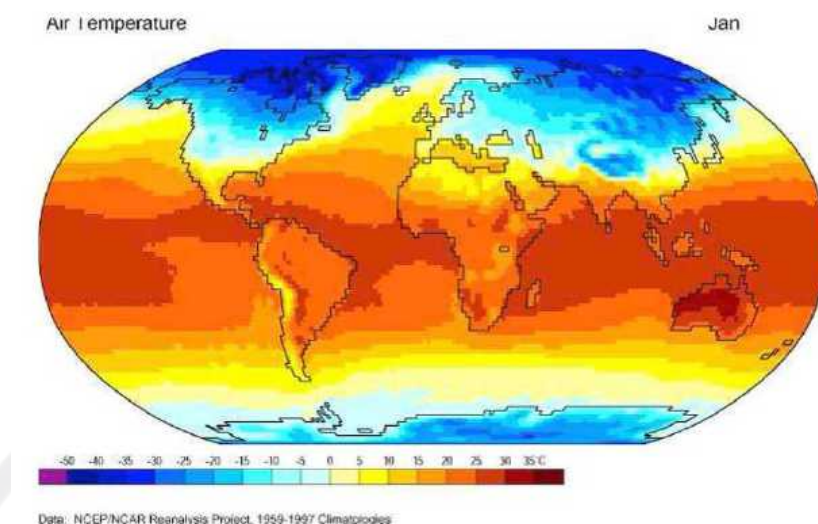


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the share of world GDP per capita sourced from the World Bank, ICP. The largest area is over 3.5% represented in dark green, and you can find it in the north of Asia, occupying the majority of the areas in Asia. 1 to 3.5% represented in green and over 15% in black also have large areas. You can find them in most of North America, some parts in South America and Australia. 0.5% to 0.1% and less are represented in yellow, and you can find it in the majority of areas in Africa, and some parts in Asia. The six biggest economies are also shown on the

map, including China, the US, and Russia. In conclusion, this map illustrates very detailed information. (APEUni Website / App DI #106)

136. Air Temperature



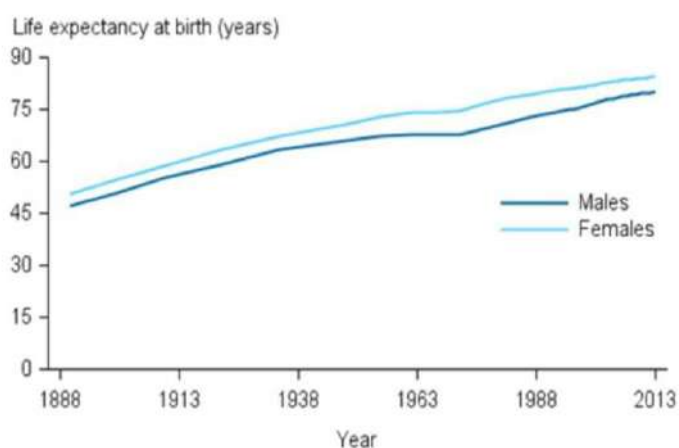
Answer:

The following graph gives information about air temperature. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the highest temperature areas are in African and South America. In comparison, the lowest temperature areas are in the Arctic and the South Pole. You can see from this graph that the moderate temperature areas are in China and Europe. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #87)

137. Life Expectancy

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



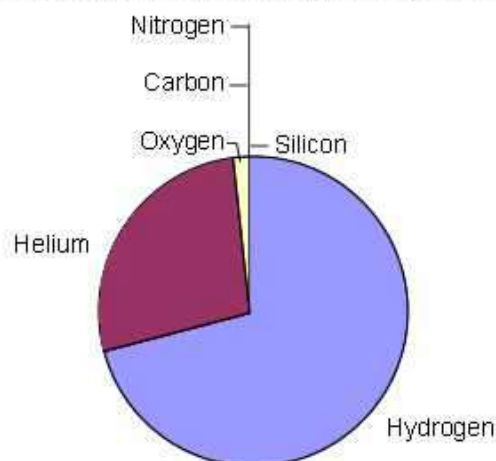
Answer:

The following graph gives information about life expectancy at birth by sex. The items include years, males, and females. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1888 to 2013. According to this graph, in 1888, the value of males is around 45, and that of the females is higher, which is around 50. According to this graph, the highest value of males is 75, which is in 2013. According to this graph, the lowest value of females is around 50, which is in 1888. In conclusion, the female has the highest life expectancy at birth.

(APEUni Website / App DI #84)

138. Solar Composition

Composition of the Sun (% components)



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #62)

139. Apartment Plan

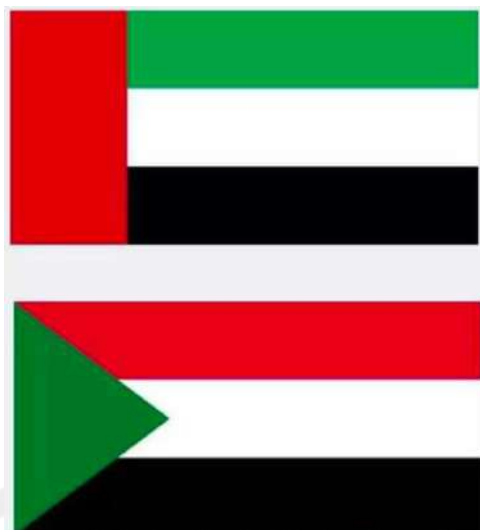


Answer:

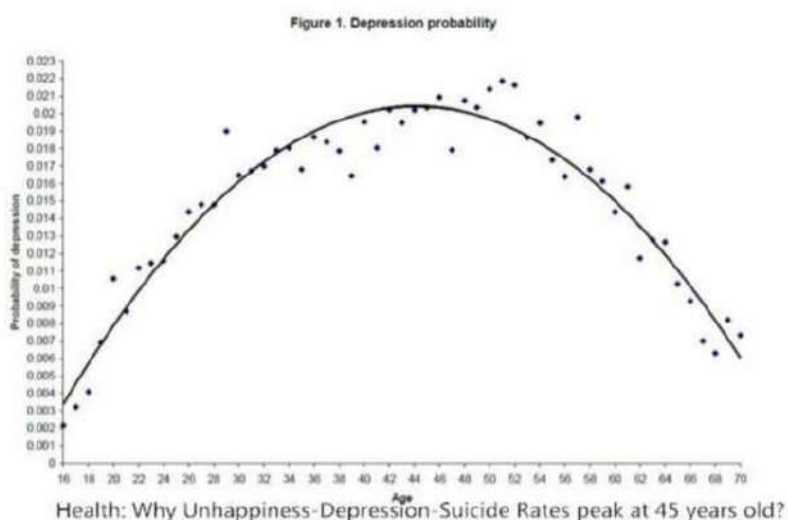
The following graph gives information about the housing structure. When we enter the house from the entrance, on the left-hand side we can see a small kitchen with a stove in it and on the right-hand side there is a small toilet and a place for a shower. Going deeper into the house, we can find the main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

(APEUni Website / App DI #45)

140. National Flags

**Answer:**

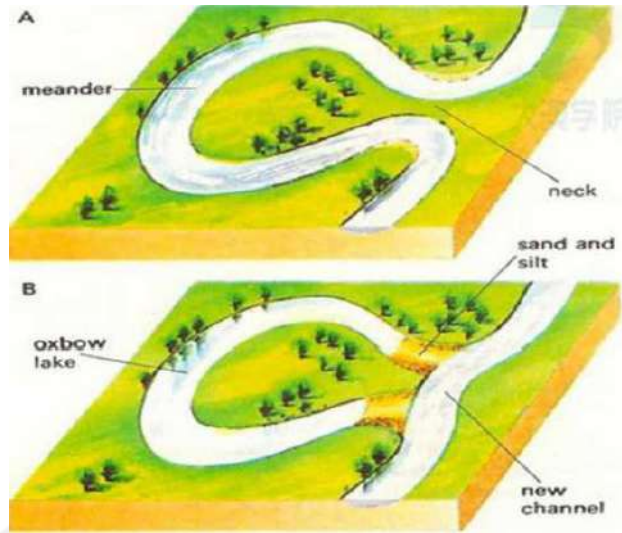
The following graph gives information about two national flags. In the first national flag, from the top to the bottom, the colors are green, white and black; there is also a red rectangle on the left-hand side. In the second national flag, the color composition is the same. However, from the top to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

141. Depression Probability**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #37)

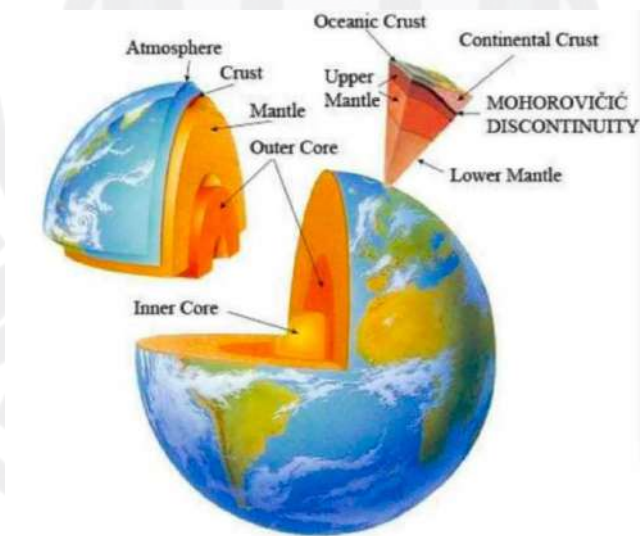
142. Oxbow Lake

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #36)

143. Earth Crust (2)

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #31)

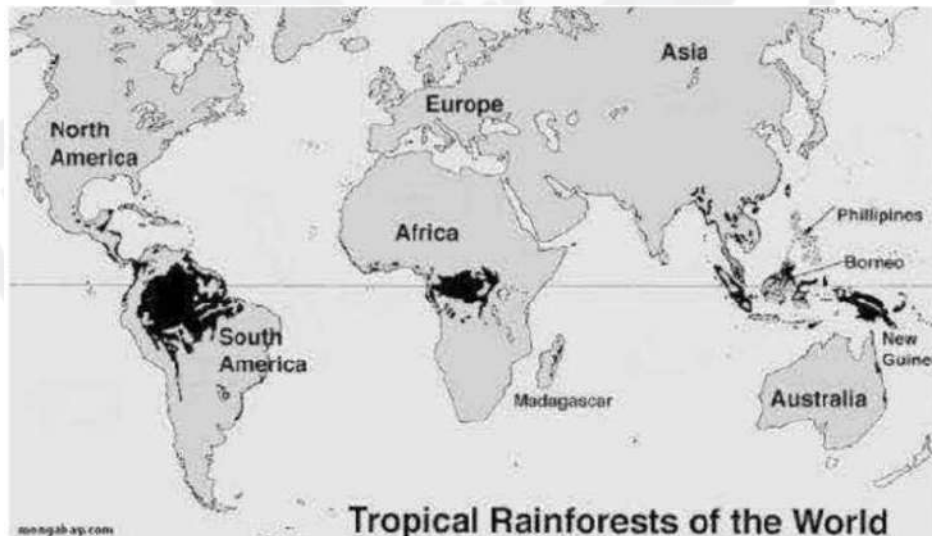
144. Gyre Currents

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about rubbish of soup. The picture shows us two large rubbish soups. The approximate areas of the rubbish soup are very large on the map. As we can see the eastern rubbish patch is located in the west part of the Pacific Ocean, which is next to Japan and China. The gyre currents are running counterclockwise. The western rubbish patch is located in the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean and is next to Canada, US, and Hawaii, the gyre currents are running clockwise. In conclusion, rubbish soups alert us that the environmental problem is very serious at the moment.

(APEUni Website / App DI #30)

145. Tropical Rainforest 1

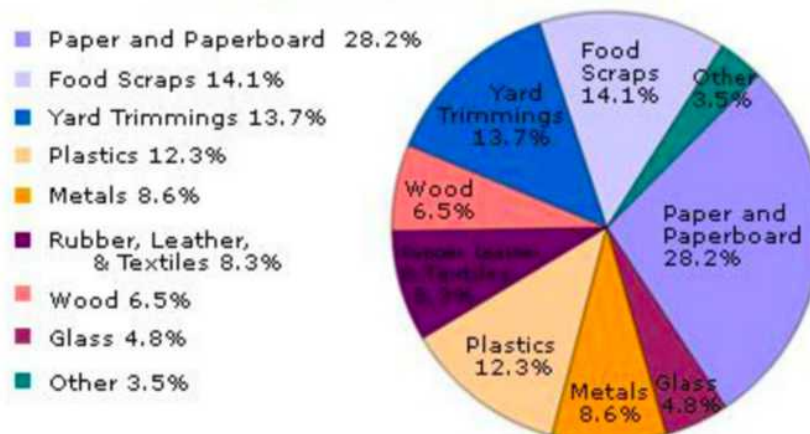
**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #29)

146. MSW Generation

Total MSW Generation (by Material), 2009 243 Million Tons (Before Recycling)

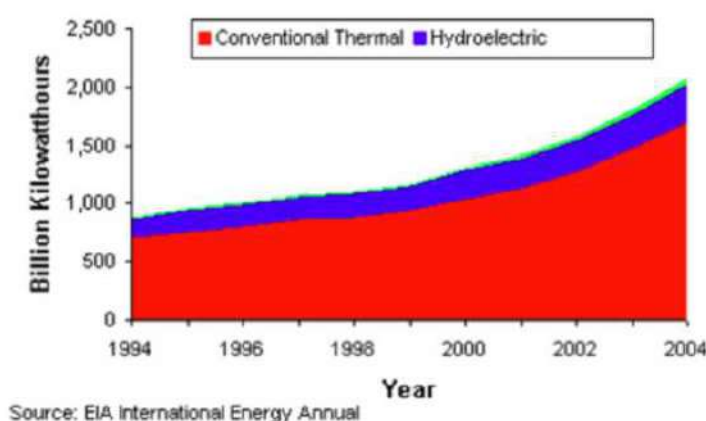


Answer:

The following graph gives information about total MSW generation by material in 2009. The items include Paper and paperboard, food scraps, other and so on. According to this graph, the value of paper and paperboard is around 28.2%, and that of food scraps is lower, which is around 14.2%. You can see from this graph that the highest value is paper and paperboard, which is around 28.2%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is other, which is around 3.5%. In conclusion, paper and paperboard has the highest value of MSW generation by material. (APEUni Website / App DI #28)

147. Electricity Generation

Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004

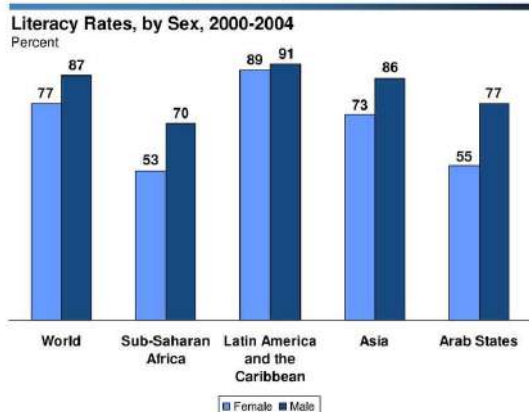


Answer:

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

148. Adult Literacy

Adult Literacy, by Region

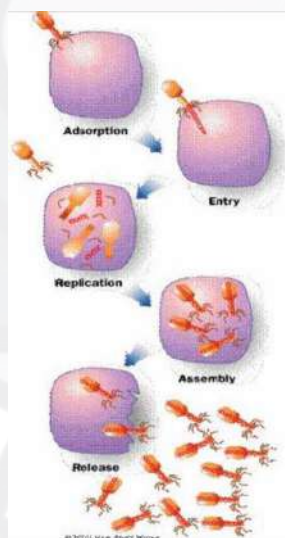


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics: accessed online at www.uis.unesco.org/TEMPLATE/html/Exceltables/education/Literacy_Regional_April2006.xls on May 21, 2006.
© 2006 Population Reference Bureau

Answer:

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

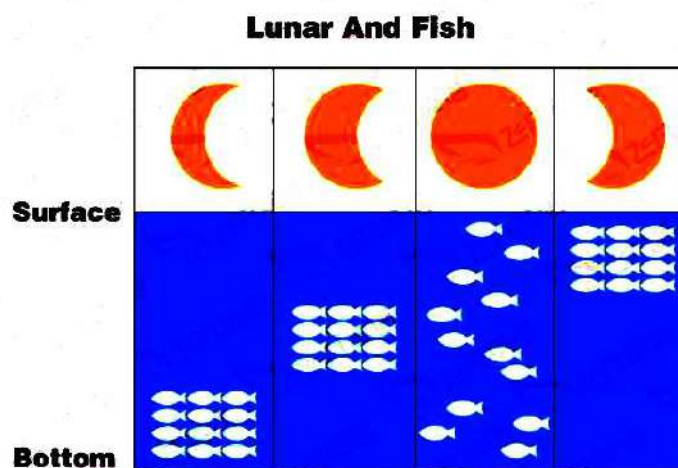
149. Virus Replication



Answer:

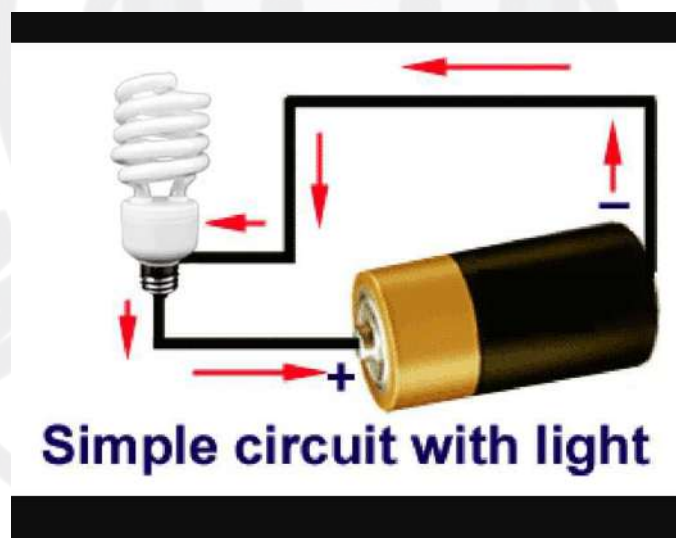
The following graph gives information about Virus Replication. It shows how the process is done. The steps include adsorption, entry, replication, assembly, release, According to this graph, the first step is adsorption. According to this graph, the second step is the entry. You can see from this graph that the third step is replication. You can also see from this graph that the next step is assembly. According to this graph, The final step is to release. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #19)

150. Moon&Fish

**Answer:**

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

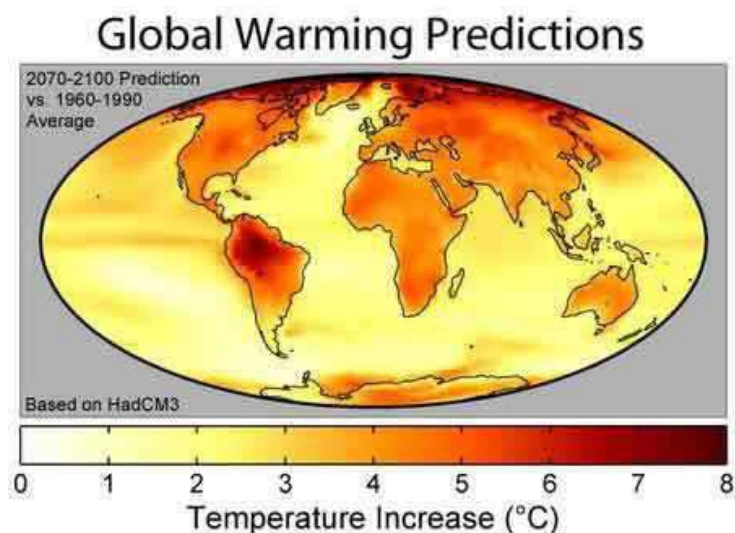
(APEUni Website / App DI #17)

151. Simple Circuit**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #16)

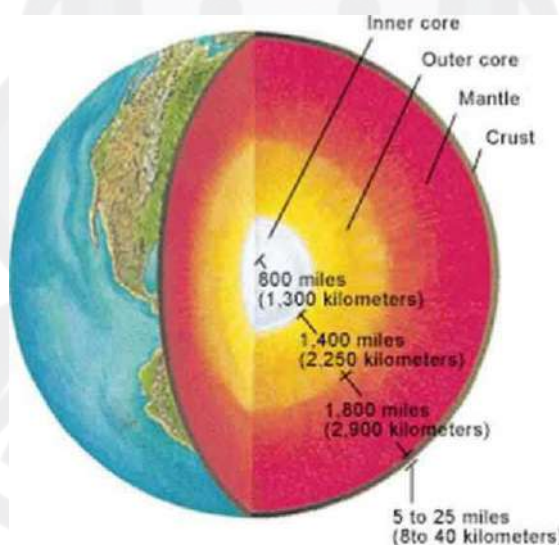
152. Global Warming

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #11)

153. Earth Structure

**Answer:**

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

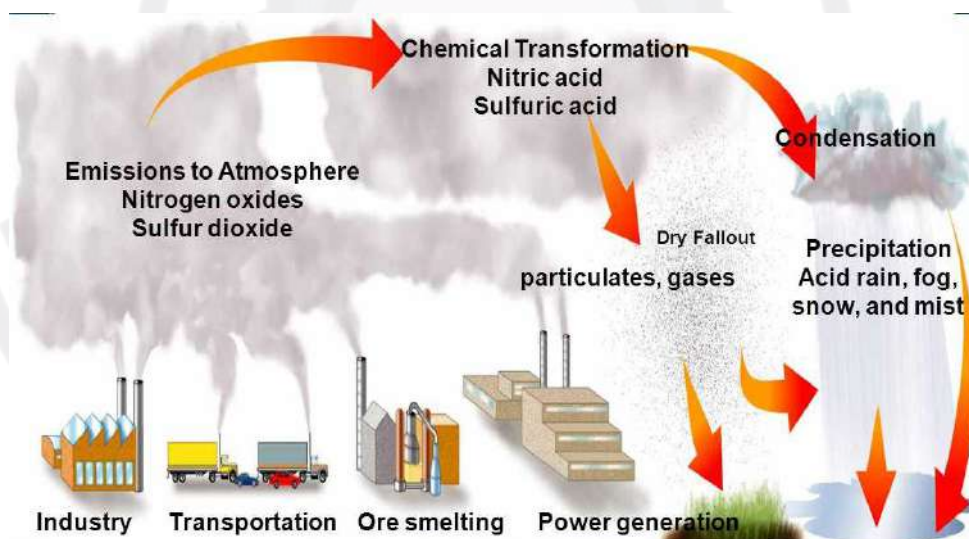
(APEUni Website / App DI #8)

154. Height of Tree

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #7)

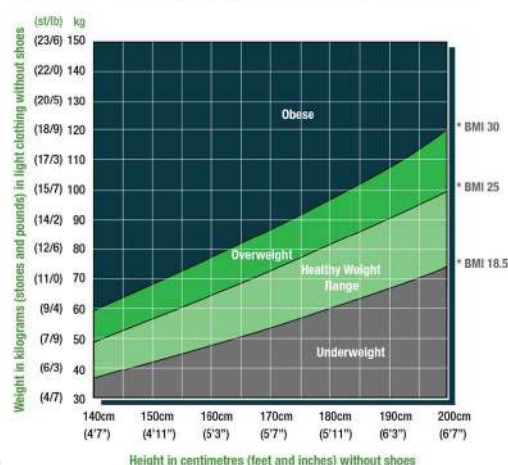
155. Air Pollution**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the chemical transformation. According to the chart, the first step is about chemical sources, which generated from industry, transportation, ore smelting, and power generation. Following that, the second step is about emissions, which means wastes will be emitted to the atmosphere such as nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide. The third step is about chemical transformation, which transforms the chemicals into nitric acid and sulfuric acid. After that is divided into two ways, for one it goes to condensation and for the other, it becomes dry fallout which includes particulates and gases. Finally, they will form the precipitation, acid rain, fog, snow, and mist. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

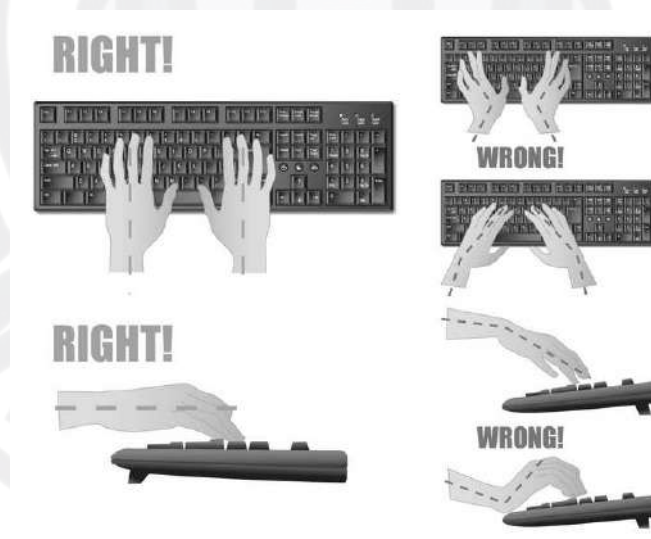
(APEUni Website / App DI #5)

156. BMI

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults

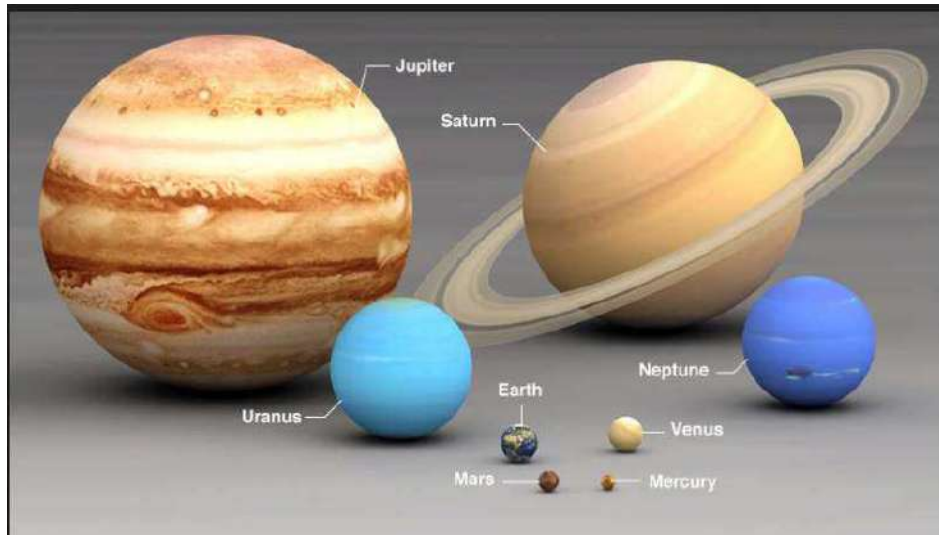
**Answer:**

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

157. Typing Hands**Answer:**

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

158. Solar System

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #1)

Retell Lecture

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

1. Best Managers (Incomplete)

Points: Managers usually work long hours, so they don't have time to read about other firms or broaden their perspectives. It's important to study this while in university. Ideas come from university and broad perspectives should be generic skills for managers. That's why the best managers are not necessarily the most experienced. It's not supposed to be the people who work their way up the ladder.

(APEUni Website / App RL #349)

2. Alaska Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #348)

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

3. City of Rome (Audio Available)

Original:

But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of the city of Rome as they look from above today, You can see that again, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way, as I mentioned. It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time, beginning in the eighth century B.C..Now this is interesting. Because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to their own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. They, they structured it in a, in a very care-, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning. The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise. And they everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns .They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular.

(APEUni Website / App RL #347)

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

4. Boys' and Girls' Performance (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #346)

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

5. Frogs (Audio Available)

Original:

Frogs are a diverse and largely carnivorous group of short-bodied, tailless amphibians composing the order Anura. The oldest fossil proto frog appeared in the early Triassic of Madagascar, but molecular clock dating suggests their origins may extend further back to the Permian, 265 million years ago. Frogs are widely distributed, ranging from the tropics to subarctic regions, but the greatest concentration of species diversity is found in tropical rain forests. There are approximately 4,800 recorded species, accounting for over 85% of extant amphibian species. They are also one of the five most diverse vertebrate orders. Besides living in fresh water and on dry land, the adults of some species are adapted for living underground or in trees. Adult frogs generally have a carnivorous diet consisting of small invertebrates, but omnivorous species exist and a few feed on fruit. Frogs are extremely efficient at converting what they eat into body mass. They are an important food source for predators and part of the food web dynamics of many of the world's ecosystems. The skin is semipermeable, making them susceptible to dehydration, so they either live in moist places or have special adaptations to deal with dry habitats. Frogs produce a wide range of vocalizations, particularly in they are breeding season, and exhibit many different kinds of complex behaviors to attract mates, to fend off predators and to generally survive. Frog populations have declined significantly since the 1950s. More than one-third of species are considered to be threatened with extinction and over one hundred and twenty are believed to have become extinct since the 1980s. The number of malformations among frogs is on the rise and an emerging fungal disease, chytridiomycosis, has spread around the world. Conservation biologists are working to understand the causes of these problems and to resolve them. Frogs are valued as food by humans and also have many cultural roles in literature, symbolism and religion.

(APEUni Website / App RL #343)

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

App to listen.

6. Desert Ants (Audio Available)

Original:

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy *Cataglyphis fortis* normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with its other three legs. But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is abandoned. Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. "This is the first time we have seen this in any ants," said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the scorching desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60cm per second. "Think of Usain Bolt, who has very long legs compared to body size. The desert floor is also very hot, so the further away their bodies are from the surface, the better," said co-author Matthias Wittlinger. The ants have also evolved to function at body temperatures of 50C in a desert where temperatures can soar to 70C. "They're basically just trying to get out of the heat," he added.

(APEUni Website / App RL #342)

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

7. Genes and Evolution (Audio Available)

Original:

So the pace, at which human minds have evolved over the last half million years and more recently the last 200,000 years, has been so frighteningly rapid that the evolution of cognitive function and perception can only occur in a small number of genes. If one needed to adapt dozens of genes changes in concert, in order to acquire the penetrating minds that we now have, which our ancestors 5,000 years ago didn't have, the evolution could not have taken place, it could not have occurred so quickly. And for that reason alone, one begins to really suspect that the genetic differences between people who lived 5,000 years ago is evidence that the difference between their cognitive functions and ours is not actually as large. Therefore, a rather small number of genes may be responsible for the powerful minds that humans have which most of us now possess.

(APEUni Website / App RL #337)

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

8. Chemical's Label (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #334)

9. Sleep Disorder (Audio Available)

Original:

You might think that most of the patients at sleep clinics are being treated for sleeplessness,

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #333)

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

10. Software (Audio Available)

Original:

The history of software is of course very very new. And the whole IT industry is really only 67 years old which is extraordinary and to be so close to the birth of a major new technology, a major new discipline is quite remarkable given where we got to in those 67 years. And the progression has been not so much a progression as a stampede because Moore's Law, the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing and storage and communications has made it feasible for information technology to move into all sorts of areas of life that were never originally envisaged. What has happened is that there has been as I said a stampede for people to pick the low-hanging fruit. And that is what's guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades and continues to do so with a number of consequences that we will explore.

(APEUni Website / App RL #326)

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

11. Interval Training (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #323)

12. Red Planet (Incomplete)

Points: About the red planet Mars Which is the fourth planet in the solar system, smaller than earth, Colder than earth, and bigger than the moon.

(APEUni Website / App RL #73)

13. Body Language (Incomplete)

Points: About the importance of body language for actors, who have to learn to understand their body behaviors according to the different emotions and how to express them and interpret real life situations.

(APEUni Website / App RL #320)

14. Dietary Health (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of vegetables including green pepper, eggplant, chili. The lecture is about dietary health. ... from farm to table.

(APEUni Website / App RL #55)

15. Bilingual Parents (Audio Available)

Original:

Many parents communicate and educate their children with two languages, probably because they both know more than one language, or they come from different countries. Most of these parents think this can benefit their children's language learning. But actually kids will get confused when their parents use different languages from each other to describe the same object. If one parent sticks to one language, and the other one sticks to another language, their children will not be confused any more.

(APEUni Website / App RL #311)

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

16. Glass Ceiling (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of a female surgeon in blue. A glass ceiling is a metaphor which refers to an invisible barrier typically applied to minorities to keep them from rising beyond a certain level in workplaces.

Key words: women role, leadership in surgery, making decisions.

(APEUni Website / App RL #309)

17. DNA (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #308)

18. Soot (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Soot, which comes from combustion of many different things, is black so it's a strong absorber. In fact it's second only to CO₂ in terms of warming, so it's actually ahead of methane, which you hear a lot about. The interesting thing about soot and aerosols' impact on climate is that their lifetimes are so much shorter. So if we can reduce the soot we can make changes within months versus tens of years. It's not to say we should ignore the CO₂ and the greenhouse gases but it could buy us some time while we actually do the right strategies to reduce the greenhouse gases.

(APEUni Website / App RL #307)

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

19. Biological Forgetting (Audio Available)

Original:

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

have always been trying to improve our memory.

(APEUni Website / App RL #297)

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

20. Leadership and Management (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #190)

21. Library Introduction (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #294)

22. Graphical Representation (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #293)

23. Street Stalls (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #290)

24. Edmund Wilson (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Wilson came then from a different world and he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense and certainly some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people, but this was a world before the division between the brows or between elite or whatever had established itself as part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there he was not a product of a narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation. He thought that Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man over a period of almost 50 years. He was a dedicated a literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.

(APEUni Website / App RL #142)

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

[App to listen.](#)

25. Cloud Formation (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #249)

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

26. Procedural Fairness (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #286)

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #283)

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

28. Fatherhood (Incomplete)

Points: A picture in which a pair of hands hold a baby. The role of father in parenting is mentioned. Fatherhood makes children feel safe so they can take risks to develop independence and autonomy. Thus children can grow up into responsible and compassionate citizens.
(APEUni Website / App RL #282)

29. Oracle (Incomplete)

Points: Oracle is the largest database company in the world. It has many services such as emails, voice mails and database. It helps business people travel around and do business anywhere they need. Mobile phone let people communicate on the way. In conclusion, technology provides convenience. (In the exam, there is a picture going with this audio, and you can give your response according to the words in the picture.)
(APEUni Website / App RL #241)

30. King (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

At the top, you would have a king. Now the king would rule over a kingdom. Now, this is not so easy to govern especially during the Middle Ages. And the king might owe many people, things especially people who help the king come to power, helped him dispose the previous king or to conquer this land. And so in exchange for that and to help govern, he might grant land or feasts to other people. And the key currency in the Middle Ages under the feudal system is land. And land in exchange for loyalty and service. So this whole thing is a kingdom. Now right over here, this is a Duchy. And a Duchy will be controlled by a Duke. I guess I didn't call it duckie because that just doesn't sound as serious. So the king might grant a Duchy, a Duchy to a Duke and in exchange, the Duke would provide loyalty pledged their fealty. If the kingdom is threatened, the Duke will fight alongside. The King would provide their own troops if the king wants to go conquer other territories, same thing, and also provide the king with taxes which might be in the form of coinage depending on what time and region we are in the Middle Ages or it might be in the form of a percentage of the agricultural production from this Duchy.
(APEUni Website / App RL #281)

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

31. Creativity (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Here are three important factors in creativity: people, process and product. The most important one is the process. First you have to create the right person through education with a creative mind. Second, you have to create the right process to have people engaged in innovation process. Third, you need to find the right problem to work on. Human beings can survive and prosper largely depending on the creativity they have. If you identify and assess the creativity of a finished product, it is taken as a proxy for the creativity of the person who produced such a product. Therefore, a creative product should be surprising, original, beautiful and useful. People should have factors necessary for genius, ability, and right mindset. You should improve to imitate and change insight look from new perspectives, innovatively create something with imagination to expand conceptual spaces.
(APEUni Website / App RL #280)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website /

[App to listen.](#)

32. Greek Diet (Incomplete)

Points: A picture with salads and fish in it. About why the Greek diet is so popular and healthy. A lot of olive oil is used in Greek salads, and people there like eating fish.

(APEUni Website / App RL #277)

33. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

I've been thinking a lot about the world recently and how it's changed over the last 20, 30, 40 years. Twenty or thirty years ago, if a chicken caught a cold and sneezed and died in a remote village in East Asia, it would have been a tragedy for the chicken and its closest relatives, but I don't think there was much possibility of us fearing a global pandemic and the deaths of millions. Twenty or thirty years ago, if a bank in North America lent too much money to some people who couldn't afford to pay it back and the bank went bust, that was bad for the lender and bad for the borrower, but we didn't imagine it would bring the global economic system to its knees for nearly a decade. This is globalization. This is the miracle that has enabled us to transship our bodies and our minds and our words and our pictures and our ideas and our teaching and our learning around the planet ever faster and ever cheaper. It's brought a lot of bad stuff, like the stuff that I just described, but it's also brought a lot of good stuff. A lot of us are not aware of the extraordinary successes of the Millennium Development Goals, several of which have achieved their targets long before the due date. That proves that this species of humanity is capable of achieving extraordinary progress if it really acts together and it really tries hard. (APEUni Website / App RL #276)

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

34. Pull and Push (Incomplete)

Points: A video. An example is given to explain the pull and the push forces: a box which doesn't move under forces. A force is either push or pull. In the diagram there's a cart, pushing and pulling a cart, the cart experience force Force does not necessarily move the object. Objects can be stationary and still experience force.

(APEUni Website / App RL #275)

35. Performance of Genders (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

You can see that the two charts, each give quite a different picture of the performance of boys and girls in the two key subjects of Math and English. It shows that in English, girls consistently outperform boys over a period of 6 years, achieving scores about 10% above their male peers. There is quite a different picture when we look at the Math results with no real difference between genders in the results. What is the explanation for these key differences? To answer this question, researchers look at biological and cognitive factors, and a range of social factors. The interaction between these different components in early childhood development are seen as maintained and reinforced in the school context. And this leads to distinct gender patterns of behavior and skills with direct consequences for school performance and achievement. The ultimate uses of this evidence (are) to show that biological factors, such as patterns of cognitive developments are closely linked to social factor, such as learned gender categories. This cognitive skills are learned both pre-school and subsequently at school, supported by the responses of teachers, creating a reinforcement of patterns. (APEUni Website / App RL #273)

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

36. Knee Cracking (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets worse when you listen up close. Knee-cracking recording "It does for most people. But for me, it actually just makes me excited." Omer Inan, an electrical engineer at Georgia Tech. "I actually feel like there's some real information in them that can be exploited for the purposes of helping people with rehab." Inan's experience with cracking knees goes back to his days as an undergrad at Stanford, where he threw discus. "If I had a really hard workout, then the next day, of course, I'd be sore, but I'd also sometimes feel this catching or popping or creaking every now and then in my knee." A few years later, he found himself building tiny microphones at a high-end audio company. So when he got to Georgia Tech and heard the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, wanted better tech for knee injuries, he thought: knee-cracking recording Why not strap tiny microphones to people's knees, to eavesdrop as their legs bend? "What we think it is, is the cartilage and bone rubbing against each other, the surfaces inside the knee rubbing against each other, during those movements." He and a team of physiologists and engineers built a prototype with stretchy athletic tape and a few tiny mics and skin sensors. And preliminary tests on athletes suggest the squishy sounds the device picks up are more erratic, and more irregular, in an injured knee than in a healthy one. Which Inan says might allow patients and doctors to track healing after surgery. Details appear in the IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering. "The primary application we're targeting at first is to give people a decision aid during rehabilitation, following an acute knee injury, to help them understand when they can perform particular activities, and when they can move to different intensities of particular activities." A useful thing to take a crack at.

(APEUni Website / App RL #272)

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

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #271)

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

38. Housing Affordability (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The impact on young Australians who are interested in buying a home of their own has been very significant. Australia's housing affordability now shapes the typical housing cycle or housing career as

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #270)

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

39. British Population (Incomplete)

Points: A table about the UK's population, with populations of London, Wales, Scotland and British listed and read. Most people live in London, almost seven million, those of Wales and Scotland combined. So, the management of London is more difficult than those of the other two places, largely because there is no national party.

(APEUni Website / App RL #267)

40. Food Label (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #265)

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

41. Overweight Problem (Incomplete)

Points: This lecture talks about the overweight problem. According to the speaker, he has mentioned some points of view. There are 20% of children today have the overweight problems, which bring the heart diseases are more and more common in children, the smallest is 5 years old. This situation makes the heart attack and other health problems become earlier and earlier. This issue needs to be solved because the overweight problems will be in more serious situations such as diabetes type 2 and blindness.

(APEUni Website / App RL #262)

42. Science and Scientist (Incomplete)

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

Scientists can propose questions to find what is true.

(APEUni Website / App RL #261)

43. Happiness and Social Relations (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #259)

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

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #258)

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

45. Ageing Population (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #257)

46. Robot (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #254)

47. Absolute Zero (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Can we never get to absolute zero? What a wonderful question. I wish I had a wonderful answer to go

with it. Here is the problem, there is actually a law of physics called the third law of thermodynamics, that says you cannot get to the absolutely zero, but we don't really know it's true, but we are pretty sure it is for the following reason: every time you think of some way of cooling something down a little bit, it means you try to get energy out of that thing and make the temperature lower. Well if you can get energy out, usually there is a way that the energy can go in as well. And that always means there is a competition between taking the energy out and putting the energy in. Now you can try to make it, so you are favoring getting energy out, but you can't completely stop the energy from going in and that means you might be able to get colder and colder, but you won't be able to get all the way to absolute zero. Could we go back to my power point, because I think that one of these slides will illustrate that point a little bit better. Yes, here, remember the logarithmic thermometer? There is no zero on this logarithmic thermometer, just keeps going down, you make it a fact of 10 colder, you're not a zero. You make it a fact of 10 colder, you're still not a zero. You make it a fact of 10 colder, you're still not a zero. So, you start a million of a degree, now you are 10 millions of a degree, now you are 100 millions of a degree. Now you are billions of degree. You never get to zero that way. You get closer and closer, but you never get to zero. So that's why we cannot get to absolute zero.

(APEUni Website / App RL #253)

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

48. Underwater Detectors (Incomplete)

Points: Underwater remote detector called Antares is a camera installed under the water for fish monitoring. It is a remote technology system. Researchers can monitor fishes on their computers in universities. The camera can detect surrounding environments and fish. This help find out what they eat and what they don't eat. They can stop feeding them if necessary in some situation to save time and labor.

(APEUni Website / App RL #250)

49. Survey (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #248)

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

50. Linguistic Training (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

I think with our linguistic training we also get all this invisible training to be authorities, to be the people who know. It is part of that process that you come out as a world authority on your chosen subject. But when we move into working with communities, we have to recognise that the communities have to be the authority in their language. Actually, a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists, because of our training we do, have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to

do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces. I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.

(APEUni Website / App RL #247)

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

51. Earth v.s. Mars (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #246)

52. Governmental Blogging (Incomplete)

Points: A concise PPT which can be read directly as a response to this question. We normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger/author creates the content and the readers interact or challenge the author. But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House. Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area. Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.

(APEUni Website / App RL #245)

53. Latin America Economic Reform (Incomplete)

Points: A picture with data of 'Economic growth percentage'. Over the past 20 years, the economy in Latin America developed by 80%. After globalization and reform the growth slowed down to 10%. People were asking why and start to consider if the reform is positive or not. The growth rate of economy was even slower than that before the reform. It is not sustained at all. The poverty rate which was at \$2 per day has increased.

(APEUni Website / App RL #243)

54. Advanced Machine (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #242)

55. Dissociation of personalities (Incomplete)

Points: Morton Prince was an American physician and psychologist, his book "Dissociation of a Personality" was the best-seller at that time. It tells a story of Miss Christine Beauchamp, who was suffering from MPD (Multiple Personality Disorder). Miss Beauchamp have several personalities, namely B1, B2 and B3. There was hidden memory in these 3 personalities. Miss Beauchamp was B2. B2 knows about B1, B3 knows both B1 & B2, but B1 knows nothing about B2 or B3. The strongest

personality account for most of the time and it will take over the others and become the main personality at the end. This case and theory give great help to crime investigation.

(APEUni Website / App RL #240)

56. Visual Description (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #199)

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

57. Frog Mutation (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #239)

58. Wage, Consumption and Debt (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #238)

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #79)

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

60. Practice (Incomplete)

Points: A picture with a Japanese girl playing guitar or violin. Mainly about the relation between practice and performance in musical instrument playing: practice makes people professional and

excellent. Even professionals take 10000 hours to reach the international level. Deliberate practice takes time and people also need to find and solve problems and mistakes during it. There is an example of studying geometry to demonstrate how important deliberate practice is. Key words include solitary practice (?)

(APEUni Website / App RL #237)

61. Mega Cities (Incomplete)

Points: About mega cities' impact. Global population has increased by 4 folds, from 1.5 billion in 1900 to 6 billion in 2000. While resource consumption has increased more significantly by 16 folds over the century. Due to urbanization, cities, which only account for 2% of the land, have 50% of the total population and consume 75% of the resources. People not only use every resource but also produce tons of wastes.

(APEUni Website / App RL #236)

62. Ship (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #235)

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

63. Loggerhead Turtle (Incomplete)

Points: Main points: The lecture talks about loggerhead turtle, one of the largest turtles in the world, and almost distinct in the USA. They have big heads and short necks. In September, 1986, scientists put a tracker on a turtle's shell, and use satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle. They reach different localities in different time. The migration takes three months, from the south Florida to the north. The text to be confirmed: It is time for this young loggerhead Turtle to go to work. We can tether turtles in these little cloth harnesses, put them in this tank and they'll swim in place. University of North Carolina Biologist Ken Lohmann studies sea turtles that are programmed from birth for an extraordinary journey. The mother turtles bury the eggs on the beach and then return to the sea and the eggs hatch about 50–60 days later. With support from the National Science Foundation, Lohmann is learning how these reptiles use the Earth magnetic field to navigate a 5–10–year journey around the Atlantic Ocean. The turtle seems to inherit a set of responses that tell them what to do when they encounter specific magnetic field at particular locations. This animal magnetism can be a life saver. One filed off Portugal triggers the turtles to turn south. If they don't, they will likely die, swept into frigid North Atlantic waters. In one lab test, turtles responded to magnetic fields similar to what they would encounter off coast of Florida. The great majority of them turned southeast. Now, this is an exciting finding because south easterly orientation in this part of the world, would presumably take turtles further into the Gulf Stream. So turtles actually have, what might be considered, a crude

global positioning system that is based on the Earth magnetic field. And check out this experiment, these turtle moves may look odd. The turtles will actually act out their swimming behaviour in air. But this wave simulator recreates the first environmental cue hatchling turtles respond to, and so swimming into waves is a highly reliable trick that turtles use to guide themselves offshore. I guess you can call it, TPS, the turtle positioning system and while we humans spend hundreds of dollars for device like this that tells us where in the world we are, the turtles just know. Understanding how that works will help us protect the species. Now the only question is, how can we help them get out of their shell?

(APEUni Website / App RL #233)

64. Soot Emission (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Sometimes it's the little things that can make big things happen. Fleas and the plague, atoms and nuclear bombs. Diminutive leaders in world history. Soot is one of these little things. Soot also known as black carbon is released when you burn dung, coal, diesel fuel and wood. From Los Angeles to Mumbai, soot causes respiratory illnesses like lung cancer and asthma and contributes to one point six million premature deaths every year. Mostly among the poor. And it gets worse. Atmospheric currents carry soot thousands of miles from where it is produced, to the Himalayas and the Arctic. Black carbon being black, absorbs sunlight, so even a little soot on snow makes it melt faster. And when snow melts global sea levels rise, threatening our freshwater indigenous communities and polar bears who hunt on the Arctic ice. Climate Change has been a big thing for a while and carbon dioxide has been its main cause. Scientists estimate that soot causes twenty five percent of human-caused global warming. It's the second leading cause of Arctic warming after carbon dioxide. Let's not underestimate the impact of this tiny particle. But there's good news, reducing black carbon may be the fastest way to slow global warming. Buy time for the Arctic. Yes even more so than changing a light bulb. Since black carbon only stays in the atmosphere for a couple of weeks, reducing it will produce results immediately. Of course, reducing soot alone won't solve global warming, but solving our soot problem now will help buy time for the Arctic and allow us to deal with the bigger problem of carbon dioxide. We have the cleaner industries, cook stoves, and diesel now we have to use them. In developed nations, we've significantly reduced our black carbon, but we still have much more to do. We need to tighten our standards at home and invest in cleaner technologies in developing nations. In a world going on seven billion people, you might feel rather little yourself. But if you urge the US government and the European Union to take the lead on black carbon reduction, you can make a big difference.

(APEUni Website / App RL #223)

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

65. Rural Poverty (Incomplete)

Points: A table showing populations in rural and urban areas of India, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. The topic is the poverty in rural and urban areas. Firstly, the poverty rates in rural areas are much higher than those in urban areas, because most of the poor live in rural areas. Rural areas also have high infant mortality rate and low education level. It is important to make sure the population in rural areas have access to sanitation and education. The poverty in urban areas is caused by the migration from rural areas.

(APEUni Website / App RL #222)

66. Robot and Unemployment (Incomplete)

Points: A video about robots. Seemingly, Henry Ford is mentioned as the father of technology. 'unemployment' is also mentioned. With robots, some jobs don't have to be done by humans, which leads to a rise of unemployment. So, is it good or bad for people to see robots' advent?
(APEUni Website / App RL #221)

67. Telescope (Incomplete)

Points: A video with a lady, standing, giving her lecture. About instruments used in space observation. Via a telescope installed in higher areas, especially desert and mountainous areas, people can observe things clearer. Some instruments, such as Hubble telescope, have many functions, like transferring other planets' images back, and thus helping us understand the earth (or space?).
(APEUni Website / App RL #179)

68. Advertising Standard Authority (Incomplete)

Points: About HFSS(food high in fat, sugar and salt) An organization, ASA(Advertising Standard Authority), is introduced, and it helps consumers make healthy decisions in buying food and drinks, also helps consumers identify the food contents in the labeling, like sugar, salt.
(APEUni Website / App RL #177)

69. The Shuttle (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The shuttle was designed to be a space truck; it's a multi-purpose vehicle. We've done a tremendous number of different things with it. It's the most versatile space vehicle that has ever been built. We've used it to launch satellites. We've used it to repair satellites in orbit and put them back into orbit. We've used it to capture satellites and bring them back to Earth for repair. We've outfitted it with the space lab built by our European partners and used it before the era of the space station to do scientific research. We used it as part of our partnership with the Russians, which is still continuing, first as part of the Mir space station, where we actually prolonged the useful life of Mir by several years through logistical supply visits with the shuttle. And now, of course, we're using it to build the new international space station, which is a huge international partnership. Sample answer: The shuttle was designed to be a space truck, which is a multi-purpose vehicle. It's the most versatile space vehicle that has ever been built. It is used to launch, repair and capture satellites. It is used before the era of the space station to do scientific research. It is part of partnership with Russians, which is continuing. Now, we're using it to build the new international space station, which is a huge international partnership.

(APEUni Website / App RL #189)

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

70. Melatonin (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #188)

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

71. Bee Language (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Honey bees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to the source of nectar. The dancing bees like this one can be halted by a headbutt from another bee. Now research has found that this headbutt is actually a warning signal. A feeding station was set up in the lab to mimic the a source of nectar, then foraging bees were introduced to the dangers at the station, such as competition from rival colonies. When foragers returned to the hive they stopped bees dancing. Scientists think the behavior warns dancers of a dangerous source of nectar.

(APEUni Website / App RL #186)

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

72. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) (Audio Available)

Original:

Protons are finally transferred to the LHC (both in a clockwise and an anticlockwise direction) where they are accelerated for 20 minutes to 6.5 TeV. Beams circulate for many hours inside the LHC beam pipes under normal operating conditions. For each collision, the physicist's goal is to count, track and characterize all the different particles. The charge of the particle, for instance, is obvious since particles with positive electric charge bend one way and those with negative charge bend the opposite way. Also the momentum of the particle can be determined. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest particle accelerator lies in a tunnel. The LHC is a ring roughly 28km around that accelerates protons almost to the speed of light before colliding them head-on. Protons are particles found in the atomic nucleus, roughly one thousand-million-millionth of a meter in size. The LHC starts with a bottle of hydrogen gas, which is sent through an electric field to strip away the electrons, leaving just the protons. Electric and magnetic fields are the key to a particle accelerator.

(APEUni Website / App RL #184)

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

73. Salary Types (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Straight salary sales compensation plans aren't very common, but they do have a place in some organizations. With this type of structure, you'd pay your sales people a straight albeit competitive salary like all of your other employees, and nothing else. No bonuses, no commissions, and few, if any, sales incentives. This type of compensation plan is most often used when the industry you operate within prohibits direct sales, when sales people work as part of small groups or teams and all contributions are equal, when your sales team is relatively small, or when your sales people are expected to spend much of their time on other responsibilities other than selling. However, these plans don't tend to offer motivation to sales people, as there are no incentives for them to work harder. Salary plus commission sales compensation plans are possibly the most common plans used today. They're structured in a way that sales people receive a lower base salary along with commission pay that makes up the majority of the total compensation. Organizations use salary plus commission sales compensation plans when there are opportunities to support all sales people on this structure and when there are proper metrics in place for tracking sales to ensure that the splits are fair and accurate. This type of plan is often the better choice as opposed to straight salary because it offers

motivation to increase productivity and to achieve goals. It also offers more stability. Sales people will still get some types of pay even if they're in training, when sales are low during certain months, or if market conditions get volatile. However, it can be more complex to administer. Commission only sales compensation plans are exactly what they sound like you pay your sales people for the sales they bring in and nothing else. There is no guarantee of income. These types of plans are easier to administer than salary plus commission and provide better value for your money paid as they are based solely on sales achieved. They also tend to attract fewer candidates, but do attract the most top-performing and hardest working sales professionals who know they can make a good income because they know how to sell. On the other hand, though, they can create aggression within your sales team and low income security, which can lead to a high turnover rate, and sales rep burnout from stress.

(APEUni Website / App RL #174)

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

74. Animal Behavior (Audio Available)

Original:

We can ask 2 fundamental questions about animal behavior they referred to as proximate and ultimate. Proximate questions are those concerned with the mechanisms that bring about behavior. Ultimate questions are those concerned with the evolution of behavior. We can divide the proximate and ultimate into 2 sub-questions. For proximate, how does behavior develop and secondly what causes the behavior. For ultimate, you can ask how did the behavior evolve and secondly what is the adaptive of significance of the behavior. What's its purpose? Together these comprise what are called Tinbergen's 4 questions about animal behavior. Niko Tinbergen was one of the founding fathers of the study of the animal behaviors. These questions represent different ways of studying animal behavior and understanding the difference between those 4 questions are fundamental to understanding behavior and indeed the whole of biology. How do we study animal behavior? Well that depends on the type of question we're hoping to answer.

(APEUni Website / App RL #181)

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

75. Human Behavior (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #173)

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

76. Country Transformation (Incomplete)

Points: Version A: A line chart with pre-industrial period on the left and the great transformation on the right. The lecture talks about GDP, and a lot of countries' GDP didn't change for decades. With China and India as examples, some countries are in the begging and early stage of transformation.

Rich and developed world all witness turning points, with extraordinary GDP growth, take-off of economy and science. Developed countries will not have further progress, but early stages of transformation will be improved markedly. There will be bottlenecks after the turning point. Version B: Rich countries have reached the turning point of development. During pre-industrial societies, the increase of income contributed to human's wellbeing. Countries such Africa and China has developed a lot recently, and the increase of income has contributed to the improvement of human wellbeing. But for rich countries, it seems that there is no correlation between economic and technological progress and contentment.

(APEUni Website / App RL #215)

77. Australia's Export (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Thanks for this opportunity to speak about Australia's engagement with Asia from the perspective of trade and in particular to say a few words about what trade is doing in this, in this space. And I'm particularly pleased to be addressing trade and investment not just of course because these two things are inextricably linked but also of course because Australia reports to Australia's first ever Minister for trade and investment. Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day. It is one of the most important factors to consider. When assessing the International conditions for national prosperity Asian demand for our exports has helped Australia manage the global financial crisis better than most other developed economies. In fact, probably better than all other developed economies. An investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the economy and to overall productivity in 2013. Seven of our top ten export markets were in Asia and represented 65 percent of our total exports. Asian markets and Australia's geographic proximity are critical not just for our trade ties and our capacity to access important global supply chains, but also to the level of foreign investment in Australia. FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade. In fact it has more than doubled from about two hundred ninety two billion dollars to 630 billion dollars in 2013.

(APEUni Website / App RL #216)

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

78. America's Economic Size (Incomplete)

Points: In terms of the size of economy, the US economy is more than the total amount of China, Japan UK and Germany. In terms of the industrial output, US output is \$2.8 trillion, but it only equals to the sum of China and Japan.

(APEUni Website / App RL #205)

79. Teaching (Incomplete)

Points: About how teachers should cope with the educational revolution. Traditionally, teachers use desks, chairs, paper and pencil to teach children handwriting and reading from paper. With the technological development, the way of teaching has been radically changed. Teachers are using new technology in classrooms. Education in the future will be focusing on developing children's critical thinking skills.

(APEUni Website / App RL #201)

80. Pavlov Experiment (Audio Available)

Original:

During this time my goals are going to be to talk about the phenomenon that we may share impart with other animals, and our language and that is emotion. And also talk about some new technology,

brain imaging, functional magnetic imaging. And we try to answer some very old questions about how does motivation and emotion work. I'm going to put you with the scenario first and some of you may be familiar with. This was developed by Pavlov over a century years ago. And in this scenario the dog presented with the sound, the dog waits, and then feeds food powder and this happened repeatedly, things starts to happen in the middle of the experiment there. Interesting things start to happen here. Pavlov's study was on the salivation of the dog, the salivation increases more time to paralyzes. But other things happened here, too. You have a dog move around here more, all kinds of things are going on here. What we trying to capture was the experiment 11m going on to describe today is what is going on in the brain to generate that state which we called it competitive state. But you can also think about state in terms of how the dogs' feeling layer, how you feeling about eating lunch today. (APEUni Website / App RL #165)

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

81. Superman (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #164)

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

82. Invention (Audio Available)

Original:

All of my research and that I conducted was my 60 plus graduate students, was motivated by their need to learn, so that we can teach. Of course, in some inventions happened along the way but I've always considered the end the result. And I always consider that this invention to be byproduct, byproducts of the learning process. The end product for me was always better understanding or when one really succeeded in unifying theory that can help us in teaching the subject. I've also looked at teaching as a vehicle to try new ideas, of new ways to doing things on an intelligent group of learners. That is as the vehicle for the teaching research results. And in my experience, this kind of teaching is the most stimulated and motivating to students. I am also uncovered many interesting research problems is the cause of teaching assumption. It is this unity of research and teaching their close connection and the benefits gathered by exercising and the interplay that to me characterizes the successful professor.

(APEUni Website / App RL #163)

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

83. Springtime (Audio Available)

Original:

The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard ffrench-Constant, an entomologist at the University of Exeter. He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem. "The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. The world's becoming increasingly urbanized, and light pollution is growing—which ffrench-Constant says could trick trees into budding earlier and earlier. But smarter lighting—like LEDs that dial down certain wavelengths—could help. "Perhaps the exciting thing is, if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst." Thus keeping springtime an actual springtime phenomenon.

(APEUni Website / App RL #161)

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

84. Rice (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #159)

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

85. Arctic and Antarctic (Audio Available)

Original:

So, when we talk about the polar regions, just to clarify exactly what we mean. And we have first of all the Arctic at the top of the earth and the Antarctic at the bottom, and so the Arctic was named after the Greek word for bear. Now surprisingly it's not after the polar bears that live in the Antarctic or live in the Arctic and based on it's after the little and great bear constellations that can be seen in the sky. Now the Greek also hypothesize that there would be the Anti-arctic, which is how we get the name Antarctica and of course it wasn't discovered until much later on. Now these regions are opposite in many ways other than just their names and their location on the globe, and so if we look at the arctic first of all, and the Arctic is actually ocean surrounded by land, and so you can see here this is the UK down here and this kind of Russia and then American Canada around here, and so there is a bit of land cover in our ice on the top in the Arctic, which is Greenland here and Macie all this area here. Surprisingly a lot of people don't realize that this isn't actually land. The north pole isn't on land. It's just one big ocean.

(APEUni Website / App RL #157)

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

86. Civilization and Art (Audio Available)**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #156)

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

87. London Taxi Drivers (Audio Available)**Original:**

But we can really thank the Great Exhibition of 1851 for giving us the world's premier taxi service, for it was going to this exhibition, and this fabulous exhibition inventions from all around the four corners of the Empire that the visitors were appalled, dismayed and vexed by their journeys to this exhibition because the cabbies of the day, and their horse-drawn carts were absolutely terrible, could not find their way to this exhibition. And, so, a great public outcry, the London Authority sets up Public Carriage Office, which is an organization that still exists. And you can take a short walk to Penton Street up the road. And this Public Carriage office took on the responsibility of licensing all major taxi drivers in London. All taxi drivers from 1851 onwards had to pass what is now known as the London knowledge, was phenomenal knowledge of London. What is the London knowledge? It's the ability to remember the 25,000 streets, have it all interconnected and all the main arterial roads in and out of London. Cabbies need to know all this plus a thousand points of specific interest cafes, bars, public offices. They need to know them all as part of their training.

(APEUni Website / App RL #154)

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

88. Shy Fish (Audio Available)

Original:

But a new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid. Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviorally similar or the one that was different. What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from undercover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed. Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The researchers write that "when offered a choice of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort."

(APEUni Website / App RL #153)

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

89. Music and Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #152)

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

90. Taxonomy (Audio Available)

Original:

Welcome to today's lesson. We're continuing with our study of taxonomy. Taxonomy is how scientists classify organisms into different groups based on the characteristics that they share. So, for instance, a good way to think about taxonomy is the US Postal Service. If we want to send a letter to someone, we first start off by addressing it to the nation they are in. By default, we usually assume that's America but it doesn't have to be in England or Costa Rica or Spain. You put their nation or their kingdom. Then within that kingdom, you address it to a slightly more specific level their states. So, for

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #151)

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

91. Happiness (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #150)

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

92. Sugar (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #148)

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

93. London Fog (Audio Available)

Original:

Turner, not surprisingly, painted one of the earliest pictures of London's fog, in the 1835 painting the Thames above Waterloo Bridge. Turner is a trueborn Londoner, is advertising his familiarity with

London's air problem by putting smoke, an atmospheric pollution at its center. And as you can see, in here, the bridge is the central elements, which is a theme that's later taken up by Monet. And it's partly obscured by the steam and smoke which rises from both sides of the river. Here, we see a shot-tower. I think you can just about to see, which was constructed in 1826. Do you know what shot-towers are? They produce shot for guns, ammunition. And they were very smoky, one of the more smoking industries. But it's barely visible, as you can see, as are the various industries on the Lambeth side of the river. There's, on this side, there's a steamship about to dock or preparing to leave. It's black smoke thrusting up to join the kind of swirling arc of smoke there. William Rodner sees this painting as a potent essay on the energy and complexity of modern polluted organism. Smoke, I think, here represents for a flourishing economy, which brings employment and food on tables but also the dirt and pollution associated with the fumes all seems to be tainted by sulfurous yellow.

(APEUni Website / App RL #147)

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

94. Early Robot (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #124)

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

95. Australia Immigration History (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Whether these first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at 40000to 43000 years Before Present, while the upper range supported by others is 60000 to 70000 years BP. In any event, this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch, when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass(known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversity and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most recent glacial period some 10000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However ,the newly

formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the northern Cape York Peninsula. During the 1970s and 1980s around 120,000 southern Asian refugees migrated to Australia. During that twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration Al Grass by termed "multiculturalism". In 2004–5, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 2004/05) moved to Sydney. The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.

(APEUni Website / App RL #144)

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

96. Chest X-Ray (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #143)

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

97. Climate Change (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Climate change, some adverse effects of climate changes to agricultural productions. Some lands are unsuitable for growing crops. There will be millions of people facing hunger in Africa in the future. Climate change will result in less production and less food. It is difficult for developing countries to deal with climate change due to their financial status and other issues. There are many people living in hunger especially in Africa. The climate change has devastating effects on world economy. The tropical areas on earth are dry and hot, and are originally not suitable for food production. The change of the climate leads to extreme weather conditions such as flood and hurricane, which exacerbates the food production. As a result, it leads to a continuous decline in food supply annually around 10–17%. And this trend is perceived to be continue in the future by 2070. The regions suffering the most will be some African countries.

(APEUni Website / App RL #141)

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

98. Night Sky Darkness (Audio Available)

Original:

Our friends at the Highlands Museum and Discovery Center in Ashland, Kentucky, asked a very good question. Why is it dark in space? That question is not as simple as it may sound. You might think that space appears dark at night because that is when our side of Earth faces away from the Sun as our

planet rotates on its axis every 24 hours. But what about all those other far away suns that appear as stars in the night sky? Our own Milky Way galaxy contains over 200 billion stars, and the entire universe probably contains over 100 billion galaxies. You might suppose that that many stars would light up the night like daytime! Until the 20th century, astronomers didn't think it was even possible to count all the stars in the universe. They thought the universe went on forever. In other words, they thought the universe was infinite. Besides being very hard to imagine, the trouble with an infinite universe is that no matter where you look in the night sky, you should see a star. Stars should overlap each other in the sky like tree trunks in the middle of a very thick forest. But, if this were the case, the sky would be blazing with light. This problem greatly troubled astronomers and became known as "Olbers' Paradox." A paradox is a statement that seems to disagree with itself. To try to explain the paradox, some 19th century scientists thought that dust clouds between the stars must be absorbing a lot of the starlight so it wouldn't shine through to us. But later scientists realized that the dust itself would absorb so much energy from the starlight that eventually it would glow as hot and bright as the stars themselves. Astronomers now realize that the universe is not infinite. A finite universe—that is, a universe of limited size—even one with trillions and trillions of stars, just wouldn't have enough stars to light up all of space. Although the idea of a finite universe explains why Earth's sky is dark at night, other causes work to make it even darker.

(APEUni Website / App RL #139)

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

99. Brain Development (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #137)

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

100. Open Border (Audio Available)

Original:

I believe our borders should be open. But if that is not politically acceptable for now, Europe should at least open up a legal route for people from developing countries to come work here. Over time, hopefully, we can move to a position where borders are completely open. Persuading sceptics won't be easy. That's why I think the argument for free migration has to be made at several levels: a principled case: it increases freedom and reduces injustice; a humanitarian case: it helps people much poorer

than ourselves; an economic case: it makes us richer; and a pragmatic case: it is inevitable, so it is in everyone's interests to make the best of it. Freedom of movement is not just a matter of human rights and international solidarity; it is in our self-interest. Opening our borders may seem unrealistic. But so too, once, did abolishing slavery or giving women the vote. Campaigning for people's right to move freely is a noble cause for our time.

(APEUni Website / App RL #136)

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

101. Reconstruction of Paris (Audio Available)

Original:

Haussmann's renovation of Paris was a vast public works program commissioned by Emperor Napoleon III and directed by his prefect of the Seine, Georges-Eugene Haussmann, between 1853 and 1870. It included the demolition of crowded and unhealthy medieval neighborhoods, the building of wide avenues, parks and squares, the annexation of the suburbs surrounding Paris, and the construction of new sewers, fountains and aqueducts. Haussmann's work met with fierce opposition, and he was finally dismissed by Napoleon III in 1870; but work on his projects continued until 1927. The street plan and distinctive appearance of the center of Paris today is largely the result of Haussmann's renovation. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the center of Paris was overcrowded, dark, dangerous, and unhealthy. In 1845 the French social reformer Victor Considerant wrote "Paris is an immense workshop of putrefaction, where misery, pestilence and sickness work in concert, where sunlight and air rarely penetrate. Paris is a terrible place where plants shrivel and perish, and where, of seven small infants, four die during the course of the year." The street plan on the Tie de la Cite and in the neighborhood called the "quartier des Arcis", between the Louvre and the "Hotel de Ville" (City Hall), had changed little since the Middle Ages. The population density in these neighborhoods was extremely high, compared with the rest of Paris; in the neighborhood of the Champs-Elysees, there was one resident for every 186 square meters; in the neighborhoods of Arc is and Saint-Avoye, in the present Third Arrondissement, there was one inhabitant for every three square meters. In 1840, a doctor described one building in the tie de la Cite where a single room five meters squares on the fourth floor was occupied by twenty-three people, both adults and children. In these conditions, disease spread very quickly. Cholera epidemics ravaged the city in 1832 and 1848. In the epidemic of 1848, five percent of the inhabitants of these two neighborhoods died. Traffic circulation was another major problem. The widest streets in these two neighborhoods were only five meters wide; the narrowest were only one or two meters wide. Wagons, carriages and carts could barely move through the streets. The center of the city was also a cradle of discontent and revolution; between 1830 and 1848, seven armed uprisings and revolts had broken out in the centre of Paris, particularly along the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, around the Hotel de Vi lle, and around Montagne Sainte Genevive on the left bank. The residents of these neighborhoods had taken up paving stones and blocked the narrow streets with barricades, and had to be dislodged by the army.

(APEUni Website / App RL #128)

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

102. Marshmallow Test (Audio Available)

Original:

Let's take a look at this video of these little kids they were offered the option of having one marshmallow immediately now or two marshmallows 15 minutes later and you've got some very cute video tape of this experiment. So let's take a look okay, what we found is a very simple and direct way

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #123)

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

103. Minority Languages (Similar) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales by about 740,000 people, and in the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentina by several hundred people. There are also Welsh speakers in England, Scotland, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. At the beginning of the 20th century about half of the population of Wales spoke Welsh as an everyday language. Towards the end of the century, the proportion of Welsh speakers had fallen to about 20%. According to the 2001 census 582,368 people can speak Welsh, 659,301 people can either speak, read or write Welsh, and 797,717 people, 28% of the population, claimed to have some knowledge of the language. According to a survey carried out by S4C, the Welsh language TV channel, the number of Welsh speakers in Wales is around 750,000, and about 1.5 million people can 'understand' Welsh. In addition there are an estimated 133,000 Welsh--speakers living in England, about 50,000 of them in the Greater London area.

(APEUni Website / App RL #121)

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

104. Licking and Grooming (Audio Available)

Original:

So the way a mother rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming, nipple switching and arch back nursing. So the rats that do a lot of licking and grooming and their last rats that rule very little. But most rats are in between. So that resembles a human human behaviour as well, right, you have mothers that are highly mothering and mothers that couldn't care less and most mothers are somewhere in between. So if you look at these rats. So all you do you observe them and put them in separate cages. So you put the high lickers in one cage not the mothers, but the offspring and the low lickers in another cage and then you let them grow and they're adults now, their mothers are long buried and you look in the brain and you see that those who had high licking mothers express a lot of glucocorticoid receptor, gene and though so our lawmakers express know that reflects a number of factors and that results in a different stress response, but this is not the only difference. We found later on there are hundreds of genes that are differently expressed. So if you get in a mutation, you know polymorphism once in a million. Here, just the motherly lauching just hundreds of genes in one

shot and it changes them in a very stable way that you can look at the old rat and you can say whether it was licked or not. But you can also save by behavior. So if you walk to the cages to the room the rats that were poorly lit are highly anxious, hard to handle, aggressive, and , and the rats that were very well handled as as off as little pups. They are much more relaxed much easier to handle. So you know, like every technician in the lab knows looking at the adult rat how it was licked when it was a little tough any question , of course, mechanism , how does this work?

(APEUni Website / App RL #75)

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

105. Bomb Calorimeter (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #72)

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

106. Brain (Audio Available)

Original:

The brain is basically built from the bottom up first the brain builds basic circuits that are responsible for basic skills, and then more complex circuits are built on top of those basic circuits as we develop more complex skills. Biologically, the brain is prepared to be shaped by experience. It's expecting the experiences that a young child has to literally influence the formation of its circuitry it's built into our biology. The interaction between genetics and experience that shapes brain architecture is embedded in a reciprocal relationship, the relationships that children have with the adults in their lives. And by that we mean what we refer to as the serve-and-return nature of children's interaction with their adults development. And the impact of experience on development is not a one-way street. It's a back-and-forth interaction. The brain is a highly integrated organ which has multiple sections that specialize in different kind of processes, so we have parts of the brain that are involved more in cognitive function and other parts that are involved in processing of emotion and parts involved in seeing and hearing. So if a child is emotionally kind of...well...put together and socially competent,

that will affect more positive and productive learning. And if a child is preoccupied with fears or anxiety or is dealing with considerable stress no matter how intellectually gifted that child might be, his or her learning is going to be impaired by that kind of emotional interference.

(APEUni Website / App RL #66)

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

107. Black Hole (Audio Available)

Original:

This simulation shows what you might see. If you are orbiting a black hole. The light and position of background stars around the hole are distorted by its gravity and they seem to spin around. On the right the constellation Orion appears to approach the event horizon the boundary from which nothing can escape. Orion stars look like they become separated and get spun around. Once the hole has passed by Orion reappears on the left and looks normal again. Users can also experiment with different scenarios. This is what you might see if you were traveling towards a black hole with rocket engines slowing your descent. Another simulation mimics free fall into a hole. In the middle the light of the entire universe appears to be concentrated in a bright ring.

(APEUni Website / App RL #63)

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

108. Infinite Monkey Theorem (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #62)

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

109. Trade-off Triangle (Audio Available)

Original:

Well, it's about whether you can achieve a win-win solution, whether you can achieve economic

growth which brings wealth in order to cut poverty without damaging the biodiversity. And the argument is that if you want to protect biodiversity, you have to focus on that as a goal; but if you do that, you have... you run the risk of hurting the poor and you also run the risk of inconveniencing and reducing the economic growth. We use the developed and industrialized countries to see this argument, this axis argued about with, let us say, a government wishing to start drilling for oil in place X which is full of wildlife, and wildlife conservation society is urging them not to on the grounds that it's a wilderness refuge. We use to that debate. What I'm saying is that in the developing world there's a third axis and it's a complex one.

(APEUni Website / App RL #60)

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

110. Historic Library (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #58)

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

111. Skoog (Audio Available)

Original:

The Skoog is a new university accessible musical instrument. It is designed to use by children or adults with special needs or in fact be used by anyone. It's soft, it's easy to play, it's robust and it can be customized to suit anyone's abilities. The Skoog helps students with special needs by allowing them to get involved in making music themselves. It's an instrument that they can play it and they can take ownership of and start creating their own sounds and music. Traditional instruments are the shape and size and made of the materials they are because of the sound that they need to make. If you want to make a sound like a plucked string, you need a string and it needs to be under tension, whereas with a Skoog, because it's a mixture of software and a sensor, then thus the computer can handle making the sound. And so we can design an object that's designed to be touched and designed to be played with. In developing the screen and working with kids in the schools and in the classrooms, it's really helped us make the Skoog something that's usable by the children themselves. They've informed us massively on how it needs to work and they've given their opinions on colors and designs. And just the feedback they've given to us has been just marvelous. It's just so enriching and it's really inspiring to actually work with these kids, particularly when you can provide them with an ability to start to playing their own music as opposed to just taking part through listening and listening to other musicians and really learning from.

(APEUni Website / App RL #57)

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

112. Dogs (Audio Available)

Original:

When this dog approaches some food, another dog's playful snarls are played back the dog seems curious, but the sound doesn't stop it from taking the bone. Here a dog hears the growls of a dog being approached by a stranger, but these don't deter it from grabbing the bone either. In another scenario the sound of a dog protecting its food is played back. This time the dog backs off. These experiments suggest the dogs can distinguish between different types of growls.

(APEUni Website / App RL #56)

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

113. Children's Literature (Audio Available)

Original:

So today we're going to talk about children's literature and the role it plays in society. Throughout history adults have used the power of stories to entertain and amuse their children. But stories are not used merely to entertain youngsters, they have a significant educational purpose. They serve to teach the moral values of their society. In sociological terms, stories are one of the means by which children are socialized. How does this work in practice? Well, it often makes use of heroes, the characters in the stories who the children will admire and want to be like. The heroes of children's stories, therefore, exemplify the qualities valued by that society – they will typically demonstrate courage in the face of difficulty, honesty, consideration for others, loyalty to their family and friends, a respect for work and so on. You can see this happening from the fables of ancient societies through fairy tales and folk tales right up to modern day children's stories. For example, the hard-working ant in Aesop's fable is shown to succeed in comparison with the grasshopper who spends the summer singing and has nothing to eat when winter comes. Similarly, it is Cinderella, the honest, hard-working sister, who wins the Prince rather than her cruel, lazy step-sisters. However, there is still usually something to entertain children, even in the most morally instructive of stories.

(APEUni Website / App RL #42)

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

114. Black Hole (B) (Audio Available)

Original:

We actually have seen more than one of these black holes emerges and we've seen actually two about equally good although the one that we talked about you can see with your eyes. The second one is the one with the lighter black holes in it, they're not so heavy, when the ringing is a lot longer and you can see it without all the fancy data analysis. Then there is a third source which we've already published, but now that we have seen that two of the other one and we also believe that could very well be black hole theory, so we have three sources, let's call it three sources in three months. Now if we make design sensitivity, we have improved apparatus, by another factor of three. Now how does that translate into rate? It turns out if you look with a sensitivity three times better than we have, you can look three times deeper into the universe. That says the volume of the universe that you are looking at is three to the Q, so that's about 27 or 30 around the universe. So instead seeing one a month of these black hole periods, we should see one of maybe one of every two days, one every day.

That's gonna change the character of how we operate completely. At that moment launched into what I called the astronomy that's associated gravitational wave astronomy. That's gonna be a big day.

(APEUni Website / App RL #16)

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



Answer Short Question

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

1. What is the connecting part between two bones?

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

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

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

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

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

4. What do we call the people who move from one country to another country, usually for work or a better life?

Answer: Migrants (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1192) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

6. What is the large, flat surface that films are shown on?

Answer: Screen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1190) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

7. What is the opposite of 'truth'?

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

8. What is another way to say the arrangement of musical notes in a tune?

Answer: Melody (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1188) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

9. What is in the opposite direction from the head?

Answer: Foot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1187) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

11. What is the scientific study of rocks?

Answer: Geology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1126) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

14. What is the round, yellow part in the middle of an egg?

Answer: Yolk (APEUni Website / App ASQ #989) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

16. What day comes after Monday?

Answer: Tuesday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #987) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

17. When we say someone is doing the B.A. in history or literature in the university, what does B.A. stand for?

Answer: Bachelor of arts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #986) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

18. What is the final step of a bakery?

Answer: Icing / topping (APEUni Website / App ASQ #985) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

19. **Points:**

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

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

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

21. What do we watch with a screen and a projector?

Answer: Slide / movie / film (APEUni Website / App ASQ #982) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

22. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?

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

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

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

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

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

25. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?

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

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

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

27. What do we call animals which eat meat?

Answer: Carnivore (APEUni Website / App ASQ #976) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

28. What do we describe an event which happens once every year?

Answer: Annual (APEUni Website / App ASQ #972) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

31. What is the opposite of 'forward'?

Answer: Backward (APEUni Website / App ASQ #969) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

32. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #968) **(Incomplete)**

33. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #966) **(Incomplete)**

34. What is the name of rugby sportswear?

Answer: Rugby jersey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #963) **(Audio Available)**

35. What is the literature that withstands centuries?

Answer: Classic literature (APEUni Website / App ASQ #962) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Chemist / pharmacist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #961) **(Audio Available)**

37. What do we call a scientist who studies planets and stars?

Answer: Astronomer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #959) **(Audio Available)**

38. What do we call the device with two or more blades turning quickly to cause a ship or an airplane to move?

Answer: Propeller (APEUni Website / App ASQ #958) **(Audio Available)**

39. Who flies an airplane?

Answer: Pilot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #957) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Lunar calendar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #956) **(Audio Available)**

41. What do we call a person who lives permanently?

Answer: Immortal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #955) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Dropout (APEUni Website / App ASQ #952) **(Audio Available)**

43. What do we call a group of sheep or birds?

Answer: Flock (APEUni Website / App ASQ #950) **(Audio Available)**

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

Answer: Government (APEUni Website / App ASQ #949) **(Audio Available)**

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

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

46. What do we call the opposite of destiny?

Answer: Free will (APEUni Website / App ASQ #947) **(Audio Available)**

47. What do we call a ship that carries goods from one place to another?

Answer: Freightner / cargo ship (APEUni Website / App ASQ #946) **(Audio Available)**

48. What part of the day does a sunrise happen in?

Answer: Dawn (APEUni Website / App ASQ #945) **(Audio Available)**

49. What do you use to call or text a friend?

Answer: Cell phone / mobile phone (APEUni Website / App ASQ #932) **(Audio Available)**

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

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

51. What does 'MBA' stand for?

Answer: Master of Business Administration (APEUni Website / App ASQ #905) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

54. Who is a person who gives evidence in court?

Answer: Witness (APEUni Website / App ASQ #900) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

57. What do we call a player who is going to replace another one on the field?

Answer: substitute (APEUni Website / App ASQ #897) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

58. What do you pay when you park in a wrong place?

Answer: fine / parking fine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #893) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

59. What is the opposite of horizontal?

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

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

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

61. What is the part of each day after sunset called?

Answer: evening (APEUni Website / App ASQ #874) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

63. What is a mass of ice floating in the sea?

Answer: iceberg (APEUni Website / App ASQ #865) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

64. What object do we open a window or a door by?

Answer: handle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #862) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

66. What are the animals that have fins?

Answer: fish (APEUni Website / App ASQ #856) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

67. What protects birds from the cold?

Answer: feather (APEUni Website / App ASQ #854) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

68. What is the opposite of maximum?

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

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

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

70. What do we call someone who studies languages?

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

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

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

72. What is the star that gives heat and light to the Earth?

Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #826) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

73. What is the main building of a large company or an organization?

Answer: headquarters (APEUni Website / App ASQ #825) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

74. What is the opposite of "dangerous"?

Answer: safe (APEUni Website / App ASQ #817) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

75. We call numbers like one, three, five odd numbers, then what do we call numbers like two, four, six?

Answer: even numbers (APEUni Website / App ASQ #816) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

78. What is the opposite of majority?

Answer: minority (APEUni Website / App ASQ #809) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

79. What do we call one of four equal parts of something?

Answer: quarter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #657) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

80. What do you call a flight that you buy for going and return?

Answer: round trip (APEUni Website / App ASQ #803) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

83. What is the second month of the year?

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

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

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

85. Where are goods stored before sale?

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

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

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

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

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

88. What is the opposite of 'wet'?

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

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

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

90. What term do we use to describe something we cannot see through?

Answer: opaque (APEUni Website / App ASQ #250) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

91. What is the study of religion called?

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

92. What do we call people going to space?

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

93. What do people usually use to cut food?

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

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

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

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

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

96. How many sides does a hexagon have?

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

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

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

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

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

99. What is the joint between your shoulder and your forearm?

Answer: elbow (APEUni Website / App ASQ #123) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

100. In the sentence: "He has been quite upset since he went back to school." Which word uses a past tense?

Answer: went (APEUni Website / App ASQ #736) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

101. **Points:** There are three eggs, what is the location of the special egg?

Answer: on the right (there is a picture including three eggs: the left two have eggshells while the right one does not (APEUni Website / App ASQ #735) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

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

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

103. What do pedestrians move by?

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

104. What is the opposite of north?

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

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

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

106. How many years are there in a century?

Answer: one hundred (APEUni Website / App ASQ #727) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

110. What can bring astronauts to space?

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

111. What is the opposite direction of sunrise?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

116. What is the act of reusing waste materials?

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

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

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

118. How many days are there in a fortnight?

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

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

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

120. What is the opposite of even numbers?

Answer: odd numbers (APEUni Website / App ASQ #702) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

121. How often is a centennial celebrated?

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

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

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

123. What does 'subterranean' mean?

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

124. What do you call the people who visit sightseeing locations?

Answer: tourists (APEUni Website / App ASQ #691) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

125. How many sides does an octagon have?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

130. What clothing do people wear, such as students or nurses, to show that they belong to the same organizations?

Answer: uniform (APEUni Website / App ASQ #679) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

133. What do we call a person who writes a book?

Answer: author / writer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #650) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

134. What do we call a baby cat?

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

135. What is the verb describing the process that water becomes ice?

Answer: freeze (APEUni Website / App ASQ #644) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

137. What is the nominal form of the wide?

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

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

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

139. How many quarters are there in a calendar year?

Answer: four (APEUni Website / App ASQ #633) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

141. What can you see in a mirror or still water surface when facing them?

Answer: reflection (APEUni Website / App ASQ #628) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

144. Where is a criminal kept as punishment?

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

145. What do we call a person's move to a more important job or rank in a company?

Answer: promotion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #603) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

147. What does sub-Mediterranean mean?

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

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

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

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

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

150. Jack is having a presentation on Wednesday. Today is Tuesday. When will Jack have his speech, today, tomorrow or next week?

Answer: tomorrow (APEUni Website / App ASQ #580) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

151. What is the frozen type of water called?

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

152. Who is the Swiss greatest scientist in physics?

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

153. What do we call famous people?

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

154. What is the highest position in the embassy?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

161. What is the process where the color becomes lighter and lighter when exposed to sunlight for a long time?

Answer: fade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #559) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

164. What do we call counting people who are living in a state or country?

Answer: census (APEUni Website / App ASQ #555) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

166. What is a word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the same language?

Answer: synonym (APEUni Website / App ASQ #364) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

174. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?

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

175. What force makes humans stay on the earth?

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

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

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

177. What is the habitat of camels?

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

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

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

179. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

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

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

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

181. Where do people go to watch plays?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

185. What is the name of male sheep?

Answer: ram (APEUni Website / App ASQ #271) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

186. How many years are there in a bicentennial?

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

187. Tomorrow's lecture has been cancelled. If today is Tuesday, then on which day is the lecture

cancelled?

Answer: wednesday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #512) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

189. What do we call the legal document that states how people's property should be allocated after their deaths?

Answer: testament / will (APEUni Website / App ASQ #505) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

191. What do you call the government where the power is concentrated in the hands of one person?

Answer: autocracy / dictatorship (APEUni Website / App ASQ #503) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

192. What shines at night in the sky and uses its own brightness?

Answer: star (APEUni Website / App ASQ #501) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

193. What are the five things in front of your foot?

Answer: toes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #498) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

195. What do we call people who write songs?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

200. When a person's blood alcohol level is higher than the standard range, what activity can't the person do?

Answer: driving (APEUni Website / App ASQ #490) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

203. What material are windows made of?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

208. Which one is not for transportation, car or machine?

Answer: machine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #480) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

215. Where can you find index in the book?

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

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

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

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

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

218. What is a painting or photo of people especially when it includes someone's face, head and shoulder?

Answer: portrait (APEUni Website / App ASQ #647) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

219. When you get lost in city, what item do you need to buy to find out where you are and where you go?

Answer: map (APEUni Website / App ASQ #632) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

221. How many wheels does the tricycle have?

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

222. What is the hardest/toughest part of your hand?

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

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

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

224. What is the opposite of artificial?

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

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

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

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

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

227. What material is the tire made of?

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

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

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

229. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

235. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

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

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

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

237. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

241. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?

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

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

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

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

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

244. Oral English is different from academic English. Which is the best term to describe academic English: tolerant or rigorous?

Answer: rigorous (APEUni Website / App ASQ #424) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

245. What is the opposite of convex?

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

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

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

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

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

248. What do we call the government run by a dictator, autocracy or democracy?

Answer: autocracy (APEUni Website / App ASQ #413) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

250. What is a thermometer used to measure?

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

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

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

252. What is the collection of pictures called?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

257. What does the sun do during dawn?

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

258. If you are happy with the agreement, what would you like to put at the bottom of the contract with the date?

Answer: signature / signatures (APEUni Website / App ASQ #397) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

259. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event?

Answer: the olympic games (APEUni Website / App ASQ #396) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

267. Which kind of mountain can erupt?

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

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

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

269. What is one half of 100% ?

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

270. What is the opposite of positive?

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

271. What are the strings on shoes?

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

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

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

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

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

274. A dozen is a grouping of which number?

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

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

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

276. In the library, which books we are not allowed to bring them out with ourselves?

Answer: closed reserve book / closed reserve books (APEUni Website / App ASQ #347) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

280. What does a sundial measure?

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

281. What is the opposite to “predecessor”?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

288. How many years are there in a decade?

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

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

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

290. What is the antonym of vertical?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

295. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model?

Answer: car model (APEUni Website / App ASQ #259) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

296. Computer, telephone and typewriter, which one is first invented?

Answer: typewriter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #256) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

297. What do you need to see things that are far away?

Answer: monocular / binoculars / telescope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #254) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

299. In which direction does the sun come up?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

308. On what geographical location would someone be living if their country is surrounded by water on all side?

Answer: island (APEUni Website / App ASQ #191) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

309. What is the study of stars and planet called?

Answer: astronomy / uranological / uranology / cosmology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #179) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

311. Which section of a newspaper gives the editor an opinion?

Answer: editorial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #175) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

316. What is the name of ground military forces?

Answer: army (APEUni Website / App ASQ #147) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

317. What do you call the very long essay that students have to write for a doctoral degree?

Answer: thesis / dissertation / paper / discourse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #141) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

319. How many days are in a leap year?

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

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

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

321. How many years does a millennium have?

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

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

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

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

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

324. What do we call a place where airplanes land and take off?

Answer: airport / airfield / airdrome (APEUni Website / App ASQ #92) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

330. Where can people go to borrow books?

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

331. Which sweet food is produced by bees?

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

332. What do people wear if they can't see very well?

Answer: glasses / contact lenses (APEUni Website / App ASQ #46) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

Answer: city / town (APEUni Website / App ASQ #35) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

335. If something such as fabric or medicine is artificially made, not natural, what do we say it is?

Answer: Synthetic / artificial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #28) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

336. What do you call the alphabetical list at the end of a textbook that tells you where to find specific information?

Answer: index / reference (APEUni Website / App ASQ #25) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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



B. Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Psychology (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #277)

2. Sugar Amount (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #279)

3. Mars Atmosphere (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #278)

4. Prior Knowledge

Original:

What is known (prior knowledge or pre-existing knowledge) is the knowledge, skill or ability that a learner brings to a new learning encounter. This includes all knowledge that is available before the learning event, and which has been gathered or developed by any means, and in any situation, including both formal and, quite often, informal learning situations. Learners need enough previous knowledge and understanding to enable them to learn new things; they also need help making links with new and previous knowledge explicit. It is considered to be valuable to go through a process of what has been called 'activating prior knowledge'. Teachers often go through this process at the beginning of a new topic. They also use introductory strategies at the beginning of lessons which are continuations from previous lessons. In terms of the practicalities of teaching, this is a process of making children think about the topic or remember what has been covered already. In terms of theory, it is to do with activating particular schemas.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #257)

5. Marketing Objective

Original:

A marketing objective is a marketing target or goal that an organization hopes to achieve such as to boost market share from 9 to 12 per cent within 2 years. Marketing objectives steer the direction of the business. Operating a business without knowing your objectives is like driving a car without knowing where you want to go. Some businesses achieve a degree of success without setting marketing objectives; stumbling across a successful business model by accident. But why should anyone rely on chance? If firms set marketing objectives the probability of success increases because decision making will be more focused. Marketing objectives must be compatible with the overall objectives of the company. They cannot be set in isolation by the marketing department. Achieving the marketing objective of boosting share from 9 to 12 per cent will help realize a corporate objective of growth. To be effective, marketing objectives should be quantifiable and measurable. Targets should also be set within a time frame. An example of a marketing objective that Nestle might set is To achieve a 9 per cent increase in the sales of KitKat by the end of next year A car manufacturer, such as BMW could set the following marketing objective: 'To increase the number of BMW 3 Series cars sold in China from 250,000 to 400,000 over the next 12 months'. Setting sales volume targets can

be particularly important in industries such as car manufacturing because of the high fixed costs associated with operating in this market. If sales volume can be increased, the high fixed costs of operating will be spread across a greater number of units of output, reducing fixed costs per unit. (APEUni Website / App SWT #232)

6. Natural Language

Original:

When people start thinking about language, the first question which often occurs to them is this: is language natural to humans? – in the same way that grunting is natural to pigs, and barking comes naturally to dogs. Or is it just something we happen to have learned? – in the same way that dogs may learn to beg, or elephants may learn to waltz, or humans may learn to play the guitar. Clearly, in one sense, children 'learn' whatever language they are exposed to, be it Chinese, Nootka or English. So no one would deny that 'learning' is very important. But the crucial question is whether children are born with 'blank sheets' in their head as far as language is concerned – or whether humans are 'programmed' with an outline knowledge of the structure of languages in general. This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature–nurture controversy, and has been discussed for centuries. For example, it was the topic of one of Plato's dialogues, the *Cratylus*. Controversies which have been going on for literally ages tend to behave in a characteristic fashion. They lie dormant for a while, then break out fiercely. This particular issue resurfaced in linguistics in 1959 when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review of *Verbal Behavior*, a book by the Harvard psychologist B.F. Skinner (Skinner 1957; Chomsky 1959). This book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years. According to Skinner, no complicated innate or mental mechanisms are needed. All that is necessary is the systematic observation of the events in the external world which prompt the speaker to utter sounds.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #230)

7. Protein Families (Explanation)

Original:

In addition to this lack of information about protein families, there is a lack of information about those from the species of most interest to researchers: *Homo sapiens*. Only a quarter of known protein structures are human. A majority of the rest come from bacteria. This paucity is a problem, for in proteins form and function are intimately related. A protein is a chain of smaller molecules, called amino acids, that is often hundreds or thousands of links long. By a process not well understood, this chain folds up, after it has been made, into a specific and complex three–dimensional shape. That shape determines what the protein does: acting as a channel, say, to admit a chemical into a cell; or as an enzyme to accelerate a chemical reaction; or as a receptor, to receive chemical signals and pass them on to a cell's molecular machinery.

Answer:

The lack of information about protein families is a problem, for in proteins form and function are intimately related; proteins can have specific and complex three–dimensional shapes, which determine what the proteins do: acting as a channel, say, to admit a chemical into a cell; or as an enzyme to accelerate a chemical reaction; or as a receptor, to receive chemical signals and pass them on to a cell's molecular machinery.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #229)

8. Product Life Cycle

Original:

His product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products. Introduction Stage — This stage of the cycle could be the most expensive for a company launching a new product. The size of the market for the product is small, which means sales are low, although they will be increasing. On the other hand, the cost of things like research and development, consumer testing, and the marketing needed to launch the product can be very high, especially if it's a competitive sector. Growth Stage — The growth stage is typically characterized by strong growth in sales and profits, and because the company can start to benefit from economies of scale in production, the profit margins, as well as the overall amount of profit, will increase. This makes it possible for businesses to invest more money in promotional activity to maximize the potential of this growth stage. Maturity Stage — During the maturity stage, the product is established and the aim for the manufacturer is now to maintain the market share they have built up. This is probably the most competitive time for most products and businesses need to invest wisely in any marketing they undertake. They also need to consider any product modifications or improvements to the production process which might give them a competitive advantage. Decline Stage — Eventually, the market for a product will start to shrink, and this is what's known as the decline stage. This shrinkage could be due to the market becoming saturated (i.e. all the customers who will buy the product have already purchased it), or because the consumers are switching to a different type of product. While this decline may be inevitable, it may still be possible for companies to make some profit by switching to less-expensive production methods and cheaper markets.

Answer:

The product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, including the Introduction Stage, the Growth Stage, the Maturity Stage and the Decline Stage, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #222)

9. Language Acquisition (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #221)

10. Family Dinner (Explanation)**Original:**

As a family therapist, I often have the impulse to tell families to go home and have dinner together rather than spending an hour with me. And 20 years of research in North America, Europe and Australia back up my enthusiasm for family dinners. It turns out that sitting down for a nightly meal is great for the brain, the body and the spirit. And that nightly dinner doesn't have to be a gourmet meal that took three hours to cook, nor does it need to be made with organic arugula and heirloom parsnips. For starters, researchers found that for young children, dinnertime conversation boosts vocabulary even more than being read aloud to. The researchers counted the number of rare words — those not found on a list of 3,000 most common words — that the families used during dinner conversation. Young kids learned 1,000 rare words at the dinner table, compared to only 143 from parents reading storybooks aloud. Kids who have a large vocabulary read earlier and more easily. Older children also reap intellectual benefits from family dinners. For school-age youngsters, regular mealtime is an even more powerful predictor of high achievement scores than time spent in school, doing homework, playing sports or doing art. Other researchers reported a consistent association between family dinner frequency and teen academic performance. Adolescents who ate family meals 5

to 7 times a week were twice as likely to get A's in school as those who ate dinner with their families fewer than two times a week.

Answer:

Sitting down for a nightly meal is great for the brain, the body and the spirit, because dinnertime conversation boosts vocabulary even more than being read aloud to, and kids who have a large vocabulary read earlier and more easily; older children also reap intellectual benefits from family dinners, and other researchers reported a consistent association between family dinner frequency and teen academic performance.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #219)

11. South Africa (Explanation)**Original:**

The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia. The San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people who lived in small groups of about 15 to 20 people. They survived by fishing and hunting and by gathering roots and other wild foods. They did not build permanent dwellings but used rock shelters as temporary dwellings. Around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast. In the eastern part of present-day South Africa, iron-working societies date from about 300 AD. The Sotho-Tswana and Nguni peoples arrived in this region around 1,200 AD. They lived by agriculture and stock farming, mined gold, copper and tin and hunted for ivory and built stone-walled towns. Over the centuries, these societies had diverse contacts with the Khoisan. Strife between the San and the Khoikhoi developed over competition for game; eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant. These peoples lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known collectively as the Khoisan.

Answer:

The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia, as the San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people and around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast; the Sotho-Tswana and Nguni people arrived in this region around 1,200 AD, but eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant, and these people lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known as the Khoisan.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #215)

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #206)

13. Electric Cars (B) (Incomplete)**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #200)

14. Mugginess (Explanation)**Original:**

What Makes It Muggy? Like the heat index, muggy is a "feels-like" condition, except it has to do more with how "breathable" the air feels than how hot it feels. The muggier the weather, the less chance you'll feel cool because of decreased evaporation rates, which is why the following weather conditions are notoriously linked to the muggiest of days and nights: Warm air temperatures, generally of 70°F or above (the warmer the air, the more moisture it's able to hold); High moisture (the more moisture there is in the air, the "heavier" it feels); and Low winds (the less wind there is, the fewer air molecules

there are passing over your skin evaporating and cooling you off). Since mugginess expresses how moist the air feels, you might think that relative humidity would be a good indicator of how muggy it feels outside. However, dewpoint temperature is actually a better measure of mugginess. Why? Dewpoint not only gives you an indication of how moist air is, but how warm it is as well (since dew point temperature can go as high as, but never higher than the actual air temperature). So if the dew point is high, it means both air moisture and temperature probably are, too.

Answer:

Muggy is a "feels-like" condition, because the muggier the weather, the less chance you'll feel cool due to decreased evaporation rates; dewpoint temperature is a better measure of mugginess, as dewpoint not only indicate how moist air is, but how warm it is as well, which means when the dew point is high, both air moisture and temperature probably are, too.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #198)

15. Sleep Time (Explanation)

Original:

If it seems like you're not getting enough sleep, you're not alone. People have evolved to sleep much less than chimps, baboons or any other primates studied so far, a new study finds. Charles Nunn and David Samson are evolutionary anthropologists. They study how humans have evolved to behave the way we do. Nunn works at Duke University in Durham, N.C. Samson works at the University of Toronto Mississauga in Canada. In their new study, the two compared sleep patterns in 30 different species of primates, including humans. Most species slept between nine and 15 hours daily. Humans averaged just seven hours of shut-eye. Based on lifestyle and biological factors, however, people should get 9.55 hours, Nunn and Samson calculate. Most other primates in the study typically sleep as much as the scientists predicted they should. Nunn and Samson shared their findings online February 14 in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology. The researchers argue that two long-standing features of human life may play into our short sleep times. The first stems from when humans' ancestors descended from the trees to sleep on the ground. At that point, people probably had to spend more time awake to guard against predators. The second may reflect the intense pressure humans face to learn and teach new skills and to make social connections. That has left less time for sleep. As sleep declined, rapid-eye movement — or REM — sleep took on an outsize role in humans, Nunn and Samson propose. REM sleep is when we dream. And it has been linked to learning and memory. "It's pretty surprising that non-REM sleep time is so low in humans," Nunn says. "But something had to give as we slept less."

Answer:

People have evolved to sleep much less because humans' ancestors descended from the trees to sleep on the ground, having to spend more time awake to guard against predators, and another feature may reflect intense pressure humans face to learn and teach new skills and to make social connections; as sleep declined, rapid-eye movement took on an outsize role, but REM has been linked to learning and memory.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #191)

16. Dogs

Original:

By living in close contact with humans, dogs have developed specific skills that enable them to interact and communicate effectively with people. Recent studies have shown that the canine brain can pick up on emotional cues contained in a person's voice, body odor and posture, and read their faces. In this study, the authors observed what happened when they presented photographs of the

same two adults' faces (a man and a woman) to 26 feeding dogs. The images were placed strategically to the sides of the animals' line of sight and the photos showed a human face expressing one of the six basic human emotions: anger, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise, disgust or being neutral. The dogs showed greater response and cardiac activity when shown photographs that expressed arousing emotional states such as anger, fear and happiness. They also took longer to resume feeding after seeing these images. The dogs' increased heart rate indicated that in these cases they experienced higher levels of stress. In addition, dogs turned their heads to the left when they saw human faces expressing anger, fear or happiness. The reverse happened when the faces looked surprised, possibly because dogs view it as a non-threatening, relaxed expression. These findings, therefore, support the existence of an asymmetrical emotional modulation of dogs' brains to process basic human emotions.

Answer:

Dogs have developed specific skills that enable them to interact and communicate effectively with people because recent studies have shown that the canine brain can pick up on emotional cues contained in a person's voice, body odor and faces by observing what happened when they presented photographs of the same two adults' faces to dogs and findings support the existence of an asymmetrical emotional modulation of dogs' brains to process basic human emotions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #187)

17. Leadership

Original:

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #186)

18. (Incomplete)

Points: China intensifies competitions due to Europeans and Asians starting new factories.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #185)

19. The Women Institute (Incomplete)

Points: It has been more than 100 years since The Women Institute was established, but gender equality has not yet been achieved. Even with the equality law, the gender pay gap still exists and women are still earning much less than men are. Women need to improve themselves, in areas including..... So there is still a lot more that we need to do, such as STEM. And governments should also take actions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #179)

20. Carbon Dioxide

Original:

Carbon dioxide, mostly produced by human activities, is the most significant one of greenhouse gases and has caused the rise of the global temperature and the sea level, so businesses should take responsibilities to tackle the problems inherited in the business models, and World Wildlife Fund partners with companies should ensure the sustainability of the entire market.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #175)

21. Image of Africa (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #174)

22. Sustainable Development (Explanation)

Original:

The Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987), defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true? Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards. To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time. Only if we assume that society will remain static can we understand the needs of the future. The way we live today could not have been predicted twenty years ago. The sustainability paradigm fails to recognize this. It is a static view and thus places limits on human ingenuity. Similarly, a whole host of false assumptions dominate environmental thought; the scale of problems is exaggerated, the amount of resources is underestimated and spurious links are made between areas such as green policies and profit, poverty and environmental degradation. Those of us who want a better future need to question these assumptions.

Answer:

Although the implicit of sustainable development is that the old pattern of development which was driven by innovation and led to huge improvements could not be sustained, we assume that society remains static and we can understand the needs of the future, which means that sustainability paradigm fails to recognize that the way we live today couldn't be predicted and placed limits on human ingenuity, so we need to question these assumptions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #172)

23. Complaints (Explanation)

Original:

Humans love to complain to each other. It helps us feel less alone. Think about what happens when a family member or friend is going through a tough time; they call up someone who will listen to their

tale of woe. Unfortunately, negative bonding is the default for many groups. In some families complaining is the only way to get attention. When one person says, I had a bad day; the other person has to top it. "You think you had a tough day, I had to do three TPS reports!" The same thing happens at work and social settings. "Your child didn't sleep through the night until 6 months? Mine was a full year old before she went over six hours." It's a race to the bottom, the worst situation wins. In *Bitching is Bonding, A Guide To Mutual Complaint*, Irene S. Levine, Ph.D., a professor of psychiatry at the NYU Langone School of Medicine says, "the reason these conversations feel good is because we feel understood." People raised in negative environments learn early on, being positive gets you thrown out of the club. When family dinner is a complaint fest, you're not going to risk alienation saying, "Wow, I had an awesome day, don't you just love life?" Translate this into a work setting, people, often unconsciously, believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club. When negativity provides bonding, humans are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

Answer:

With complaining to each other helping us feel less alone and understood and in some families being the only way to get attention, negative bonding is the default for many groups, and people believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club and are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #80)

24. Importance of Soil (Explanation)

Original:

It's very easy to forget about what's in the ground beneath our feet and why it's so important to protect it. One tablespoon of soil contains more organisms than there are people on Earth; billions of bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms combine with minerals, water, air and organic matter to create a living system that supports plants and, in turn, all life. Healthy soil can store as much as 3,750 tons of water per hectare, reducing the risk of flooding, and the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has said that 89% of all agricultural emissions could be mitigated if we improved the health of our soil. Good soil management also increases disease resistance in livestock and ultimately drives profits for farmers – yet soil and its impact on the health of our animals has, over recent decades, been one of the most neglected links in UK agriculture. Over the last 50 years' agriculture has become increasingly dependent on chemical fertilizers, with applications today around 10 times higher than in the 1950s. Farmers often think the chemical fertilizer NPK (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium) provides all the nutrition a plant requires, but it also has a detrimental effect on the long-term health of the land: research suggests there are fewer than 100 harvests left in many of the world's soils.

Answer:

Soil, containing so many organisms, combine with minerals, water, air and organic matter to create a living system for all life, which reduces the risk of flooding, mitigates agricultural emissions, increases disease resistance in livestock and ultimately drives profits for farmers, but soil and its impact on the health of our animals has been one of the most neglected links in UK agriculture because they use fertilizers, which has a detrimental effect on the land.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #153)

25. Solar Energy (Explanation)

Original:

The advantages and disadvantages of solar power compared to other forms of renewable energy have been greatly debated. While obviously superior to some forms of energy, solar power's high cost and

efficiency dependent on geography have limited its appeal. However, a large number of advantages also merit further development and even possible adaptation for residences. Advantages of Solar Power Solar energy remains popular because it is both a renewable and clean source of energy. These advantages along with the hope that eventually nations can use solar power to decrease global warming ensure its popularity. Renewable Solar energy is a true renewable resource. All areas of the world have the ability to collect some amount of solar power and solar power is available for collection each day. Clean Solar energy is non-polluting. It does not create greenhouse gases, such as oil-based energy does, nor does it create waste that must be stored, such as nuclear energy. It is also far more quiet to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy to a useful form. Residential size solar energy systems also have very little impact on the surrounding environment, in contrast with other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydroelectric power. Low Maintenance Solar panels have no moving parts and require very little maintenance beyond regular cleaning. Without moving parts to break and replace, after the initial costs of installing the panels, maintenance and repair costs are very reasonable.

Answer:

Despite great debate, solar energy, whose advantages merit further development and possible adaptation for residences, remains popular because it is a true renewable resource which is available for collection in all areas of the world each day and it is non-polluting, creating no greenhouse gases or waste, reducing noise pollution and having very little impact on the surrounding environment, without reasonable maintenance and repair costs.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #129)

26. Public Speaking (Explanation)**Original:**

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #127)

27. Positive Mindset (Explanation)

Original:

Research shows that when people work with a positive mind-set, performance on nearly every level — productivity, creativity, engagement — improves. Yet happiness is perhaps the most misunderstood driver of performance. For one, most people believe that success precedes happiness. “Once I get a promotion, I’ll be happy,” they think. Or, “Once I hit my sales target, I’ll feel great.” But because success is a moving target — as soon as you hit your target, you raise it again, the happiness that results from success is fleeting. In fact, it works the other way around: People who cultivate a positive mind-set perform better in the face of challenge. I call this the “happiness advantage” — every business outcome shows improvement when the brain is positive. I’ve observed this effect in my role as a researcher and lecturer in 48 countries on the connection between employee happiness and success. And I’m not alone: In a meta-analysis of 225 academic studies, researchers Sonja Lyubomirsky, Laura King, and Ed Diener found strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes. Another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are. To be sure, both factors have an impact. But one’s general sense of well-being is surprisingly malleable. The habits you cultivate, the way you interact with coworkers, how you think about stress — all these can be managed to increase your happiness and your chances of success.

Answer:

People who cultivate a positive mind-set perform better in the face of challenge, which is called “happiness advantage”, supported by strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes, and another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are, despite the fact that one’s general sense of well-being is surprisingly malleable.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #110)

28. Ethics (Explanation)

Original:

Ethics is a set of moral obligations that define right and wrong in our practices and decisions. Many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices that help guide professionals in the field. For example, doctors commonly take the Hippocratic Oath, which, among other things, states that doctors “do no harm” to their patients. Engineers follow an ethical guide that states that they “hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.” Within these professions, as well as within science, the principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic — it’s part of the way they practice. And a breach of ethics is considered very serious, punishable at least within the profession (by revocation of a license, for example) and sometimes by the law as well. Scientific ethics calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, from reporting results regardless to properly attributing collaborators. This system of ethics guides the practice of science, from data collection to publication and beyond. As in other professions, the scientific ethic is deeply integrated into the way scientists work, and they are aware that the reliability of their work and scientific knowledge in general depends upon adhering to that ethic. Many of the ethical principles in science relate to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge, which is critical when others try to build upon or extend research findings. The open publication of data, peer review, replication, and collaboration required by the scientific ethic all help to keep science moving forward by validating research findings and confirming or raising questions about results.

Answer:

Within the professions, where many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices, ethical principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic, a set of moral obligations defining right and wrong, and scientific ethics, deeply integrated into the way scientists work, calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, which guides the practice, with the ethical principles relating to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge. (APEUni Website / App SWT #109)

29. Independent Work (Explanation)

Original:

Working nine to five for a single employer bears little resemblance to the way a substantial share of the workforce makes a living today. Millions of people assemble various income streams and work independently, rather than in structured payroll jobs. This is hardly a new phenomenon, yet it has never been well measured in official statistics and the resulting data gaps prevent a clear view of a large share of labor–market activity. To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates the people who participate in it, the McKinsey Global Institute surveyed some 8,000 respondents across Europe and the United States. We asked about their income in the past 12 months–encompassing primary work, as well as any other income–generating activities, and about their professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future. The resulting report, *Independent work: Choice, necessity, and the gig economy*, finds that up to 162 million people in Europe and the United States—or 20 to 30 percent of the working–age population – engage in some form of independent work. While demographically diverse, independent workers largely fit into four segments (exhibit): free agents, who actively choose independent work and derive their primary income from it; casual earners, who use independent work for supplemental income and do so by choice; reluctants, who make their primary living from independent work but would prefer traditional jobs; and the financially strapped, who do supplemental independent work out of necessity.

Answer:

To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates millions of people who assemble various income streams and work independently, researchers surveyed respondents across Europe and the United States, about their income, professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future, finding up to 162 million people there engage in some form of independent work, and they largely fit into four segments: free agents, casual earners, reluctants, and the financially strapped. (APEUni Website / App SWT #108)

30. Tax on Meat (Explanation)

Original:

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

a tall order, but governments have successfully persuaded people to quit smoking through a combination of public information, regulation and taxation.

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #107)

31. Ecology and Climatology (Explanation)

Original:

Ecology is the study of interactions of organisms among themselves and with their environment. It seeks to understand patterns in nature (e.g., the spatial and temporal distribution of organisms) and the processes governing those patterns. Climatology is the study of the physical state of the atmosphere — its instantaneous state or weather, its seasonal-to-interannual variability, its long-term average condition or climate, and how climate changes over time. These two fields of scientific study are distinctly different. Ecology is a discipline within the biological sciences and has as its core the principle of natural selection. Climatology is a discipline within the geophysical sciences based on applied physics and fluid dynamics. Both, however, share a common history. The origin of these sciences is attributed to Aristotle and Theophrastus and their books *Meteorological* and *Enquiry into Plants*, respectively, but their modern beginnings trace back to natural history and plant geography. Seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century naturalists and geographers saw changes in vegetation as they explored new regions and laid the foundation for the development of ecology and climatology as they sought explanations for these geographic patterns. Alexander von Humboldt, in the early 1800s, observed that widely separated regions have structurally and functionally similar vegetation if their climates are similar. Alphonse de Candolle hypothesized that latitudinal zones of tropical, temperate, and arctic vegetation are caused by temperature and in 1874 proposed formal vegetation zones with associated temperature limits.

Answer:

The origin of ecology, the study of interactions of organisms among themselves and with their environment, and climatology, the study of the physical state of the atmosphere, is attributed to Aristotle and Theophrastus, but their modern beginnings trace back to natural history and plant geography, with naturalists and geographers saw changes in vegetation while exploring new regions and laying the foundation for ecology and climatology as they sought explanations for these geographic patterns.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #99)

32. Language Teaching Approaches (Explanation)

Original:

Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar — the words and grammatical structures — of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end. As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily

resolved. For one thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are postpubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they too achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners become highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

Answer:

A fundamental disagreement, concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by an immersion experience or learning the lexicogrammar, is not easily resolved, as it is common to find learners in a new country who learn a new language without the benefit of formal instruction, as well as learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar, which means that humans are versatile learners.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #63)

33. Greenland Shark (Explanation)

Original:

An international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery. The shark is known to be the longest living vertebrate animal on the planet Earth. One of the members is Dr. Holy Shiels, a physiologist and senior lecturer in the Faculty of Life Sciences at the University of Manchester. She will be the only British scientist in the team to study Greenland shark, which is believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living. The shark is reported to have lived for more than 200 years, and possibly close to or more than 400 years. The shark is both hunter and a scavenger, that feed on seals and other animals including polar bears and whales. It is also known as one of the largest sharks, reaching to five and a half meters (18 feet), very close to the size of a great white. The research team is commissioned by the Greenland government and will conduct the research on board the multi-purpose research vessel Sanna, operated by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources. A Greenland shark is estimated to be able to live for 400 years according to Science Magazine. Professor Shiels expects to gather sufficient data of Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic sea. She wanted to find a clue of how Greenland shark is able to survive in the deep sea of the Arctic sea, by examining how its heart and circulation work in its normal habitat, as she specializes in the cardiovascular function. "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," Shiels said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change."

Answer:

Greenland sharks, which are believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living and one of the largest sharks, are classified as data deficient, which means that people don't know enough to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change, so an international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #168)

34. Skipping Breakfast (B) (Explanation)

Original:

Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks – It's no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad

timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well-being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem-solving as their peers who have had breakfast. For school children, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of pediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also. For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day. Green-Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar — less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one percent milk. Frederick Hirshburg, a pediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they're usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day. Breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need, Hirshburg says.

Answer:

Skipping breakfast has drawbacks for both children and adults, for whom a simple bowl of cereal milk can provide a nutritious start to the day, but babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they are usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day, so breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #167)

35. Energy Demand (Incomplete)

Points: With the population growth, the demand for resources has been growing as well. There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, raw materials, timber for paper using, (...energy... materials...). The increase of demand also happen in the non-renewable resource field, such as metal. The demand for petrol, diesel and crude oil is also huge to cope with the demand for manufacturing plastics. People should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future well-being because the world population rises.

Answer:

There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, but people should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future well-being because the world population rises.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #123)

36. Benefit of Honey (Explanation)**Original:**

In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance. The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel. The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

Answer:

Honey, with the same functions as drugs used by athletes for high athletic performance and less negative impact, has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel, and

speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #114)

37. Asda (Explanation)

Original:

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, thanks to a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) with the University of Leeds. The idea behind the KTP was for the University, using Asda's customer insight data, to apply its research to identify, investigate and implement ways of helping customers to reduce their food waste. This was one of the first times that a major retailer had tried to deliver large-scale sustainability changes, with the two year project seen as a way for Asda to position themselves as true innovators in this area. The campaign focused on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers. Meanwhile, in-store events encouraged customers to make changes in their own. They will make changes to how they deal with food waste in their own homes, leading to an average saving of 57 pounds per customer, as well as a reduction in waste. A key aspect of a KTP is that an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm and help deliver the desired outcomes of the KTP. As a part of the collaboration with Asda, Laura Babbs was given the task of driving forward the sustainability changes in the retailer. As a result of the success of her work, Laura eventually became a permanent member of the team at Asda.

Answer:

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, with a campaign focusing on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers, and with in-store events encouraging customers to make changes in their own, and an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #101)

38. Multilingualism (Explanation)

Original:

English is the world's lingua franca, the language of science, technology, business, diplomacy and popular culture. That probably explains why it is the world's most widely spoken language. It probably also explains why native English speakers are so reluctant to learn a second language. It's not worth the effort. In 2008, the European Commission carried out a survey of the European Union's 25 member states. The two with the lowest rates of bilingualism — defined as being able to hold a conversation in more than one language — were the UK and Ireland. About two-thirds of people in these countries speak only English. If a similar story wherever English is spoken as the mother tongue. Only about 25 per cent of US citizens can converse in another language. In Australia, the rates are even lower. Compare that with continental Europe, where multilingualism is the rule rather than the exception. More than half of EU citizens are bilingual, and not just because they live in countries like Luxembourg with multiple official languages. Even in France, which has only one official language and is immensely proud of its linguistic heritage, most people speak a second language. Again, that is largely down to the dominance of English. Across Europe, English is by far the most commonly learned language. High levels of bilingualism are not driven by a general desire to learn languages but a specific need to learn English.

Answer:

The two countries with the lowest rates of bilingualism are the UK and Ireland, with English being the world's lingua franca, the language of science, technology, business, diplomacy and popular culture,

while more than half of EU citizens are bilingual, because across Europe, English is by far the most commonly learned language.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #100)

39. Illusion (Explanation)

Original:

According to researchers, the invisibility cloak illusion stems from the belief that we are much more socially observant than the people around us. This means that, while we watch and wonder about other people as much as possible, we often think that people around us are less aware. This illusion occurs because, while we are fully aware of our own impressions and speculations about other people, we have no idea about what those other people are thinking unless they choose to share with us, something that rarely happens except in exceptional circumstances. To better understand what is happening, it is important to consider the groundbreaking research by Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman on cognitive biases. When people make judgments about other people in social situations, they often depend on specific biases such as the availability heuristic, i.e., that we attach more significance to thoughts that come to mind easily. This is why we consider thoughts about other people as being more important than thoughts about inanimate objects. And so, as we look around us, we tend to focus our thoughts on the people we see and what they happen to be doing. Which is why people-watching can be so addictive. What adds to the sense that we are relatively invisible to others is that people tend to be as discreet as possible about their people-watching. Just because other people aren't sharing their observations with us, it's easy to pretend that they are not as observant as we are. Of course, people may share their people-watching observations with anyone they happen to be with but, for the most part, that only applies to something remarkable enough to comment on. For most of us, what we are seeing tends to be extremely private and not to be shared with others.

Answer:

The invisibility cloak illusion stems from the belief that we are much more socially observant than the people around us, which means while we watch and wonder about other people as much as possible, we often think they are less aware, and occurs because, while we are fully aware of our own impressions and speculations about other people, we have no idea about what those other people are thinking.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #90)

40. Reading (Explanation)

Original:

It might seem a little eccentric, but reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas. This works best if you perform your reading in a theatrical way, pausing at the commas and ends of sentences. If you run out of breath during a sentence, it is probably too long. You ought to be able to convert your writing into a speech in this way if it sounds too stilted and convoluted, perhaps you could rework these parts until they sound fluid. It is unlikely that your reader will be fooled by the idea that long words make you sound clever. Cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words can prevent its meaning from being understood at all. A short word is always preferable to a long one. Why should anyone choose the word erroneous over the word wrong in an essay? Usually, writers who employ more obscure words are trying to sound impressive but can appear pretentious. Direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and are not necessarily babyish, but the most appropriate ones for the job. When you read your writing aloud, you will notice that the key stress comes at the end of your sentence. It is, therefore, most effective to end with a short and emphatic word to secure your point. Try to resist the impulse to waffle at the end of your sentence by

trailing off into qualifying clauses. It might be worth relocating the clause to the beginning of the sentence or losing it altogether if you feel that it adds little to its meaning. Your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect in the world, but still, cause your writing to sound wrong if you have misjudged its tone. A colloquial style, which uses slang and exclamations, is an inappropriately chatty tone for an essay. However, style can be equally jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious for its context. It is much more impressive to make complicated points using simple language and grammar.

Answer:

Reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas, including cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words, which can prevent its meaning from being understood because direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect while a colloquial style is an inappropriate tone for an essay and style can be jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #88)

41. Wright Brothers (B) (Explanation)**Original:**

After the 1905 flying season, the Wrights contacted the United States War Department, as well as governments and individuals in England, France, Germany, and Russia, offering to sell a flying machine. They were turned down time and time again -- government bureaucrats thought they were crackpots; others thought that if two bicycle mechanics could build a successful airplane, they could do it themselves. But the Wright persisted, and in late 1907, the U.S. Army Signal Corps asked for an aircraft. Just a few months later, in early 1908, a French syndicate of businessmen agreed to purchase another. Both the U.S. Army and the French asked for an airplane capable of carrying a passenger. The Wright brothers hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine. They tested these modifications in secret, back at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina for the first time in several years. Then the brothers parted temporarily -- Wilbur to France and Orville to Virginia. In 1908 and 1909, Wilbur demonstrated Wright aircraft in Europe, and Orville flew in Fort Meyer, Virginia. The flights went well until Orville lost a propeller and crashed, breaking his leg and killing his passenger Lt. Thomas Selfridge. While Orville recuperated, Wilbur kept flying in France, breaking record after record. Orville and his sister Kate eventually joined Wilbur in France, and the three returned home to Dayton to an elaborate homecoming celebration. Together, Orville and Wilbur returned to Fort Meyer with a new Military Flyer and completed the U.S. Army trials. A few months later, Wilbur flew before over a million spectators in New York Harbor -- his first public flight in his native land. All of these flights stunned and captivated the world. The Wright Brothers became the first great celebrities of the twentieth century.

Answer:

Although the Wrights were turned down time and time again to sell a flying machine because government bureaucrats thought they were crackpots, they persisted before the U.S. Army Signal Corps asked for an aircraft, and they hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine, demonstrating Wright aircraft, which makes the Wright Brothers became the first great celebrities of the twentieth century.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #82)

42. Wright Brothers (Explanation)**Original:**

Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers living in Dayton, Ohio. The two had started making bicycles

during the 1890s and had a successful small business selling their Wright Specials for \$18 each (\$475 in today's green). This experience with building light, strong machines would prove valuable in the coming years after the brothers' interest turned to flight. Others in the United States were also developing aircraft at the time the Wright brothers started turning their curiosity skyward. Samuel Langley had flown an unmanned steam-powered aircraft in 1896. Octave Chanute and others were flying gliders near Chicago late in the decade as well. But it wasn't until the Wright brothers started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved. Beginning in 1899, the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine. They constructed a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full-size model. They even built their own gasoline-powered motor for their aircraft. But it was the idea of controlled flight that the Wright brothers recognized as the biggest challenge. The Wright brothers realized the problem wasn't getting into the air, it was what to do once the pilot was airborne. One of the key features of the Wright brothers' design is something they learned from watching birds.

Answer:

Despite others in the United States developing aircraft at the time, it wasn't until the Wright brothers, with experience of building light, strong machines, started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved, and the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine with constructing a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full-size model.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #81)

43. Wage Gap (Explanation)**Original:**

Until the early 1960s, newspapers published separate job listing for men and women. It wasn't until the passage of the Equal Pay Act on June 10, 1963 that it became illegal to pay women lower rates for the same job strictly on the basis of their sex. The wage gap is a statistical indicator often used as an index of the status of women's earnings relative to men's. It is expressed as a percentage (e.g., in 2005, women earned 81% as much as men) and is calculated by dividing the median annual earnings for women by median annual earnings for men. Since 1963, when the Equal Pay Act was signed, the closing of the wage gap between men and women has been at a rate of about half a penny a year.

Answer:

Until the early 1960s, newspapers published separate job listing for men and women, and the wage gap, whose closing has been at a rate of about half a penny a year since 1963, when the Equal Pay Act was signed, is a statistical indicator often used as an index of the status of women's earnings relative to men's.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #76)

44. Voting Rights in UK (Explanation)**Original:**

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote. There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating

their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs. Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

Answer:

Despite discussion about compulsory voting, in which proponents advocate the importance of participation across all societal segments and opponents argue a right of abstention is more important, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world, including several European democracies, Australia, and most Latin American countries, and the mechanics and effects can be assessed by evaluating results from these countries.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #75)

45. Primary Carers (Explanation)

Original:

Slightly less than one in five carers (19%) were primary carers (475,000 people). That is, they were the main carer of a person who was limited in carrying out the core everyday activities of mobility, communication or self-care. Both primary carers and the larger group of other carers (close to 2 million) contribute to the wellbeing of older people and people with disabilities. However, because they care for people who otherwise would have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, there is particular interest in primary carers: in the contribution they make, their wellbeing, labour force experiences, motivations and the support they receive in caring. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be assisting someone who lived in the same household (81% compared with 76%). As with caring as a whole, the likelihood of being a primary carer increased with age to peak at age 55–64 years, where one in twenty people were primary carers. However, rather than then declining, the likelihood of being a primary carer remained at around this level among the older age groups. Consequently, primary carers had a somewhat older age profile than other carers. The median age of primary carers was 52 years, compared with 47 years for other carers. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be female (71% compared with 50%) and less likely to be in the labour force (39% compared with 60%). Women not in the labour force were by far the largest single group among primary carers (44%). In contrast, men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers (25%).

Answer:

While primary carers, the main carer of a person who would otherwise have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, have a somehow older age profile, they are more likely to be females who are less likely in the labor force, and men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #57)

46. Plug-in Vehicle (Explanation)

Original:

Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in ten years and more from now. At that time, before you

drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car – your plugin vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50–100 kilometers through city traffic. When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey. Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

Answer:

While people can charge their plug-in vehicles overnight before driving, they can plug vehicles into sockets allowing the power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid, and an engine driving a generator will supply alternative power, which means more people will drive plug-in vehicles in the future because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is unsustainable.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #56)

47. Plants Research (Explanation)**Original:**

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they shape our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental degradation. All three are plant related. All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a source of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution. What's more, none of these issues are independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly forward, Ehrhardt and Frommer say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life, they say.

Answer:

The three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, all of which is produced by plants as a source of energy production, energy, a source of whose production plants are, and environmental degradation, and they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, with none independent of each other, so plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future.】

(APEUni Website / App SWT #55)

48. Paleolithic People (Explanation)

Original:

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #51)

49. Online Teaching & Learning (Explanation)

Original:

What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high–tech, interactive classroom “smart” whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold “office hours” on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's high–speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students. Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades—all online.

Answer:

Because teaching online uses the internet as the primary means of communication, teachers don't have to be someplace to teach and they can hold “office hours” on weekends or at night after dinner;

online learning offers more freedom for students as they can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. (APEUni Website / App SWT #48)

50. Museology (Explanation)

Original:

What is museology? A simple definition might be that it is the study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy, the various ways in which they have, in the course of time, been established and developed, their avowed or unspoken aims and policies, their educative or political or social role. More broadly conceived, such a study might also embrace the bewildering variety of audiences — visitors, scholars, art lovers, children — at whom the efforts of museum staff are supposedly directed, as well as related topics such as the legal duties and responsibilities placed upon (or incurred by) museums, perhaps even some thought as to their future. Seen in this light, museology might appear at first sight a subject so specialized as to concern only museum professionals, who by virtue of their occupation are more or less obliged to take an interest in it. In reality, since museums are almost, if not quite as old as civilization itself, and since the plethora of present-day museums embraces virtually every field of human endeavor — not just art, or craft, or science, but entertainment, agriculture, rural life, childhood, fisheries, antiquities, automobiles: the list is endless — it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody.

Answer:

Museology, a study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy, not only embraces the bewildering variety of audiences and different topics but also specializes as to concern museum professionals, and it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody since it embraces every field of human endeavor. (APEUni Website / App SWT #42)

51. Malaysia Tourism (Explanation)

Original:

Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year. Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesias Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds. While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the

Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

Answer:

While Malaysia is one of the most pleasant countries to visit in Southeast Asia, it is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign to lure more visitors this year, and people can visit lots of places, such as the Petronas Twin Tower in Kuala Lumpur, the limestone temple Batu Caves, the Sipadan island in Sabah, the Mount Kinabalu as well as Malacca.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #39)

52. House Mice (Explanation)**Original:**

According to new research, house mice (*Mus musculus*) are ideal biomarkers of human settlement as they tend to stow away in crates or on ships that end up going where people go. Using mice as a proxy for human movement can add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions in areas where there is a lack of artifacts, Searle said. Where people go, so do mice, often stowing away in carts of hay or on ships. Despite a natural range of just 100 meters (109 yards) and an evolutionary base near Pakistan, the house mouse has managed to colonize every continent, which makes it a useful tool for researchers like Searle. Previous research conducted by Searle at the University of York supported the theory that Australian mice originated in the British Isles and probably came over with convicts shipped there to colonize the continent in the late 18th and 19th centuries. In the Viking study, he and his fellow researchers in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden took it a step further, using ancient mouse DNA collected from archaeological sites dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, as well as modern mice. He is hoping to do just that in his next project, which involves tracking the migration of mice and other species, including plants, across the Indian Ocean, from South Asia to East Africa.

Answer:

House mice can be used as ideal biomarkers of human settlement to add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions where there is a lack of artifacts, which has been supported by the research conducted by Searle of Australian mice and the DNA matching of ancient mouse and modern mouse in the Viking study.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #35)

53. Great City Liveability (Explanation)**Original:**

How can we design great cities from scratch if we cannot agree on what makes them great? None of the cities where people most want to live — such as London, New York, Paris and Hong Kong — comes near to being at the top of surveys asking which are best to live in. The top three in the most recent Economist Intelligence Unit's livability ranking, for example, were Melbourne, Vancouver and Vienna. They are all perfectly pleasant, but great? The first question to tackle is the difference between liveability and greatness. Perhaps we cannot aspire to make a great city, but if we attempt to make a liveable one, can it in time become great? There are some fundamental elements that you need. The first is public space. Whether it is Vienna's Ringstrasse and Prater park, or the beaches of Melbourne and Vancouver, these are places that allow the city to pause and the citizens to mingle and to breathe, regardless of class or wealth. Good cities also seem to be close to nature, and all three have easy access to varied, wonderful landscapes and topographies. A second crucial factor, says Ricky Burdett, a professor of urban studies at the London School of Economics, is a good transport system. "Affordable public transport is the one thing which cuts across all successful cities," he says.

Answer:

To design great cities, the first question to tackle is the difference between livability and greatness, so we need to consider two fundamental factors which are public space and a good transport system. (APEUni Website / App SWT #32)

54. Geothermal Energy (Explanation)**Original:**

What is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands, hindered by frequent power cuts and an inability to compete in the international oil market? For East Africa at least, experts think geothermal energy is the answer. More promising still, the Kenyan government and international investors seem to be listening. This is just in time according to many, as claims of an acute energy crisis are afoot due to high oil prices, population spikes and droughts. Geothermal energy works by pumping water into bedrock, where it is heated and returns to the surface as steam which is used directly as a heat source or to drive electricity production. Source: Energy Information Administration, Geothermal Energy in the Western United States and Hawaii. Currently over 60% of Kenya's power comes from hydroelectric sources but these are proving increasingly unreliable as the issue of seasonal variation is intensified by erratic rain patterns. Alternative energy sources are needed; and the leading energy supplier in Kenya, Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply from 13% to 25 % of its total usage by 2020. The potential of geothermal energy in the region was first realised internationally by the United Nations Development Program, when geologists observed thermal anomalies below the East African Rift system. Locals have been utilising this resource for centuries; using steam vents to create the perfect humidity for greenhouses, or simply to enjoy a swim in the many natural hot lakes. Along the 6000 km of the rift from the Red Sea to Mozambique, geochemical, geophysical and heat flow measurements were made to identify areas suitable for geothermal wells. One area lies next to the extinct Olkaria volcano, within the Hell's Gate National Park, and sits over some of the thinnest continental crust on Earth. This is a result of the thinning of the crust by tectonic stretching, causing hotter material below the Earth's surface to rise, resulting in higher temperatures. This thin crust was ideal for the drilling of geothermal wells, reaching depths of around 3000 m, where temperatures get up to 342°C, far higher than the usual temperature of 90°C at this depth. Water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam by the heat. The steam can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.

Answer:

With the increasing energy demands in East Africa and the current unreliable energy source, Kenya has already adopted a geothermal energy as an alternative source and hopes to increase its supply in the future, which is mainly generated from the thinnest continental crust on Earth where the water is converted into steam that can be either used as a direct heat source or drive electricity production. (APEUni Website / App SWT #30)

55. Frog Amber (Explanation)**Original:**

A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find. The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like

those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week. The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

Answer:

A miner in Mexico found a tiny tree frog preserved in amber for 25 million years, which would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, with a few other preserved frogs found in chunks of amber, and Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains to find DNA that could identify the particular species but the owner may not allow.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #29)

56. Electric Cars (Explanation)**Original:**

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

Answer:

Although electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in, they declined because cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, ; however because of economic reasons and environmental motivations, nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #26)

57. Double Blind (Explanation)**Original:**

The feature of being “double blind”, where neither patients nor physicians are aware of who receives the experimental treatment, is almost universally trumpeted as being a virtue of clinical trials. Hence, trials that fail to remain successfully double blind are regarded as providing inferior evidential support. The rationale for this view is unobjectionable: double blinding rules out the potential confounding influences of patient and physician beliefs. Nonetheless, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic. For one, it leads to the paradox that very effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by best evidence. If a new drug were to make even the most severe symptoms of the common cold disappear within seconds, most participants and investigators would correctly

identify it as the latest wonder drug and not the control (i.e. placebo) treatment. Any trial testing the effectiveness of this wonder drug will therefore fail to remain double blind. Similar problems arise for treatments, such as exercise and most surgical techniques, whose nature makes them resistant to being tested in double blind conditions. It seems strange that an account of evidence should make priori judgments that certain claims can never be supported by 'best evidence'. It would be different if the claims at issue were pseudoscientific — untestable. But so far as treatments with large effects go, the claim that they are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

Answer:

While double blind is a virtue of clinical trials because it rules out the potential confounding influences of patients and physician beliefs, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic because it leads to the paradox that effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by the best evidence, but claims treatments are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #24)

58. Crime Rate (Explanation)**Original:**

The Home Office's periodic British Crime Survey estimates that the true level of crime (the sorts, anyway, which inform the official figures) is about four times that which is registered in the annual statistics. Quite often, especially in the financial services sector, businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image. Many citizens today are not insured against car theft or property loss (because they cannot afford the premiums) so they have no incentive to tell the police if they become victims. A steep statistical rise in crime can sometimes arise not from a real growth in a particular type of conduct but from a new policing policy – offences of "lewd dancing" rose by about 300 per cent during 12 months in the 1980s in Manchester, but only because the zealous Chief Constable James Anderton had deployed a great many officers in gay night clubs. Sometimes the enactment of a new range of offences or the possibility of committing old offences in a new way (like computer offences involving fraud and deception) can cause an upward jolt in crime levels. The figures just released show a startling jump in street robbery but much of this seems to be a very particular crime: the theft of the now ubiquitous mobile phones. Conversely, if crimes like joyriding and some assaults are kept out of the categories measured in the annual statistics, as is the case, the official figures do not reflect even what is reported to the police as criminal. The way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office is also relevant. From April 1998, police forces started to count crime in a way which, according to the government, will give "a more robust statistical measure".

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #21)

59. Compulsory Reburial (Explanation)**Original:**

Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #19)

60. Australian Indigenous Food (Explanation)**Original:**

In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country. 'There can be little doubt that using an indigenous product must qualify a dish as Australian notes Stephanie Alexander. Similarly, and without qualification, states that 'A uniquely Australian food culture can only be based upon foods indigenous to this country, although, as Craw remarks, proposing Australian native foods as national symbols relies more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage. Notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are, of necessity, founded on ingredients native to the country—after all, Italy's gastronomic identity is tied to the non-indigenous tomato, Thailand's to the non-indigenous chili—the reality is that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities. The exceptions are fish, crustaceans and shellfish from oceans, rivers and lakes, most of which are unarguably unique to this country. Despite valiant and well-intentioned efforts today at promoting and encouraging the consumption of native resources, bush foods are not harvested or produced in sufficient quantities for them to be a standard component of Australian diets, nor are they generally accessible. Indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

Answer:

In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country, notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are founded on ingredients native to the country and the reality that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities, and indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #10)

61. American English (Explanation)

Original:

American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

Answer:

While American English is a dialect with an army because the United States is the most powerful nation on the earth and such power brings with it influence, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture which also results in an expansion of its language, and the international prominence of American English is associated with the quick development of communications technology, which suggests American English is the most influential and powerful variety of English.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #6)

62. Ageing Australia (Explanation)

Original:

In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's. The ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers, particularly in regard to the long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase. Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalists and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services. How quickly this occurs depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues. But how severe is the ageing of Australia's population, relative to other countries? One way of applying a degree of perspective to the ageing debate is to compare ageing in Australia with that of other countries. This article examines the population structures in Australia and Japan and the demographic forces that shape the respective populations, both historically and projections for the future.

Answer:

While Australia's population was moderately aged, the ageing of the population is still a major issue for Australian policy makers because it not only has long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions and aged care services, but also leads to slowing or negative population growth, so governments and society need to take actions to address these issues together.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #3)

63. 2014 Olympics (Explanation)**Original:**

11 February 2009 — Major athletic events around the globe — from the 2014 Sochi Olympics to an annual powerboat race in Norwegian fjords — are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said today. The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director. “Whether carried out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide,” Mr. Steiner said. “It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament,” he added. Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games — to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow-capped Caucasus Mountains — say they will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy. That investment will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

Answer:

While major athletic events are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, they are also the latest participants to join the network and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment; organizers will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy, which will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #1)

Write Essay

1. Practical Training

Question:

Some people think that universities should not provide so much theoretical knowledge but give more practical training throughout their courses. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? (APEUni Website / App WE #201)

2. Youth Crime

Question:

Some people say involvement of youth in crimes is increasing at an alarming rate. What is your opinion? (APEUni Website / App WE #200)

3. Language Usage (Explanation)

Question:

Some languages are increasingly spoken in different countries, while the usage of others is rapidly declining. Is this a positive or a negative development? (APEUni Website / App WE #197)

4. Globalization (Explanation)

Question:

Globalization is important. What is your opinion? Give your reasons. (APEUni Website / App WE #196)

5. Play Writing (Explanation)

Question:

What is the role of writing theater plays and discussing ancient writings in the study of high school students? (APEUni Website / App WE #58)

6. Television (Explanation)

Question:

Television serves many functions. Watching TV makes us relax. We can gain knowledge and information from TV programs. Besides, TV can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain it with your own experience. (APEUni Website / App WE #160)

7. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been increasing. Please describe a new invention, and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages. (APEUni Website / App WE #159)

8. Dangerous Activities (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving and motorcycling. Are you in favour of such activities or not? Use examples to support your opinion.

(APEUni Website / App WE #158)

9. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation)

Question:

The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #156)

10. Law Effect (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

11. Marketing in Companies (Explanation)

Question:

Should marketing in companies which produce consumer goods like food and clothing, place emphasis on reputation of the company or short-term strategies like discount and special offers? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #195)

12. Studying Climate Change (Explanation)

Question:

Imagine you have been assigned on the study of the climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #155)

13. Studying Abroad (Explanation)

Question:

It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. To what extent do you agree with this?

(APEUni Website / App WE #124)

14. Distraction (Explanation)

Question:

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. Study and employment distract one from another. So it is impossible to combine study and employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

15. Life Experience (Explanation)

Question:

Experience is the best teacher. Some people think that life experience is more important than the formal teachers and books in schools and universities. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your reason or provide your personal experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #102)

16. Credit Cards (Explanation)

Question:

In a cashless society, people use more credit cards instead of cash. Cashless society seems to be a reality. How realistic do you think it might be? What are the benefits and problems of this phenomenon?

(APEUni Website / App WE #95)

17. Digital Materials (Explanation)

Question:

With the increase of digital information available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.

(APEUni Website / App WE #86)

18. Tourism (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

19. Classic Theatres (Explanation)

Question:

There are both problems and benefits for high school students to study plays and works of theatres written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #77)

20. Facing Issues (Explanation)

Question:

The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?

(APEUni Website / App WE #76)

21. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:

The time people devote to job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?

(APEUni Website / App WE #75)

22. Mass Media (Explanation)

Question:

Mass media, including TV, radio and newspapers, plays a pivotal role in shaping our opinions and characters. Do you agree or disagree with it? Support your answer with reasons, examples and experiences.

(APEUni Website / App WE #73)

23. Building Effects (Explanation)

Question:

Do you think the design of buildings affects positively or negatively where people live and work?

(APEUni Website / App WE #72)

24. Medical Technology (Explanation)

Question:

The advanced medical technology will extend human's life. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?
(APEUni Website / App WE #71)

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

Some universities deduct students' marks if students' work is late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
(APEUni Website / App WE #63)

26. Experiential Learning (Explanation)**Question:**

Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?
(APEUni Website / App WE #56)

27. Reputation (Explanation)**Question:**

Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food emphasize reputation or short term strategies like discounts and special offers?
(APEUni Website / App WE #48)

28. Senior Executives (Explanation)**Question:**

Employers should get their employees involved in the decision making process. What are the pros and cons of such a policy about products and services?
(APEUni Website / App WE #46)

29. Personal Life (Explanation)**Question:**

Nowadays, people spend too much time at work to the extent that they hardly have time for their personal life. How widespread do you think it is? Discuss the problems caused by the shortage of time.
(APEUni Website / App WE #40)

30. Right Balance (Explanation)**Question:**

Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as leisure time with family members. How important do you think this balance is? What are the reasons that caused this problem?
(APEUni Website / App WE #39)

31. Television**Question:**

Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some it acts as a companion. What is your opinion about this?
(APEUni Website / App WE #38)

32. Mass Media (Explanation)

Question:

Mass media has an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivot role on shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. What do you think about it? Please give examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #35)

33. Shopping Malls (Explanation)

Question:

Large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a positive development? Use your own experiences.

(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

34. Getting Married (Explanation)

Question:

It is argued that getting married before finishing your study or getting established in a good job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(APEUni Website / App WE #27)

35. Information Revolution (Explanation)

Question:

Information revolution brought about by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences to individuals and society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Discuss with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #24)

36. Extreme Sports

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #23)

37. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. What do you think is the most important of them? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #22)

38. Formal Written Examination (Explanation)

Question:

Many education systems assess students using formal written examinations. Those kinds of exams are a valid method. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give examples with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #17)

39. Global Issue (Explanation)

Question:

Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?

(APEUni Website / App WE #9)

40. Transportation Networks (Explanation)

Question:

As cities expand, some people claim governments should try to create better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support your opinion.

(APEUni Website / App WE #5)

41. Legal Responsibility (Explanation)

Question:

Should parents be held legally responsible for their children's acts? Support it with personal examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #43)



C. Reading

Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

1. Plants and Animals

From the earliest civilisations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording the potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties. From the first illustrated **catalogue** of medicinal plants, De Materia Medica by Dioscorides, in the first century through to the late fourteenth century the illustration of plants and animals changed very little. Woodcuts in instructional manuals and herbals were often repeatedly copied over the centuries, resulting in a loss of definition and accuracy so that they became little more than stylized decoration. With the growing **popularity** of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more accurate. Then, with the **emergence** of artists such as Albrecht Durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunfels, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulisse Aldrovandi in zoology, nature began to be depicted in a more realistic style. Individual living plants or animals **were observed** directly and their likeness rendered onto paper or vellum .

Options:

- 1) catalogue, calculation, formation, figuration
- 2) popularity, expectation, singularity, resilience
- 3) emergence, descent, havoc, omniscience
- 4) observed, observe, had observed, were observed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #363)

2. Philosophy (Incomplete)

Points: Philosophy is the study of (). The teacher showed the scenario through a video to students after silence of some time. Before, ... (splits/ is splitting/ has splitter) the class into groups. Student provoke discussion with (philosopher/philosophy) potential....

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #362)

3. Chanan Tigay

Don't expect a straightforward answer from Chanan Tigay about the **authenticity** or even the existence of what was promoted as the earliest version of the fifth and final book of the Jewish Torah, known to Christians as the Book of Deuteronomy in the Old Testament. As an author who spent years trying to unravel a juicy mystery and get it down on paper, Tigay wants you to read his book, "The Lost Book of Moses: The Hunt for the World's Oldest Bible," to find the answer. But at a talk on Wednesday, the writer, journalist, and fellow offered listeners an enticing peek, describing how he landed on the story of the mysterious manuscript and about his years trying to track **down** the document. From the author's description, it was a wild, Indiana Jones–type ride that included a competition to find the relic, false starts, dead ends, trips to faraway places, and an ultimate breakthrough close to home.

Options:

- 1) authenticity, area, imagination, scale
- 2) down, against, out, of

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #304)

4. Gravity (Incomplete)

Points: About gravity. Gravity is invisible, and is proposed by Newton.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #303)

5. Meeting (Incomplete)

Points: ... an (engineer) ... an (executive) teacher ... (assembled) meeting ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #302)

6. Internet Use

People are spending twice as much time online compared to 10 years ago, fueled by increasing use of tablets and smartphones. The biggest increase has been **among** young adults, with time spent online almost tripling from 10 hours and 24 minutes each week in 2005 to 27 hours and 36 minutes in 2014. In total, the average adult spends more than 20 hours online a week, which includes time spent on the internet at work. **Meanwhile** the average person spends 2.5 hours every week 'online while on the move' – away from their home, work or place of study. This is a five-fold **increase** from 2005, when the figure was just 30 minutes. Overall, the proportion of adults using the internet has risen by half – from six in ten in 2005 to almost nine in ten today, **according to** Ofcom's Media Use and Attitudes 2015 report, which questioned 1,890 adults aged 16 and over about their internet consumption habits.

Options:

- 1) within, along, between, among
- 2) However, Despite, Unless, Meanwhile
- 3) increase, magnitude, grid, space
- 4) according to, due to, controlled by, except for

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #300)

7. Civil War

A Civil War reenactment is in part a memorial service. It is partly, too, a leisure activity. Furthermore most reenactors assert an educational import to the performance, and to develop their roles many pursue archival research with a rare dedication. On the other hand Civil War reenactments are increasingly commercial **spectacles**, with as many as fifty thousand Americans routinely gathering at (or near) historical Civil War battlefields in order to stage performances that purport to recreate the conflict, while hundreds of thousands more spectate (Hadden 1996:5). I will show how theoretical issues of **authenticity** arise as practical problems in the Civil War reenactment community by presenting my own observations from the 2006 Gettysburg reenactment and by **relying** on a number of texts produced by participant-observers. In particular I will refer to Robert Lee Hodge, who was made famous by Tony Horwitz's 1996 book, *Confederates in the Attic*, and who served as a kind of Virgil to the author on his journey through a Confederate Valhalla. From these sources I will **argue** that 'Living History' performances require an interpretive apparatus that takes genuine history as its authority, while remaining external to both participants and tourists, who may well be unaware of how closely their own involvement approximates genuine historical events.

Options:

- 1) points, costs, spectacles, areas
- 2) velocity, authenticity, ability, intensity
- 3) exercising, researching, building, relying
- 4) depose, deny, argue, suggest

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #299)

8. Umami

Umami was first identified in Japan, in 1908, when Dr. Kikunae Ikeda concluded that Kombu, a type of edible seaweed, had a different taste than most foods. He conducted **experiments** that found that the high concentration of glutamate in Kombu was what made it so tasty. From there, he crystallized monosodium glutamate (MSG), the seasoning that would become **popular** the world over. Decades later Umami became scientifically defined as one of the five individual tastes sensed by receptors on the **tongue**. Then in 1996, a team of University of Miami researchers studying taste perception made another breakthrough. They discovered separate taste receptor cells in the tongue for detecting Umami. Before then, the concept was uncharted. 'Up until our research, the **predominant** wisdom in the scientific community was that Umami was not a separate sense. It was just a combination of the other four qualities (salty, sweet, bitter, sour)', explained Dr. Stephen Roper, the University of Miami physiology and biophysics professor who helped zero in on the taste along with Nirupa Chaudhari, the team's lead researcher.

Options:

- 1) attempts, experiments, contests, experiences
- 2) exported, exclusive, popular, spread
- 3) jaws, mouth, tongue, fingers
- 4) erroneous, predominant, insignificant, important

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #297)

9. Desert Ants

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy *Cataglyphis fortis* normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with **its** other three legs. But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is **abandoned**. Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. 'This is the first time we **have seen** this in any ants,' said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the scorching desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60 cm per second. 'Think of Usain Bolt, who has very long legs **compared** to body size. The desert floor is also very hot, so the **further** away their bodies are from the surface, the better,' said co-author Matthias Wittlinger. The ants have also evolved to function at body temperatures of 50 °C in a desert where temperatures can soar to 70 °C. 'They're basically just trying to get out of the heat,' he added.

Options:

- 1) its, own, that, their
- 2) abandons, abandon, abandoning, abandoned
- 3) saw, seen, having seen, have seen
- 4) added, stuck, contributed, compared
- 5) forth, further, far, nearer

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #296)

10. Mini Helicopter

A mini helicopter modelled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park **turned to** the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex **design** of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini

helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature **had beaten** them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that **allows** them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to **spin** through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design.

Options:

- 1) turned to, turned for, turned in, turned out
- 2) overhaul, gauge, imagination, design
- 3) has beaten, was beaten, had beaten, beaten
- 4) had allowed, allowed, allows, allowing
- 5) spin, fluctuate, drift, bob

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #70)

11. Underground Houses

Underground houses have many advantages over conventional housing. Unlike conventional homes, they can be built on **steep** surfaces and can maximize space in small areas by going below the surface. In addition, the materials excavated in construction can be used in the building process. Underground houses have less surface area so fewer building materials are used, and **maintenance** costs are lower. They are also wind, fire, and earthquake resistant, providing a secure and safe environment in extreme weather. One of the greatest benefits of underground living is energy **efficiency**. The earth's subsurface temperature remains stable, so underground dwellings benefit from geothermal mass and heat exchange, staying cool in the summer and warm in the winter. This saves around 80% in energy costs. By **incorporating** solar design this energy bill **can be reduced** to zero, providing hot water and heat to the home all year round.

Options:

- 1) geometric, flat, overhead, steep
- 2) heating, buoyancy, maintenance, facility
- 3) ratio, consistency, efficiency, renewal
- 4) intriguing, initiating, incorporating, inventing
- 5) has reduced, can be reduced, can reduce, has been reduced

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #50)

12. Intelligence Comparison

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing **across** species is not as simple as generally expected. An elephant will have a larger brain than a human has simply because it is a large beast. **Instead**, we use the Cephalization index, which compares the size of an animal's brain with the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule**, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have larger EQ's than solitary animals.

Options:

- 1) done, do, did, does
 - 2) across, to, through, over
 - 3) Then, Instead, Because, Otherwise
 - 4) followed, follows, follow, following
 - 5) theory, principal, rule, principle
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #3)

13. Power Mix

Imagine a time in the not too distant future when your power comes from a seamless mix of renewable energy and traditional sources. It is delivered by a grid that manages thousands of windmills and hundreds of thousands of customers. Computer **controlled**, the grid is able to manage instant variations in supply and demand and provides a real time power balance. Far more complex than anything **in** existence today, it is called a smart grid. This technology is a new frontier in power supply and seen as a green solution to current outdated management systems. When introduced smart grids will result in energy savings and will allow consumers a choice in their electricity charges and to be able to select the cheapest time **slots**. The difficulty for the energy industry is that smart grids **do not exist** in reality and the power companies cannot experiment with existing supplies. Without an actual grid to conduct research on Professor Wu has had to design a simulated laboratory including input from theoretical wind generators and solar panels to feed into a constantly operating system. For an authentic approach researchers built various types of equipment failures **into** the grid to test the system. And it works.

Options:

- 1) controlled, has controlled, controls, controlling
 - 2) with, without, of, in
 - 3) cuts, pins, points, slots
 - 4) does not exist, do not exist, are not existing, not exist
 - 5) into, of, onto, above
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #290)

14. Eco-friendly Smoothies

Students at the University of Leicester have recently whizzed up a storm of eco-friendly smoothies. This comes as part of a week of events aimed at promoting environmental initiatives **on** campus. A range of events and activities were organized by the University Environment Team and the Students Union to encourage students to waste less, recycle **more** travel sustainably and save energy to contribute to the University's target of cutting its carbon footprint **by** 60% by the year 2020. The highlight of the week was a cycle-powered smoothie maker. Students rescued fruit from Leicester market which would **otherwise** have been thrown away and salvaged it to create delicious smoothies. **No** electricity was used as the fruit was whizzed up in a blender attached to the back of a bike pedaled by enthusiastic student volunteers.

Options:

- 1) off, on, in, at
 - 2) few, many, more, less
 - 3) throughout, by, through, about
 - 4) ever, also, otherwise, never
 - 5) No, A little, None, Nonetheless
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #289)

15. Different Attainments

In many areas of expertise ranging from music dance art and literature to sports chess mathematics science and foreign–language acquisition, there is abundant evidence that young people differ from one another in their attainments and in the apparent ease with which they achieve them. **Even** within a family there may be marked differences for example a child who struggles at a musical instrument without **much** success may be overtaken by a younger sibling. It is widely believed that the likelihood **of becoming** exceptionally competent in certain fields depends on the presence or absence of inborn attributes variously labelled 'talents' or 'gifts' or less often 'natural aptitudes'. According to an informal British survey more than three–quarters of music educators who decide **which** young people are to receive instruction believe that children cannot do well unless they have special innate gifts (Davis 1994). The judgement that someone is talented is believed **to help** explain (as distinct from merely describing) that person's success. It is also widely believed that the innate talent that makes it possible for an individual to excel can be detected in early childhood.

Options:

- 1) If, Unless, Though, Even
 - 2) much, many, few, so
 - 3) become, of becoming, of become, to becoming
 - 4) that, which, whether, this
 - 5) ever help, to help, helping, help
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #288)

16. Roman and Water

Clean water was very important to the Romans. Cities, towns and forts were built near springs. However, as Roman cities and towns grew, they needed to bring in water from **further afield**. As the population grew, **so** did the need for clean water. Trying to shift **large** volumes of water underground in pipes was not possible as lead pipes would be too weak and bronze pipes would be too expensive. The Romans could not make cast iron pipes as the **techniques** for doing this were not known to them. If water could not be brought via pipes, the Romans decided to bring it **overland** in what were conduits. When the water got to the city, it was fed off into smaller bronze or ceramic pipes. To get the water to flow at an even (and slow) pace, conduits were built on a slight slope. Valleys were crossed by using aqueducts. One of the most famous of these is the Pont du Gard aqueduct at Nimes in southern France. Where possible, the Romans did take water through tunnels but the hills needed to be relatively small for this to be successful.

Options:

- 1) different parts, these origins, further afield, specific sources
 - 2) as well, so, how, thus
 - 3) collective, improper, relative, large
 - 4) spans, proportions, scales, techniques
 - 5) physically, airborne, aboard, overland
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #283)

17. Visual Perception

A University of London team found that people who went with their initial response on a test of visual perception (questions included picking out an anomaly in a pattern of symbols) did better than those who were given more time to ponder. **Whereas** the subconscious brain recognized a rotated version of the same symbol as different, the conscious brain reasoned that 'an apple is still an apple whether rotated or not', the researchers on the project **concluded**. When the subjects had time to engage

their higher-level functions **instead** of relying on their intuitive responses, they were more **likely** to be wrong.

Options:

- 1) Even, Whereas, Whether, Therefore
 - 2) claimed, concluded, speculated, asked
 - 3) instead, because, in spite, together
 - 4) likely, involved, agreeable, susceptible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #281)

18. Learning by Doing

An analysis of more than 500 graduates found no significant difference between business schools that offered traditional courses and those that emphasise a 'learning-by-doing' approach to entrepreneurship education. The research challenges the ongoing trend across higher education institutes (HEIs) of **focusing** on experiential learning, and suggests that universities need to reconsider their approach if they **are to** increase entrepreneurship among their students. Ms Inna Kozlinska, research associate at Aston Business School and author of the study, said: 'Entrepreneurship education **is seen** as a major force capable of generating long-term socio-economic changes through developing entrepreneurial, creative, flexible and wise individuals. There is an ongoing shift towards experiential learning in business schools, **yet** there is little empirical evidence to suggest this approach has better impact than traditional learning.'

Options:

- 1) acclaiming, turning, spreading, focusing
 - 2) are, are to, going to, to
 - 3) is seen, has seen, sees, is seeing
 - 4) yet, unless, besides, so
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #279)

19. Canada

Canada is a country of the enormous natural resources. It is the world's largest exporter of fore products and a **top** exporter of fish, furs, and wheat. Minerals **have played** a key role in Canada's transformation into an urban-industrial economy. Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan are the principal mining regions. Ontario and the Northwest (NWT) and Yukon Territories are also **significant** producer of uranium and potash, the third-largest of asbestos, gypsum, and nickel, and the fourth-largest of zinc. Oil and gas are exploited in Alberta, off the Atlantic coast, and in the northwest -- huge additional reserves are thought to exist in the high Arctic; oil price **is making** extraction profitable at a growing number of the country's deposit. Canada is also one of the world's top hydroelectricity producers.

Options:

- 1) fine, high, maximum, top
 - 2) have played, had played, were playing, playing
 - 3) similar, significant, numerous, other
 - 4) are made, had made, making, is making
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #278)

20. Research Ship

The modern research ship takes its origins from the early exploration voyages such as HMS Endeavour

and HMS Challenger, both of which were converted vessels, fitted with a range of research facilities to sample and measure across a range of disciplines in extreme environments. Early research vessels were fairly basic and simplistic compared to the state-of-the-art ships we see being developed today. Gradually, the trend of converting other vessels into research ships **was challenged** by the challenging demands of investigating increasingly complex areas of oceanographic research, such as physical, biological and chemical oceanography; marine geology and geophysics; ocean engineering and atmospheric science in one expedition. In order to carry **out** multi-disciplinary research in extreme environments, specially designed research vessels became a requirement. Research ships are the primary source of oceanographic observations and **will remain** so for the foreseeable future. As time **goes on**, science is likely to be conducted in increasingly remote and environmentally challenging areas, including the polar seas, so the ability to operate with minimal interruptions from the natural elements remains unchanged from the days of the Challenger Expedition.

Options:

- 1) was challenged, was a challenge, were challenged, will have been challenged
- 2) over, out, of, through
- 3) will have remained, remaining, remains, will remain
- 4) flies away, goes on, disappears, moves

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #274)

21. Supply and Demand

The supply of a thing, in the phrase "supply and demand," is the amount that will be offered for sale at each of a series of prices; the demand is the amount that will be bought at each of a series of prices. The principle that value depends on supply and demand means that in the case of nearly every commodity, more will be bought if the price is lowered, less will be bought if the price is **raised**. Therefore sellers, if they wish to induce buyers to take more of a commodity than they are already doing, must reduce its price; if they raise its price, they will sell less. If there is a general falling off in demand—due, say, to trade depression—sellers will either have to **reduce** prices or put less on the **market**; they will not be able to sell the same **amount** at the same price.

Options:

- 1) higher, kept, folded, raised
 - 2) trade, treat, describe, reduce
 - 3) store, way, market, panel
 - 4) quantity, patch, amount, deal
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #272)

22. Behavior Segments

One of the most **eminent** of psychologists, Clark Hull, claimed that the essence of reasoning lies in the putting together of two 'behavior segments' in some **novel** way, never actually performed before, so as to reach a **goal**. Two followers of Clark Hull, Howard and Tracey Kendler, devised a test for children that was **explicitly** based on Clark Hull's principles. The children were given the **task** of learning to operate a machine so as to get a toy. In order to succeed they had to go through a two-stage sequence.

Options:

- 1) radical, eminent, elementary, ideal
 - 2) novel, broad, stingy, ordinary
 - 3) goal, category, description, rate
 - 4) collectively, explicitly, approximately, randomly
 - 5) multiplication, task, area, volume
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #271)

23. Genius

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity – doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, "Citizen Kane," at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late twenties, culminating, at age thirty-two, with "Moby-Dick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E-Flat-Major at the age of twenty-one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" ("I grow old ... I grow old")? Twenty-three. "Poets peak young," the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, the author of "Flow," agrees: "The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young." According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a domain where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

Options:

- 1) at, without, through, on
 - 2) junction, inferiority, importance, structure
 - 3) syntax, supremacy, authority, atheist
 - 4) chief, clerk, offender, talent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #259)

24. ARENA

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) has awarded \$2.49 million to cover a **portion** of the cost of a collaborative project led by the Australian Maritime College at the University of Tasmania, in **partnership** with The University of Queensland and CSIRO. The \$5.85 million 'Tidal Energy in Australia _ Assessing Resource and Feasibility to Australia's Future Energy Mix' project will map the country's tidal energy in **unprecedented** detail before assessing its ability to contribute to Australia's energy needs.

Options:

- 1) wholesome, total, portion, worth
 - 2) disguise, partnership, contrast, revenge
 - 3) unexpected, unforgiven, universal, unprecedented
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #257)

25. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a general term for **interspecific** interactions in which two species live together in a long-term, **intimate** association. In everyday life, we sometimes use the term symbiosis to mean a relationship that **benefits** both parties. However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include **close**, lasting relationships with a variety of positive or negative effects on the participants.

Options:

- 1) disembarking, intractable, interspecific, homogeneous
 - 2) suspectable, dense, intimate, sparse
 - 3) resembles, separates, hampers, benefits
 - 4) spiritual, complete, imaginary, close
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #255)

26. Cell

Cells are now **accepted** as a unifying concept. A cell is the smallest **unit** of structure and function. Thus, cells are the basic building blocks of all organisms. Cells vary in size. With few exceptions, individual cells are **so** small they cannot be seen unaided. In 1665, a British scientist named Robert Hooke observed cells for the **first** time using a microscope. A microscope is an instrument that magnifies an object. Most images of cells are taken with a microscope and are called micrographs.

Options:

- 1) determined, revised, claimed, accepted
 - 2) unification, uniting, unity, unit
 - 3) much, ever, so, even
 - 4) earliest, first, last, latest
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #243)

27. Warming Oceans (Incomplete)

Points: About impacts of global warming on oceans. Why sea levels are uneven is mentioned and it is because of (waves). Water, like (land), absorb heat unevenly. Sea levels of hotter waters rise more obviously because larger (space) is needed. The final two sentences mention that icebergs (melt). The melting ice also causes the rise of sea level.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #241)

28. Golden Gate Bridge

San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge, a stunning technological and artistic achievement, **opens** to the public after five years of construction. On opening day—"Pedestrian Day"—some 200,000 bridge walkers **marveled** at the 4,200-foot-long suspension bridge, which spans the Golden Gate Strait at the entrance to San Francisco Bay and **connects** San Francisco and Marin County. On May 28, the Golden Gate Bridge opened to **vehicular** traffic. On May 27, 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge was opened to great acclaim, a **symbol** of progress in the Bay Area during a time of economic crisis. At 4,200 feet, it was the longest bridge in the world **until** the completion of New York City's Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in 1964. Today, the Golden Gate Bridge remains one of the world's most recognizable architectural structures.

Options:

- 1) opens, closes, appears, equals
 - 2) stationed, looked, marveled, laughed
 - 3) separates, connects, channels, differentiates
 - 4) aquatic, vehicular, airborne, watertight
 - 5) denial, symbol, technique, yield
 - 6) since, until, along, within
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #237)

29. Ancient Superhighway

Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient 'superhighway' in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the **network** of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago. The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom) in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador **was founded** around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the **heart** of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways. The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, **making** it difficult to see from the air.

Options:

- 1) network, surface, budget, width
- 2) has founded, founded, was founded, was founding
- 3) volume, heart, column, facet
- 4) makes, making, make, made

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #235)

30. Teaching of Languages

The teaching of languages could be revolutionised following ground-breaking research by Victoria University, New Zealand, PhD graduate Paul Sulzberger. Dr Sulzberger has found that the best way to learn a language is through frequent exposure to its sound patterns—even if you haven't a **clue** what it all means. "However crazy it might sound, just listening to the language, **even though** you don't understand it, is critical. A lot of language teachers may not accept that," he says. "Our ability to learn new words is directly related to how often we have been exposed to the particular combinations of the sounds which **make up** the words. If you want to learn Spanish, for example, frequently listening to a Spanish language radio station on the internet will dramatically **boost** your ability to pick up the language and learn new words." Dr Sulzberger's research challenges existing language learning theory. His main hypothesis is that simply listening to a new language sets up the structures in the brain **required** to learn the words.

Options:

- 1) dew, claw, clue, due
- 2) but also, all together, even though, if so
- 3) bring about, make up, break down, take place
- 4) evaluate, exaggerate, describe, boost
- 5) designated, required, directed, expressed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #234)

31. Health and Fitness

A renewed interest in well-being, especially among baby boomers, as well as rising personal incomes, led to more spending on health and fitness in 2005. This prompted an **expansion** in the number of fitness and recreation centres across the country. Golf courses also **enjoyed** renewed success, as the sport increased in popularity, possibly the result of retiring baby boomers heading to the links. In 2005, **households** spent an average \$3,918 on recreation, up slightly from \$3,678 in 2004. Items included in the 2005 figure are: an average \$166 on sports and athletic equipment; \$665 to buy and **operate** recreational vehicles such as snowmobiles, bicycles and trailers; and \$299 for the use of sports and recreation facilities.

Options:

- 1) expectation, exception, erosion, expansion
 - 2) allowed, enjoyed, portioned, confiscated
 - 3) households, goalkeepers, advertisers, immigrants
 - 4) demount, operate, duplicate, fund
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #230)

32. Chemicals

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution**.

Options:

- 1) drinking, dimming, stingy, lacquering
 - 2) fill, fulfil, filter, fancy
 - 3) air, space, solid, soil
 - 4) connectivity, weight, pollution, latitude
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #227)

33. Contexts

Contexts is a quarterly magazine of the American Sociological Association about society and social behavior. Directed to **anyone** interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, Contexts seeks to apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information **produced** by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave **together** diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy. The hallmarks of Contexts are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, **but** a magazine for diverse readers who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.

Options:

- 1) anyone, someone, whom, nobody
 - 2) covered, shaded, produced, overcome
 - 3) within, together, into, regardless
 - 4) and, but, also, never
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #221)

34. Dark-silvery Rock

People in parts of western Africa and southwestern Asia were the first to realize that the dark-silvery rocks poking out of the earth could be worked into tools and weapons, sometime around 1500 B.C., evidence shows. The metal was probably discovered there **by** accident when some ore was dropped into a fire and cooled into wrought iron, historians think. The eureka moment didn't reach Europe for **another** 500 years, traveling slowly north and west through Greece, Italy, central Europe and finally to the British Isles **with** the spread of the famous Celtic tribes. The Celts diffused iron technology over much of the continent through warfare, where their victory was assured due to the strength of iron weapons. Perhaps not the most peaceful of cultural exchanges, but where the technology did travel, it

caught on fast. Iron **made** life a lot easier in those days, when just living to the age of 45 was a feat. By that time, much of Europe had **settled** into small village life, toiling the soil with bronze and stone tools.

Options:

- 1) at, for, in, by
 - 2) few, another, further, less
 - 3) along, with, without, for
 - 4) make, made, makes, making
 - 5) turned, settled, assigned, pressed
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #220)

35. English Colonies

English colonies **emerged** along the eastern seaboard for a variety of reasons. People, primarily men, originally migrated to Virginia to find gold and silver to make a quick profit. **After** it became evident that there were no precious metals in the area, men came to Virginia to start cultivating cash crops like tobacco.

Options:

- 1) emerged, stranded, collapsed, fostered
 - 2) Before, After, Despite, Until
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #219)

36. PIE

No matter whether you speak English or Urdu, Waloon or Waziri, Portuguese or Persian, the roots of your language are the same. Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is the mother tongue _ shared by several hundred contemporary languages, as well as many now extinct, and spoken by people who lived from about 6,000 to 3,500 BC on the steppes to the north of the Caspian Sea. They left no written texts and **although** historical linguists have, since the 19th century, painstakingly reconstructed the language from daughter languages, the question of how it actually sounded was assumed to be permanently out of reach. Now, researchers at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have developed a sound-based method to move back through the family tree of languages that stem from PIE. They can simulate how certain words **would have sounded** when they were spoken 8,000 years ago. Remarkably, at the **heart** of the technology is the statistics of shape. 'Sounds have shape,' explains Professor John Aston, from Cambridge's Statistical Laboratory. 'As a word is uttered it vibrates air, and the shape of this soundwave can be measured and turned into a series of numbers. Once we have these stats, and the stats of another spoken word, we can start asking how similar they are and what it would take to shift from one to another.'

Options:

- 1) therefore, until, where, although
 - 2) would have sounded, would sound, have sounded, sound
 - 3) cost, heart, end, moment
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #218)

37. Gunpowder and Fireworks

Gunpowder and fireworks might have been invented independently in Europe, but they probably reached Europe via the Mongols, who spread west from China as far as central Europe by the mid-13th century. In 1267, the English monk Roger Bacon **recorded seeing** what were very likely

firecrackers, which he compared with the flash of lightning and growl of thunder. In 1377 fireworks accompanied a religious mystery play by the bishop's palace in Vicenza, and were soon used to add sparks to figures of doves, representing the Holy Spirit, or angels, made to ascend and descend from the heavens on ropes. By the 15th century, rockets were being used in Europe for military and peaceful purposes. Italian and Spanish cities in particular **began to use** fireworks for outdoor celebrations. The Italian metallurgist Vannoccio Biringuccio described festivities in Florence and Siena for feast days. These included 'girandoles' or whirling decorated wheels packed with fireworks which were **suspended from** a rope hung across a street or square. Fireworks were also used in the German lands. An elaborate colour-painted book **commemorates** the Schembart carnival of Nuremberg, which saw men dressed in brightly-coloured costumes parading through the town. Often these included some kind of pyrotechnics. One image shows a man wearing a hat in the form of a castle with fireworks and smoke shooting up from the towers, and interestingly, what looks like a smoking artichoke.

Options:

- 1) recorded seeing, recorded seen, recording seeing, has recorded seeing
- 2) initially using, began use, began to use, beginning to using
- 3) suspending by, suspended within, suspended from, suspending from
- 4) cultivates, commemorates, calculates, communicates

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #216)

38. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of psychology, which is often cited as evidence of the importance of self-control. In the original test, which was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen-sixties, Mischel's team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat the one treat **immediately** or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing **wait** was ring a bell to call the experimenter back—although in that **case**, she wouldn't get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found—that is, the longer she was able to wait—the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would **perform** better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use.

Options:

- 1) ironically, impressively, immediately, imaginatively
- 2) sleep, wait, walk, get
- 3) quantity, case, span, consumption
- 4) slump, heave, slumber, perform

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #215)

39. Accountants (Incomplete)

Points: About accountants. Accountants are in short supply in the labour market and employers have to find candidates in graduates to fill the vacancies. Accountants are in (much/less/few) exposure to the economic peak than sellers, etc.. Accountants have many alternatives, and (even though) they don't work as accountants any more, they can do well in other fields.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #206)

40. Human Brain

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** in the observer. Human beings tend to **imitate** actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances**, watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the 'shared representations' generating feelings within us that **reflect** the experience of those we are observing.

Options:

- 1) emotion, experience, expression, expectation
 - 2) prevent, imitate, limit, discipline
 - 3) recover, refer, react, reflect
 - 4) cords, nuances, volumes, shapes
 - 5) circle, multiply, reflect, subscribe
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #205)

41. Paraphrasing (B)

We define paraphrasing as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase be from the **original**? The answer is it should be considerably different. The **whole** point of paraphrasing is to show you have read and understood another person's ideas, and can summarize them in your own writing style rather than **borrowing** their phrases. If you just change a few words, or add some bits of your own to an **otherwise** reproduced passage, you will probably be penalized for **plagiarism**. You should aim to condense and **simplify** a writer's ideas and describe them **using** different sentence structures and expressions.

Options:

- 1) original, conventional, concept, rule
 - 2) whole, single, odd, singular
 - 3) borrowing, renewing, changing, charging
 - 4) otherwise, unnecessarily, either, often
 - 5) donation, plagiarism, compilation, contribution
 - 6) fix, simplify, concoct, mix
 - 7) to use, using, used, use
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #201)

42. Repeated Syllables

Assessments of language learning in 18-month-olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non-identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help explain **why** some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo-choo and night-night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them **with** a starter point for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of visual and attention tests **using** pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with made-up words which were **communicated** to the infants by a recorded voice – one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of **each** word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to

pictures of familiar objects – such as a dog or an apple.

Options:

- 1) that, whether, however, why
- 2) under, above, in, with
- 3) depleting, making, applying, using
- 4) communicated, expressed, accommodated, accelerated
- 5) another, dual, each, one

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #195)

43. Novel Device

A novel invention for helping farmers to dry out hay more quickly has won a University of Glasgow graduate a prestigious design award. Gavin Armstrong, 23, from Kippen, Stirlingshire **scooped** the Glasgow 1999 Design Medal for his design for a swath inverter— a **device** for flipping over a hay crop to help dry out the damp underside. Dry hay is an essential farmyard food source for sheep and cows. Gavin came up with the design as part of his Product Design Engineering degree course, run in **conjunction** with Glasgow School of Art. He built a working prototype of the device which is powered and towed by a tractor and uses a pair of parallel belts to invert the swath. The rollers are driven from one hydraulic motor and are geared so as to spin at the same speed and in opposite directions **ensuring** that the touching inner two faces of the belt that perform the inversion move rearwards at the same speed.

Options:

- 1) forged, consigned, renewed, scooped
- 2) suggestion, prediction, situation, device
- 3) comparison, accordance, conjunction, contrast
- 4) denying, supposing, imposing, ensuring

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #194)

44. Dog Emotion

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel **confident** not only that I can tell what kind of **emotional** state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more **rational** and pragmatic view. These **personal** observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

Options:

- 1) relieved, sententious, embarrassed, confident
- 2) political, emotional, financial, physical
- 3) irregular, chaste, stoical, rational
- 4) communal, discrete, absurd, personal

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #191)

45. Studying Law

It is important to emphasize the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they

rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials.

Options:

- 1) expenditure, exhaustion, explanation, exclusion
- 2) gratification, excitement, temptation, obsession
- 3) simple, complex, effortless, laborious
- 4) prefer, Enjoy, interest, like
- 5) knowledge, idea, motivation, taste

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #189)

46. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

- 1) volunteers, watchdogs, employees, tourists
- 2) waters, connection, atmosphere, volume
- 3) enacted, registered, honed, wasted
- 4) fell, enacted, followed, attacked
- 5) credits, insurances, lives, contributions

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #187)

47. Ozone

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that concentrations may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that **blows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

Options:

- 1) implanted, supplanted, fused, planted
- 2) climbs, stays, blows, strikes
- 3) overwhelming, overrated, overacting, overestimated
- 4) quote, pay, refund, copy

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #179)

48. Ikebana

More than simply putting flowers in a **container**, Ikebana is a **disciplined** art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the **idea** of a particolored or multicolored arrangement of blossoms, Ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant**, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though Ikebana is an expression of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention is shown through a piece's color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the **arrangement**.

Options:

- 1) shape, way, container, fashion
 - 2) restricted, random, disciplined, fleeting
 - 3) stipulation, idea, muddle, dictation
 - 4) flora, plant, organism, fauna
 - 5) stimulation, arrangement, duplication, augmentation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #178)

49. Colonial Era

At the end of the colonial era, as many new nations gained independence, relative levels of economic development became an important criterion by which to distinguish between countries. The former colonial powers and **wealthier** parts of the world generally became known as advanced industrial, or developed countries, **while** former colonies and poorer nations became known as less developed, or more positively, developing countries. Critics of the **uneven** distribution of wealth across the globe highlighted the role which wealth creation in some places had played in impoverishing poorer nations and, rather, described them as actively underdeveloped. The question as to **whether** economic change is developing or underdeveloping countries remains a vital issue, as the debate over sweatshops highlights.

Options:

- 1) wealthier, richer, healthier, warmer
 - 2) while, although, so, because
 - 3) odd, uneven, ubiquitous, sporadic
 - 4) whether, which, what, when
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #172)

50. Colour Preference

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlaying this basic order of color preference, **however**, are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong **preferences** for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside **factors** may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender–stereotyping and peer–group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors **other than** those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer–group as feminine.

Options:

- 1) however, thus, therefore, so
- 2) widely, slightly, badly, strongly
- 3) preferences, similarities, divergences, comparisons
- 4) pressures, factors, appearances, reasons
- 5) ahead of, rather than, together with, other than

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #171)

51. Ice Storm (Incomplete)

Points: Ice storm is a type of (weather, condition, climate) cold rainfall down into the cold air.... From water into ice... When rain drops cool down they will turn into ice, on flat surface, creating an ice storm. It can be so heavy, and shut down the entire city (or a previous ice storm has shut down an entire city). The ice is formed by icy/cold rain. What is the surface of cold? Then, for example, there is a very serious ice storm. More than ... residents have no electricity after/during the storm hail, because the hail has broken the cable.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #169)

52. Omniscience

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two **kinds** , you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the **sources** of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the **value** and use of reference books—the working of one book in connection with another—and applying your own **intelligence** to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be **contributory** to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

Options:

- 1) identifications, kinds, stages, platforms
- 2) resources, sources, fabrications, ends
- 3) limit, proportion, clue, value
- 4) intelligence, interest, memory, mind
- 5) contemporary, constitutional, lucrative, contributory

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #165)

53. Marriage Decline

The **decline** in marriage rates and increase in divorce rates has led to a **decrease** in the proportion of the population that is formally married. In 1986, 60% of the population aged 15 years and over were married; by 2001 this proportion had decreased to 55%. **Conversely** the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who were never married **increased** from 29% in 1986 to 32% in 2001. At the same time, the proportion of the population who were divorced **increased** , from 5% in 1986 to 7% in 2001, while the proportion of the population who were widowed remained at around 6%.

Options:

- 1) calculation, significance, decline, decrease
 - 2) view, change, decrease, multiplication
 - 3) So, Conversely, Therefore, Consequently
 - 4) doubled, rounded, increased, divided
 - 5) flattened, turned, increased, tipped
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #164)

54. Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is often defined as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase be from the original? The answer is it should be **considerably** different. The whole point of paraphrasing is to show you have read and understood another person's ideas, and can summarize them in your own writing style rather than borrowing their phrases. If you just change a few words, or add some bits **of** your own to an otherwise reproduced passage, you will probably **be penalized** for plagiarism. You should aim to condense and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them using different sentence structures and expressions. **It is** also important to credit the original writer by referencing.

Options:

- 1) considerable, considerate, considering, considerably
 - 2) despite, of, on, off
 - 3) be penalizing, be penalized, have penalized, penalize
 - 4) That has, It is, There is, That is
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #155)

55. School-skipping

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. **Fewer** children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year. Children missed 3m unauthorised days of school last term, compared with 3.7m days of school in the same period last year. But a **hardcore** group of truants – 6% of the school population – who account for more than three-quarters of all those on unauthorised absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same **period** last year. Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not **agreed** by their school last term, compared with 0.9% for the same term last year. More than 60% of all absences were for illness, the same figure as last year.

Options:

- 1) Same, More, Fewer, Total
 - 2) mere, hardcore, residual, flimsy
 - 3) slot, span, period, position
 - 4) consent, recommended, agreed, contradicted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #150)

56. Mechanical Engineering

Mechanical engineering was at the heart of Taylor's theorizing, providing the context for its development, the world view by which it was sustained and, finally, the justification for its widespread application. Scientific management aimed to analyse and control the activities of people **in the same way that** engineers analysed and controlled machines. Central **to** Taylor's system was the desire **to rationalize** and standardize production techniques in the interests of economy, efficiency and mutual prosperity. His primary point of interest was the individual worker **pursuing** individual goals and

motivated by incentive payments. **Undoubtedly** Taylor's view of human motivation was somewhat simplistic and his apprehension of the significance of groups was limited and generally negative.

Options:

- 1) in the same way which, as far as which is concerned, to some extent in which, in the same way that
 - 2) around, within, to, from
 - 3) of rationalized, on rationalized, with rationalize, to rationalize
 - 4) purchasing, purging, pursuing, is pursuing
 - 5) Consequently, Undoubtedly, Subsequently, Unthinkably
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #144)

57. Noble Gas

Uniquely stable, they **seemed** to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding **itself**. Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranged the elements in rows and columns **according** to their atomic weight. Mendeleev was able to see repeating (or periodic) patterns in their properties. The noble gases appeared **regularly** in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.

Options:

- 1) seemed, refused, insisted, cared
 - 2) itself, only, well, proper
 - 3) disproportionate, opposite, additional, according
 - 4) unevenly, regularly, vagariously, vaguely
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #143)

58. Exams Looming

It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years have gone already. You start **wondering** how you're going to cope with it all. A limited amount of anxiety can help you to be more motivated and more **purposeful**. It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and **logically** about it. In other words, it can help you stay on top of things. Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to **prepare** for the exams.

Options:

- 1) warning, wondering, believing, defying
 - 2) respectful, regretful, grateful, purposeful
 - 3) wantonly, logically, extensively, occasionally
 - 4) behave, prepare, apply, substitute
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #142)

59. Small Lakes

Small lakes with a surface area of less than 100 square meters represent the majority of global freshwater ecosystems. Many of these lakes **are found** in remote, often mountainous areas with no inflow and outflow. Yet in most of these lakes, there are fish. So **how** do fish reach lakes and ponds that are not connected to other bodies of water? This question **was already** addressed by some of the leading natural scientists of the 19th century such as Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Lyell, who all came to the same conclusion—water birds must be **responsible** for fish dispersal.

And they had a plausible explanation for this: fish eggs of some species are sticky and can survive for some time out of water. The theory is thus that the fish eggs **stick** to water birds' feathers or feet; the birds then fly from one body of water to the next, where the fish hatch from their eggs.

Options:

- 1) find, are found, were found, have found
 - 2) how, why, whether, where
 - 3) has already, has yet, is also, was already
 - 4) responsibility to, responding to, responsible to, responsible for
 - 5) stick, were stuck, stuck, sticking
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #130)

60. Bones

Bones are extremely strong. One of their **main** functions is to protect organs. For example, the skull protects the brain; ribs protect **the** heart and lungs. There are **three** types of joints, including fixed joints, slightly moveable joints, and freely moving joints.

Options:

- 1) main, individual, auxiliary, nominal
 - 2) a, the, these, their
 - 3) countless, few, any, three
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #124)

61. Daniel Harris

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography did finally **supplant** illustration as the "primary means of **advertising** clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered **less** in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's **attitude**, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power of the severity like an emperor's bust **embossed** on a Roman coin.

Options:

- 1) surmount, deplete, supplant, overestimate
 - 2) everlasting, enduring, luminous, advertising
 - 3) least, few, yet, less
 - 4) attitude, altitude, magnitude, analogue
 - 5) expressions, exceptions, expectations, experiences
 - 6) encircled, embodied, embossed, encrypted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #119)

62. Constitutional Interpretation

One of the Supreme Court's most important **responsibilities** is to decide cases that raise questions of constitutional interpretation. The Court decides if a law or government **action** violates the Constitution. This is known as judicial review and enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they **conflict** with the Constitution. Since the Supreme Court stands as the ultimate authority in constitutional interpretation, its decisions can be **changed** only by another Supreme Court decision or

by a constitutional amendment.

Options:

- 1) legislations, purviews, permissions, responsibilities
- 2) auction, action, state, speculation
- 3) tally, conflict, accord, overlap
- 4) charged, changed, followed, altered

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #105)

63. Truancy

In reality, however, the **triggers** of truancy and non-attendance are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many causes of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own **unique** story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and **deserves** an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies **equally** to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11-year-old who fails to attend because he is **embarrassed** about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer-label clothes.

Options:

- 1) initiations, supervisions, triggers, unifications
- 2) untold, moving, unique, weepy
- 3) dictates, deters, monopolies, deserves
- 4) mutually, exclusively, equality, equally
- 5) hyperbolic, arrogant, embarrassed, reticent

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #104)

64. Amount of Sleep

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep. As you get older, your sleeping **patterns** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults. Getting enough sleep is **important** to your health because it boosts your **immune** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance. So how many hours of sleep are enough for You? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day – even during boring activities – you are not getting enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep. If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **identify** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

Options:

- 1) reasons, possibilities, fractions, factors
- 2) durations, structures, distributions, patterns
- 3) benevolent, important, additional, luxurious
- 4) ecological, immune, medical, psychological
- 5) discharge, identify, dismiss, tout

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #69)

65. Retirement

For a start, we need to change our **concept** of 'retirement', and we need to change mind-sets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to **delay** their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers **gradually** reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non work time. We also need to recognise the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the **barriers** between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualised approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met **simultaneously**. This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life course – for example, school to work, becoming a parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

Options:

- 1) contempt, confrontation, concept, conclusion
- 2) delay, commence, protract, drag
- 3) radically, disruptively, abruptly, gradually
- 4) hinges, barriers, nexus, bans
- 5) condescendingly, simultaneously, hypocritically, spontaneously

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #57)

66. Home Appliances

In the developed world, home appliances have greatly reduced the need for physical labour. **Fewer** people need to be involved in tasks that once left them little time to do much else. For example, the word processor and email have, to a great **extent**, replaced the dedicated secretarial staff that briefly flourished with the rise of the typewriter. At **one** time all copies were made with manual scribes, carefully duplicating what they read. Then we had carbon paper. Then photocopiers. Then printers. Then the requirement for physical copy reduced. An entire stream of labour appeared and disappeared as technology advanced. We freed ourselves of one kind of work; we just replaced it **with** another.

Options:

- 1) Fewer, More, Less, Many
- 2) extension, possibility, range, extent
- 3) once, some, one, a
- 4) with, as, for, to

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #51)

67. Decision Making

Decision making is central to the management of an enterprise. The manager of a profit making business has to decide on the manner of implementation of the objectives of the business, at least one of which may **well** relate to allocating resources so as to maximize profit. A non-profit-making enterprise (such as a department of central or local government) will be making decisions on resource allocation so as to be economical, efficient and effective **in its use of** finance. All organizations, whether in the private sector or the public sector, **take** decisions which have financial implications. Decisions will be about resources, which may be people, products, services or long-term and short-term investment. Decisions will also be about activities, including whether and how to undertake them. Most decisions will at some stage involve consideration of financial matters, **particularly** cost.

Options:

- 1) well, definitely, also, thereby
 - 2) in its use of, to an extent of, in the accordance with, on the level of
 - 3) beget, uplift, adapt, take
 - 4) eventually, consequently, particularly, spontaneously
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #48)

68. Mothers' Employment

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies **have found** that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty **has been shown** to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax.

Options:

- 1) are finding, found, have yet to find, have found
 - 2) is shown, has been shown, was showing, showed
 - 3) enact, enrol, enter, enlist
 - 4) through, within, by, throughout
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #35)

69. Brains or Brawn

While workers worry about whether robots will take their jobs, teachers are wondering how to use education to insulate the next generation from such a fate. This **has worked** before. When the last wave of automation swept the developed world at the start of the 20th century, policymakers decided education was the answer. If machines were going to substitute for brawn, **they reasoned**, more people would need to use their brains. The US invested **heavily** in education, with good results. Workers reaped the benefits through better jobs and higher wages. Economists Andrew McAfee and Erik Brynjolfsson summed it up like this: 'The industrial revolution **started** a race between technology and education -- and, for most of the 20th century, humans won that race.'

Options:

- 1) would work, was working, has worked, has yet to work
 - 2) it was, they objected, they reasoned, nonetheless
 - 3) inadvertently, heavily, stingily, expensively
 - 4) started, installed, adapted, stalled
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #34)

70. Sydney

Sydney is becoming effective in making the best of its limited available unconstrained land. Sydney is suitable for integrating suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport **patronage** and encourage walking and cycling. Also this city can reduce the **consumption** of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. For the proposed mixed business, mixed use and business park areas, there was no employment data available for **comparable** areas. It is also concluded that lack of housing supply will affect **affordability** in Sydney.

Options:

- 1) profit, perspective, percentage, patronage
 - 2) consumption, replenishment, inventory, accumulation
 - 3) compensatory, competitive, communicative, comparable
 - 4) durability, floridity, fluidity, affordability
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #22)

71. Pop Mega-stars

A music student at the University of Salford who wrote a song in two weeks is celebrating **after** being featured on a compilation album produced by Metropolis Studios. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios set **about** compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he saw **how** successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: 'I found this competition when simply **searching** the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still **time** to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something.'

Options:

- 1) except, without, before, after
 - 2) off, on, up, about
 - 3) how, that, which, if
 - 4) search, searching, have searched, searched
 - 5) expiry, chance, opportunity, time
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #20)

72. Linda Finch

Over sixty years after Amelia Earhart vanished mysteriously in the Pacific during her attempt to become the first person to circumnavigate the world along the equator, Linda Finch, a San Antonio businesswoman, accomplished pilot, and aviation historian, recreated and completed her idol's last flight as a **tribute** to the aviation pioneer's spirit and vision. On March 17, 1997, Ms. Finch and a navigator took off from Oakland International Airport, California, in a restored Lockheed Electra 10E,

the same make and model **aircraft** that Earhart used on her last journey. The mission to fulfill Amelia Earhart's dream was called ' World Flight 1997.' Although Ms. Finch was not the first to **attempt** Earhart's around-the-world journey, she was the first to do it in a historic airplane. Linda Finch closely followed the same route that Earhart flew, stopping in 18 countries before finishing the trip two and a half months later when she **landed** back at the Oakland Airport on May 28. Over a million school children and others were able to follow the flight **daily** through an **interactive** web site part of a free multimedia **educational** program called ' You Can Soar', provided by the project's sponsor.

Options:

- 1) tribute, retribution, contribution, turbulence
 - 2) shuttle, aircraft, vessel, rocket
 - 3) acquire, claim, obtain, attempt
 - 4) ditched, shut, landed, detoured
 - 5) inadvertently, gradually, daily, urgently
 - 6) inherent, inactive, interactive, intractable
 - 7) improvisational, compositional, educational, additional
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #19)

73. Wholeness of Thought

The writer, or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader, or listener, must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Options:

- 1) recover, respect, reconstruct, reduce
 - 2) little, no, many, few
 - 3) lean, cut, intrude, get
 - 4) inventing, spending, conceiving, converging
 - 5) tune, thumb, tone, tile
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #18)

74. Good Information

One of the characteristics of 'good' information identified earlier was that it should be 'balanced'. In an ideal world, 'objective' or 'balanced' information would present all the **evidence** for and against, and leave you to weigh this up and draw conclusions. In the real world, however, we recognize that all information presents a position of **interest** , although this may not necessarily be intentional. Objectivity may therefore be an unachievable ideal. This means that the onus is on you as the reader and user of the information to **develop** a critical awareness of the positions represented in what you read, and to take account of this when you interpret the information. In some cases, authors may explicitly express a particular viewpoint — this is perfectly valid as long as they are open about the perspective they represent. Hidden bias, whether or not it is **deliberate** , can be misleading. This could be particularly important in a subject area where there is controversy.

Options:

- 1) information, content, evidence, cause
- 2) interest, interested, internship, hobby
- 3) develop, yield, exert, throw
- 4) deliberate, delicate, deductive, delicious

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #16)

75. When to Revise?

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you usually find OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier, and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable, so you don't keep **putting it off**.

Options:

- 1) may, never, do, hardly
- 2) effort, afford, affect, effect
- 3) shortcomings, concerns, attitudes, appearances
- 4) stopping, putting it off, pushing, putting out

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #110)

76. Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as continuing erosion is **exposing** new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, **filled** with towering trees and extraordinary creatures. More than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists and evidence **indicating** ancient native people who inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago has been **confirmed** by archeologists.

Options:

- 1) exposing, expanding, explaining, expecting
- 2) connected, filled, restored, treated
- 3) indicating, discharging, thinking, assume
- 4) deducted, rejected, confirmed, predicted

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #114)

77. Computational Thinking

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without **understanding** what goes on under the bonnet. So is it necessary for children to **learn** how to program computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become **obsolete** as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's curriculum for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School,

London, argues that they should learn to understand what **makes** computers work and try to solve problems as a computer might.

Options:

- 1) learn, looking, know, understanding
- 2) learn, behave, run, stop
- 3) strange, obsolete, fashion, popular
- 4) guides, leads, force, makes

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #111)

78. Two Types of Genes

Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and “housekeeping” genes. Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins **control** the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal. **In contrast**, “housekeeping” genes are expressed during the animal's daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly. **As** you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in “housekeeping” genes tend to **affect** the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

Options:

- 1) push, control, hold, elevate
- 2) Correspondingly, Inclusively, Conversely, In contrast
- 3) For, As, With, Within
- 4) affect, effect, interrupt, defect

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #102)

79. Seminars

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the **assumption** that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly **unlikely** that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking a **service** for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to **provoke** discussion.

Options:

- 1) result, team, role, regulation
- 2) awareness, information, consolation, assumption
- 3) similarly, likely, possible, unlikely
- 4) service, duty, reservation, education
- 5) stir, provoke, rinse, commit

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #103)

80. Global Textile Industry

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water

used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth **produced** 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, **leaving** behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint. "Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha **toward** the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India **to supply** its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change **their** growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

Options:

- 1) produced, has produced, producing, is produced
- 2) moving, leaving, processing, looking into
- 3) against, onto, toward, behind
- 4) have supplied, supply, to supply, is supplied
- 5) their, theirs, they, them

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #87)

81. DNA sequence

The recipe for making any creature is written in its DNA. So last November when geneticists published the near-complete DNA sequence of the long-extinct woolly mammoth, there was much **speculation** about whether we could bring this behemoth back to life. Creating a living, breathing creature from a genome sequence that exists only in a computer's memory is not possible right now. But someone someday is sure to try it, **predicts** Stephan Schuster, a **molecular** biologist at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and a **driving** force behind the mammoth genome project.

Options:

- 1) speculation, profit, ratio, worship
- 2) predicts, forecast, foresees, anticipates
- 3) human, molecular, animal, organ
- 4) driving, army, moving, carrying

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #95)

82. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

- 1) colossal, various, tremendous, overwhelming
- 2) admired, influenced, awed, appreciated
- 3) specialities, species, spices, specifications
- 4) value, profit, price, power

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #740)

83. Fresh Water

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals and plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay **fit** and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles, or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.

Options:

- 1) Without, Despite, As, With
- 2) excited, here, up, fit
- 3) wide, hard, deep, common
- 4) can, won't, don't, cannot

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #738)

84. Amazon Basin

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major source** of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the **idea** that Amazonian diversity is the **result** of evolution only within the tropical forest itself. " Basically, the Amazon basin is 'melting pot' for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of **origin** , notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

Options:

- 1) division, diversity, diversification, diversify
- 2) important, major, essential, special
- 3) gap, source, stem, dump
- 4) pool, reservoirs, tank, territories
- 5) along, counter, through, thoroughly
- 6) myth, idea, situation, condition
- 7) link, result, trigger, usher
- 8) living, life, origin, species

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #736)

85. Transportation System

A sustainable transportation system is one in which people's needs and desires for access to jobs, commerce, recreation, culture and home are accommodated using a minimum of resources. Applying

principles of **sustainability** to transportation will reduce pollution generated by gasoline-powered engines, noise, traffic congestion, land devaluation, urban sprawl, economic segregation, and injury to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be **reduced**. Ultimately in a sustainable San Francisco, almost all trips to and **within** the City will be on public transit, foot or bicycle—as will a good part of trips to the larger Bay Region. Walking through streets designed for pedestrians and bicycles will be more pleasant than walking through those designed for the automobile. Street-front retail and commercial establishments will **prosper** from the large volume of foot traffic drawn to an environment enhanced by trees, appropriately designed 'street furniture' (street lights, bicycle racks, benches, and the like) and other people. Rents and property costs will be lowered as land for off-street parking is no **longer** required or needed.

Options:

- 1) reliability, sustainability, sustain, sustainable
- 2) reduced, enhance, seduced, reducing
- 3) apart, within, among, away
- 4) origins, inject, control, prosper
- 5) smaller, longer, most, best

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #733)

86. APS

The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education and Training, in **consultation** with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia, **has developed** a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework **is modeled on** the current senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will **facilitate** a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more **consistent** approach to the teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimising the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

Options:

- 1) criticism, consultation, consolation, condolence
- 2) is developed, has developed, had been developing, developed
- 3) has modeled on, to model on, is modeled on, modeled on
- 4) fertilize, facilitate, fascinate, fabricate
- 5) conjunctive, constituent, consistent, consequent

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #730)

87. Bad Title

A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly **liable** to this fault, usually through **allowing** themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to **infinite** pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a **commonplace** phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is **apt**, specific, attractive, new, and short. A title is apt if it is an outgrowth of the plot—a text, as I have said. It stands definitely for that particular story, and gives a suggestion of what is to come—but only a suggestion, lest it should anticipate the denouement and so **satisfy** the curiosity of the reader too soon.

Options:

- 1) able, responsible, liable, possible
 - 2) disabling, asking, persuading, allowing
 - 3) stagnant, faint, vague, infinite
 - 4) misleading, invisible, distinctive, commonplace
 - 5) void, default, fussy, apt
 - 6) intensify, multiply, satisfy, notify
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #729)

88. Sigmund Freud

That Sigmund Freud became a major intellectual presence in twentieth-century culture is not in doubt. **Nor** is there any doubt that at all times there was both fervent enthusiasm over and bitter hostility to his ideas and influence. But the exact means **by** which Freud became, despite this hostility, a master of intellectual life, on a par, already in the 1920s, with Karl Marx, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie and Bertrand Russell, has not been sufficiently explored. Strikingly, Freud emerged as a twentieth-century icon without the endorsement and support of an institution or a profession (in contrast to Einstein, Curie and Russell). Where are we to look for the details of this story of an emergent – and new – figure of immense cultural authority? One of the principal aims of this book is to show how this happened in one local, parochial yet privileged, site – Cambridge, then as now a university town stranded in the English Fens with a relatively small **fluctuating** population.

Options:

- 1) Otherwise, Nor, Yet, Nevertheless
 - 2) by, in, of, on
 - 3) fluctuating, fluctuate, fluctuated, fluctuation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #725)

89. Population Change

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility **involves** the number of children that women have and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality is the study of the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical **device** which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre-defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations, **unless** they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of **residence**, indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys are also important. Demography is today widely taught in many universities across the world, **attracting** students with initial training in social sciences, statistics or health studies.

Options:

- 1) contributes, rotates, involves, encapsulates
 - 2) ingredient, room, factor, device
 - 3) but, though, unless, however
 - 4) commute, residence, life, health
 - 5) researching, attracting, analyzing, discriminating
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #724)

90. Bones

Bones also protect the organs in our bodies. The skull protects the brain and forms the shape of the face. The spinal cord, a pathway for messages between the brain and the body, is protected by the backbone, or spinal column. The ribs form a cage that **shelters** the heart and lungs, and the pelvis helps protect the bladder, part of the intestines, and in women, the reproductive organs. Bones are made up of a framework of a protein called collagen, with a mineral called calcium phosphate that makes the framework hard and strong. Bones store calcium and release some into the bloodstream when it's needed by other parts of the body. The amounts of certain vitamins and minerals that you eat, especially vitamin D and calcium, directly affect how much calcium is stored in the bones. Joints are where **two** bones meet. They make the skeleton flexible — without them, movement would be impossible. Joints allow our bodies to move in many ways. Some joints open and close like a hinge (such as knees and elbows), whereas others allow for more complicated movement — a shoulder or hip joint, for example, allows for backward, forward, sideways, and rotating movement. Joints are classified by their range of movement: Immovable, or fibrous, joints don't move. The dome of the skull, for example, is made of bony plates, which move slightly during birth and then fuse together as the skull finishes growing. Between the edges of these plates are links, or joints, of fibrous tissue. Fibrous joints also hold the teeth in the jawbone. Partially movable, or cartilaginous, joints move a little. They are linked by cartilage, as in the spine. Each of the vertebrae in the spine moves in relation to the one above and below it, and together these movements give the spine its flexibility. Freely movable, or synovial (pronounced: sih-NO-vee-ul), joints move in many directions. The **main** joints of the body — such as those found at the hip, shoulders, elbows, knees, wrists, and ankles — are freely movable. They are filled with synovial fluid, which acts as a lubricant to help the joints move easily. **Three** kinds of freely movable joints play a big part in voluntary movement: Hinge joints allow movement in one direction, as seen in the knees and elbows. Pivot joints allow a rotating or twisting motion, like that of the head moving from side to side. Ball-and-socket joints allow the greatest freedom **of** movement. The hips and shoulders have this type of joint, in which the round end of a long bone fits into the hollow of another bone.

Options:

- 1) alleviates, incurs, moves, shelters
 - 2) that, which, one, two
 - 3) whole, entire, individual, main
 - 4) All, Two, One, Three
 - 5) within, except, against, of
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #723)

91. Progressive Enhancement

Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead of **designing for** the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then **progressively enhance** the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice. **Instead of spending** hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing. The **biggest challenge** to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

Options:

- 1) conflicting with, designing for, comparing with, confining within
- 2) moderately emphasize, progressively enhance, gently implicate, gradually dilapidate
- 3) In addition to taking, With respect to assuming, Instead of spending, Thanks to conserving
- 4) biggest challenge, finest opportunity, easiest issue, barest risk

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #645)

92. SpaceX

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later. The rocket lofted an uncrewed **mockup** of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. 'This has been a good day for SpaceX and a **promising** development for the US human space flight programme,' said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch. In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached **orbit**. 'Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test,' he said. 'It's a great day if both stages work correctly.' SpaceX hopes to win a NASA **contract** to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to **retire** for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

Options:

- 1) setup, mockup, setting, base
- 2) promising, hopefully, rapid, encouraging
- 3) track, orbit, circulation, trajectory
- 4) trust, contract, support, arrangement
- 5) accelerate, launch, resign, retire

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #713)

93. Effective Leader

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers –that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

Options:

- 1) solicit, request, apply, appeal
- 2) emulate, ferret, purge, conspire
- 3) think, behave, launch, act
- 4) reliable, responsible, integrative, indispensable
- 5) which, each, every, all

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #709)

94. History Books

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians **have selected**. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, **for example**, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was

first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest** . Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue _ those who thought the history of Britain should take pride of **place** , and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

Options:

- 1) be selected, have selected, been selected, select
 - 2) as a result, in respect to, for example, subjectively
 - 3) preference, tracks, interest, tastes
 - 4) had intervened, intervened, was intervened, was intervening
 - 5) location, place, culture, opportunity
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #708)

95. Arbitration

Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main **characteristics** to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be **bound** by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear body of **laws** or set of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, **subject** to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed **suitable** .

Options:

- 1) statistics, benefits, characters, characteristics
 - 2) punished, rewarded, organized, bound
 - 3) governments, laws, lawyers, fines
 - 4) object, subject, submarine, lead
 - 5) capable, predictable, remarkable, suitable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #701)

96. Allergies

What are allergies? Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **mistakenly** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. (Substances that cause allergic reactions– such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines– are known as allergens.) In an attempt to **protect** the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **release** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS–tuh–meen). The histamine then **acts** on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this **antibody** response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.

Options:

- 1) mistakenly, misleadingly, involuntarily, unprovokedly
- 2) protect, strengthen, equip, hedge
- 3) dissolve, thicken, release, crystallize
- 4) focuses, offends, reacts, acts
- 5) antigen, counter, antibody, psychological

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #680)

97. Artists

In the US, artists in the mid-1950s began to create a **bridge** to Pop. Strongly influenced by Dada and its **emphasis** on appropriation and everyday objects, artists increasingly worked with **collage**, consumer products, and a healthy dose of irony. Jasper Johns **reimagined** iconic imagery like the American flag; Robert Rauschenberg employed silk-screen printings and found objects; and Larry Rivers used images of mass-produced goods. All three are considered American **forerunners** of Pop.

Options:

- 1) bridge, distribution, cap, finale
 - 2) emphasis, point, pressure, strength
 - 3) collage, cost, disintegration, leash
 - 4) reimagined, recalled, recycled, reviewed
 - 5) forerunners, proponents, funders, founders
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #676)

98. Student-run Restaurant

The rest of Taylor's restaurant is student-run. Students in quantity food production and service management **classes** make the articulate and detailed dishes. "We teach students to understand where a product comes from and to respect that product," Garmy said. Skeptics might doubt the **quality** of a student-run restaurant, but one visit to Taylor's will immediately change their outlook. Dishes such as orecchiette and butternut squash, pappardelle with duck and bistro chicken will please any appetite while imparting the need to **return** for a second taste. Students are taught to use ratios and proportions rather than recipes when creating dishes. "Understanding ratios and proportions when creating dishes instead of recipes makes students think and **actually** teaches them how to cook, rather than just reading a recipe and not learning from it," Garmy said. Garmy said he believes in using all aspects of a product, which Taylor's **menu** reflects.

Options:

- 1) theory, classes, correctness, comprehension
 - 2) expenditure, qualification, quality, plenty
 - 3) repel, boil, return, brew
 - 4) surprisingly, grudgingly, actually, unexpectedly
 - 5) appetite, cuisine, menu, utensil
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #670)

99. Ironbridge Gorge

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km² (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution **had its 18th century roots** in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site **incorporates a 5km length of** the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge **offers a powerful insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with **traditional landscape and forests** of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also

remain **extensive collections** of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important.

Options:

- 1) overturned the fascinating image, have its modern impression, had its 18th century roots, came to an abrupt halt
 - 2) fuses a 5km width of, incorporates a 5km length of, expands a lot of, adds a finishing touch to
 - 3) gives a useful understanding, afford some information, allows a good understanding, offers a powerful insight
 - 4) conventional woods and stuff, outdated roadside scenery, traditional landscape and forests, old-fashioned countryside
 - 5) big crowds, large communities, extensive collections, customized groups
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #665)

100. Language Deficit

This is a challenging time for UK students, and we should be making their transition from university to the globalized world easier, not harder. The British Academy has voiced its **concern** over the growing language deficit for some years, and the gloomy statistics speak for themselves. We need **decisive** action if we are remedying this worsening situation. The **roots** of the problem lie within schools, but Vice-Chancellors have the power to drive change and help their students recognize the importance of learning languages, and about the countries where they are spoken and the cultures they sustain. We **urge** them to act and protect this country's long term economic, social and cultural standing.

Options:

- 1) opinion, concern, criticism, expectation
 - 2) inclusive, decisive, perfunctory, exclusive
 - 3) roots, scourges, links, grounds
 - 4) suppress, appeal, persuade, urge
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #661)

101. Chemistry

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the **result** of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a **signal** to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the **storage** of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for **usage** throughout the body.

Options:

- 1) result, rule, background, cause
 - 2) circuit, change, shortcut, signal
 - 3) dissolution, creation, storage, consumption
 - 4) share, coverage, transmission, usage
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #660)

102. Bees

Bees need two different kinds of food. One is honey made from nectar, which actually is a fluid that is collected in the heart of the flowers to **encourage** pollination by insects and other animals. The other comes from pollen, a fine powdery substance in yellow, consisting of microscopic

grains **discharged** from the male part of a flower or from a male cone. It contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule, which is **transported** by wind, insects or other animals.

Options:

- 1) encourage, dwindle, discourage, infer
- 2) discharged, retained, saved, reserved
- 3) collected, transported, delivered, transformed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #657)

103. Human Remains

In 1959, the partial skeletal remains of an ancient woman estimated to be 10,000 years old were unearthed in Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island, one of the eight Channel Islands off the southern California coast. They were discovered by Phil C. Orr, curator of anthropology and natural history at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. The remains of the so-called Arlington Springs woman were recently reanalyzed by the **latest** radiocarbon dating techniques and were found to be approximately 13,000 years old. The new date makes her remains older than any other known human skeleton found **so far** in North America. The discovery **challenges** the popular belief that the first colonists to North America arrived at the end of the last ice age about 11,500 years ago by **crossing** a Bering land bridge that connected Siberia to Alaska and northwestern Canada. The earlier date and the location of the woman's remains on the island adds weight to an alternative theory that some early settlers may have constructed boats and migrated from Asia by sailing down the Pacific coast.

Options:

- 1) latest, formal, new, last
- 2) so far, until recently, by far, just now
- 3) challenges, district, distinction, defies
- 4) crossing, constructing, inventing, overriding

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #656)

104. Romans

Over many centuries and across many territories the Romans were able to win an astonishing number of military victories and their success was due to several important factors. Italy was a peninsula not easily attacked. **There was** a huge pool of fighting men to draw upon, a disciplined and innovative army, a centralized command and line of supply, expert engineers, effective diplomacy **through** a network of allies, and an inclusive approach to conquer people, **which** allowed for strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases. **Further**, her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials such as grain and ships. **On top of all** this Rome was more or less in a continuous state of war or readiness for it and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and imposing on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority.

Options:

- 1) There has, There was, There is, Here has
- 2) through, by, about, above
- 3) which, who, whom, that
- 4) Further, Recent, Because, So
- 5) According to, Instead of, On top of all, At the thought of

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #648)

105. Opportunity Cost

Opportunity cost incorporates the notion of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways. By **acquiring something**, we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The **notion** of opportunity cost allows us to measure this tradeoff. Most decisions **involve** several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to **pursue** other activities. To **determine** the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these 'other' activities. For example, suppose the alternatives to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a **better** use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.

Options:

- 1) Despite spending nothing, By not acquiring something, By acquiring something, Upon sustaining anything
 - 2) probability, use, notion, ideal
 - 3) exclude, have involved, involve, validate
 - 4) pursue, host, launch, change
 - 5) reduce, raise, grasp, determine
 - 6) better, worst, best, worse
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #643)

106. Private Schools

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools **already** come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents **unwilling** or unable to afford the fee – top boarding schools **edging** towards £30,000 (\$49,759) a year – and a cultural **shift** away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now **account** for about £500m of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

Options:

- 1) never, already, yet, often
 - 2) incapable, eager, unwilling, afraid
 - 3) slumping, caring, edging, plateauing
 - 4) switch, transfer, shift, change
 - 5) count, allocate, account, portion
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #633)

107. Questions

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

Options:

- 1) reasonable, rational, possible, available
 - 2) scoring, marking, answering, ignoring
 - 3) life, space, time, mind
 - 4) available, valuable, useful, beneficial
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #628)

108. Legal Deposit

Legal deposit has existed in English law since 1662. It helps to ensure that the nation's published output (and thereby its **intellectual** record and future published heritage) is collected systematically, to **preserve** the material for the use of future generations and to make it available for **readers** within the designated legal deposit libraries. The legal deposit system also has **benefits** for authors and publishers: Deposited publications are made available to users of the deposit libraries on their premises, are preserved for the benefit of future generations, and become part of the nation's heritage. Publications are **recorded** in the online catalogues, and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

Options:

- 1) considerate, historical, intellectual, understandable
 - 2) preserve, remain, protect, maintain
 - 3) readers, judges, people, lawyers
 - 4) meanings, usages, advantages, benefits
 - 5) spoken, written, presented, recorded
 - 6) statutory, research, academic, data
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #624)

109. Fluid Behavior

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who **pioneered** an influential method for interpreting the behavior of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honored** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences. Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized for developing the **method** of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects. His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer **simulation** to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

Options:

- 1) pioneered, proceed, opened, disclose
- 2) gifted, credited, presented, honored
- 3) platform, method, system, medium
- 4) action, stimulation, equation, simulation
- 5) impossible, incapable, capable, inapplicable
- 6) presented, showed, liked, mimicked

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #621)

110. Sales Jobs

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives – especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place to **help motivate and guide** their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they **must perform** during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business **hinges on** the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into **producing what** the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

Options:

- 1) helping confuse and mislead, help motivate and guide, help motivating and guiding, help confuse and mislead
 - 2) have displayed, must perform, are reforming, can take
 - 3) leads to, hinges on, contributes to, results in
 - 4) producing what, consuming as, protecting that, purchasing which
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #618)

111. Business Emission

An American retail giant is set to ask its suppliers to measure and report their greenhouse gas emissions. There is a need to **disclose** business emission. The **data** of emission can be used to test which company causes climate change, and **conflate** the government campaigners and environmental **invigilators** .

Options:

- 1) disclose, discontinue, disable, dismiss
 - 2) image, scenario, projection, data
 - 3) repeat, conflate, discipline, maintain
 - 4) inventors, invigilators, obligators, campaigners
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #615)

112. Anesthetics

Before effective anaesthetics, surgery was very crude and very painful. Before 1800, alcohol and opium had **little** success in easing pain during operations. Laughing gas was used in 1844 in dentistry in the USA, but failed to ease all pain and patients **remained** conscious. Ether (used from 1846) made patients totally unconscious and lasted a long time. However, it could make patients cough during operations and sick afterwards. It was highly flammable and **was transported** in heavy glass bottles. Chloroform (used from 1847) was very effective with few side effects. However, it was difficult to get the dose right and could kill some people **because of** the effect on their heart. An inhaler helped to regulate the dosage.

Options:

- 1) little, title, much, great
 - 2) contained, retained, remained, released
 - 3) has transported, was transported, transported, have transported
 - 4) rather than, because of, but, due
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #612)

113. Happy

Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger — or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another person's experience is often more **informative** than your own best guess. The study, which appears in the current issue of Science, was led by Daniel Gilbert, professor of psychology at Harvard and author of the 2007 bestseller "Stumbling on Happiness," along with Matthew Killingsworth and Rebecca Eyre, also of Harvard, and Timothy Wilson of the University of Virginia. "If you want to know how much you will enjoy an experience, you are better off knowing how much someone else enjoyed it than knowing anything about the experience itself," says Gilbert. "Rather than closing our eyes and **imagining** the future, we should examine the experience of those who have been there. Previous research in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioral economics **has shown** that people have difficulty predicting what they will like and how much they will like it, which **leads** them to make a wide variety of poor decisions. Interventions aimed at **improving** the accuracy with which people imagine future events have been generally unsuccessful.

Options:

- 1) predictable, informative, positive, informal
 - 2) imagining, approaching, imitating, staging
 - 3) has shown, have shown, showing, shown
 - 4) leads, forces, compels, requires
 - 5) improving, reducing, implying, controlling
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #610)

114. Shakespeare

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

Options:

- 1) curious, serious, ridiculous, mysterious
 - 2) types, resources, sources, forms
 - 3) college, university, private, church
 - 4) grabs, achievements, gaps, merits
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #604)

115. EE and AVG

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend in **sedentary** activities, the number of children who fail to achieve **minimum** daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous intensity activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary **behaviors**. Screen-based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games are among the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5–4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of

“active video games” (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen–time into active screen–time and thus increase total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, **dependent** on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low–intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient **replacement** for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

Options:

- 1) real, separate, sedentary, wasting
 - 2) maximum, mini, minimum, enough
 - 3) connectivity, position, behaviors, stuff
 - 4) agreed, remaining, dependent, shaped
 - 5) consumption, employment, replacement, engagement
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #613)

116. Hairstyles

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets and tamarins are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast–moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source** – they use their chisel–like incisor teeth to dig into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval–shaped holes in the **branches** when they have finished. But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches, marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** of extinction.

Options:

- 1) brings, makes, takes, claims
 - 2) originality, provenience, source, origin
 - 3) grasses, branches, trees, roots
 - 4) fatal, endangered, safe, danger
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #630)

117. Military Advance

With the advances of military, the demand of armed force is decreasing... // ... **opened** more position to women, **including** ... in military, **provided** they work behind the front line of war, ... nevertheless ...

Options:

- 1) closed, introduced, changed, opened
 - 2) containing, excluding, including, involving
 - 3) offered, introduced, provided, supplied
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #632)

118. Teen Writing

Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to **get** a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can **select** topics that are relevant to their lives and interests, and report greater enjoyment of school

writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, **present** them with interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also **report** writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.

Options:

- 1) get, skip, maintain, avoid
 - 2) debate, communicate, use, select
 - 3) meet, educate, present, introduce
 - 4) regard, learn, report, provide
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #576)

119. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

Options:

- 1) food, habit, dietitian, diet
 - 2) slow, entire, whole, all
 - 3) thinking, treatment, food, supplement
 - 4) about, on, by, out
 - 5) down, up, close, open
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #570)

120. Carski Award

In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mike's research is **focused** on bacteria that inhabit **extreme** environments, and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major **treatise** on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the **journal** Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mike's non-scientific **interests** include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives beside a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

Options:

- 1) moved, focused, wafted, shifted
 - 2) negative, extreme, trouble, bad
 - 3) treaty, treatment, treatise, treasure
 - 4) magazine, journal, quotes, newspaper
 - 5) interests, majors, jobs, considerations
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #568)

121. Peter Garrett

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a **royalty** for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after

the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a **scandal**, recently **exacerbated** by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still **reaping** the benefits of West End success for her whodunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The **scandal** is that bien pensants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could **justify**. In doing so they have betrayed our trust.

Options:

- 1) floaty, royalty, loyalty, bravery
 - 2) insult, scandal, slander, humiliation
 - 3) achieved, exacerbated, accumulated, exercised
 - 4) reaping, garnishing, gaining, reaching
 - 5) scandal, explanation, merit, misconception
 - 6) justify, exceed, spoil, counterfeit
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #567)

122. Jean Piaget

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and **poring** over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it most succinctly, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical **utterances** were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a **discovery** "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **fashioned** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

Options:

- 1) poring, studying, learning, investigating
 - 2) suspect, dictate, stipulate, chart
 - 3) language, utterances, speaking, communications
 - 4) tale, discovery, mistrust, distress
 - 5) written, reviewed, prolific, proved
 - 6) guided, designed, opened, fashioned
 - 7) movements, application, transformation, revolution
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #558)

123. Push and Pull

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors**' — those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the them that motivate

people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the **congestion** of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

Options:

- 1) accommodation, combination, abbreviation, motivation
 - 2) factors, generators, margins, settings
 - 3) include, as, enclose, about
 - 4) congestion, confluence, concoction, conjunction
 - 5) factors, reasons, features, messages
 - 6) interlock, able, interact, attract
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #5)

124. Babies

How can you tell the difference between a French baby and a German baby? No, it's not that one is wearing a saucy little beret while the other is tucked into tiny pair of lederhosen. Well, maybe that's part of it. But a new study in the journal *Current Biology* shows that the babies actually sound different. Because the melody of an infant's cry matches its mother tongue. We all know that babies start **eavesdropping** while they're still in the womb. So when they come out, they know their mother's voice. When they're older, they start to imitate the sounds they hear. Eventually they babble, and then start to speak, and then you never hear the end of it. But long before that first burble or coo, babies are learning the **elements** of language. A team of scientists recorded the cries of 60 **newborns** : 30 born into **French-speaking** families and 30 that heard German. And they found that French infants wail on a rising note while the Germans favor a falling melody . Those **patterns** match the rhythms of their native languages. So next time you hear a baby cry, listen closely. He could be telling you where he's from.

Options:

- 1) cantilevering, eavesdropping, reasoning, peopling
 - 2) portentousness, relentlessness, hydrocephalus, elements
 - 3) roomfuls, goofballs, newborns, dessertspoonfuls
 - 4) Mechanising, Surceasing, French-speaking, Grieving
 - 5) patterns, sponges, assassins, actions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #238)

125. Tiny Creatures

Think of the **weirdest** creatures you've even seen in a sci-fi film. Now think of this: there are far stranger, albeit smaller, critters living in your own home. And Rob Dunn at North Carolina State University wants you to go on safari to find them. Research has been done on the **diversity** of bacteria , fungi and other organisms that live on our skin, in our guts, even in our belly buttons. But there are other entire ecosystems that surround us. And scientists want to understand how they differ based on how and where we live. What's the tiny life like on a door frame in Brooklyn compared with that in Des Moines? Or how do fridge **microbes** of an urban singleton stack up with those of a suburban family? The research team seeks ten volunteers from each state, five urban and five rural. Each volunteer will get a kit of vials and swabs, along with instructions about where and how to swipe—such as door frames, couch cushions, refrigerators, **even** yourself. The samples will be **analyzed** , to uncover the secrets of our **microscopic** companions. To find out more, go to robdunnlab.com

Options:

- 1) helot, weirdest, codependent, signaled
 - 2) pattern, surface, diversity, choice
 - 3) firestorms, cyclops, tiros, microbes
 - 4) without, even, against, unless
 - 5) exempted, analyzed, clicked, forgotten
 - 6) mechanic, microscopic, nondemocratic, epidemical
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #160)

126. Global Heating

Three degrees does not sound like much but it **represents** a rise in temperature compatible with the global heating that occurred between the last ice age, some 15,000 years ago, and the warmth of the eighteenth century. When Earth was cold, giant glaciers sometimes extended from the polar-regions as far south as St Louis in the US and the Alps in Europe. Later this century when it is three degree hotter glaciers everywhere will be melting in a climate of often **unbearable** heat and drought, punctuated with storms and floods. The **consequences** for humanity could be truly horrific; if we fail to act swiftly, the full impact of global heating could cull us along with vast populations of the plant and animals with whom we share Earth. In a worst-case scenario, there might – in the 22nd century – be only a remnant of humanity eking out a **diminished** existence in the polar-regions and the few remaining oases left on a hot and arid Earth.

Options:

- 1) represents, tolerates, proved, show
 - 2) cool, push, suits, unbearable
 - 3) facts, fruits, benefits, consequences
 - 4) diminished, increasing, reducing, faded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #8)

127. Honorary Degree

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch **received** the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has **played** a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution. In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **which** are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. **In addition to** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

Options:

- 1) was receiving, received, had received, is received
 - 2) led, played, done, found
 - 3) who, they, those, which
 - 4) As a result of, Instead of, In addition to, Regarding
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #1)

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

Points: The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory' of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1–6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language, and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the Islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single-grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability' classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighboring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Island. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts. Question 1: In the last paragraph, what information can you have? Options: Multigrade and monograde have similar teaching resource; In this area multigrade is better than that in other countries. Question 2: According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands? Options: Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools; Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

2. Computer (Incomplete)

Points: Computers have software and hardware. Softwares have two kind.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #104)

3. Sir John Mandeville (Incomplete)

Points: About Sir John Mandeville. Options: Those people were interested in the Orient; Those people wanted to improve their maps according to The Travels of Sir John Mandeville"

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #100)

4. Orchid (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于orchid兰花。选项：加快通风；（答案）防止fungi。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #93)

5. Children Care (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于child care 。选项：government child care 更有效；（答案）带mother的选项。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #91)

6. Optional Courses (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于美国的教育制度, 提到secondary school和high school。本来提供很多课程是为了学生可以向自己喜欢的方向发展, 结果学生只是和关系好的人选同一门或选容易的课程, 使得课程设置原本的目的没有达到。选项: 结果不如intended那样; (答案) 学生可以自主选择课程。(答案)
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #90)

7. Jails (Incomplete)

Points: About prison with a lot of numbers, including the percentage of prisoners, what crimes they have been imprisoned for and how long they will be kept in.
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #88)

8. (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 关于新能源公交车electric buses, 提到两个公司, 公司1占有市场份额的60%。government 购买这种bus to be environmentally friendly。选项: A: 政府为了环保购买这种bus; (答案) B: 公司1的 market share大于公司2; (答案)
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #87)

9. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of a wild duck with the caption 'pink tube'. The duck has a pink tube circling on its ankle. One of the reasons why ducks are decreasing is that they enter fishing areas mistakenly and are caught by fishing nets. Question: Which of the following statements are true? Option: Pink tubes protect ducks from being caught by fishing nets.
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #85)

10. ANZAC (Incomplete)

Points: ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) in the battle field of World War One in Gallipoli, Turkey. Options: ANZAC has profound impacts on modern Australians' values; (True) Soldiers threw grenades against those on the other side; (True, according to 'back and forth' in the first paragraph, because ANZAC was close enough to the target) Many people were used in the construction of defense works; 13,000 Turks died; (False) Those dead soldiers had come from other campaigns; (False) ANZAC invaded Turkey. (False)
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #74)

11. History of Sleep

Original:

September 2, 1752, was a great day in the history of sleep. That Wednesday evening, millions of British subjects in England and the colonies went peacefully to sleep and did not wake up until twelve days later. Behind this feat of narcoleptic prowess was not some revolutionary hypnotic technique or miraculous pharmaceutical discovered in the West Indies. It was, rather, the British Calendar Act of 1751, which declared the day after Wednesday 2nd to be Thursday 14th. Prior to that cataleptic September evening, the official British calendar differed from that of continental Europe by eleven days—that is, September 2 in London was September 13 in Paris, Lisbon, and Berlin. The discrepancy had sprung from Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar, which had also been the official calendar of Europe from its invention by Julius Caesar (after whom it was named) in 45 B.C. until the decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. Caesar's calendar, which consisted of eleven months of 30 or 31 days and a 28-day February (extended to 29 days every fourth year), was actually quite accurate: it erred from the real solar calendar by only 11.5 minutes a year. After centuries, though, even a small inaccuracy like this adds up. By the sixteenth century, it had put the Julian calendar behind the solar one by 10 days. In Europe, in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered the advancement of the Julian calendar

by 10 days and introduced a new corrective device to curb further error: century years such as 1700 or 1800 would no longer be counted as leap years, unless they were (like 1600 or 2000) divisible by 400.

Question:

What factors were involved in the disparity between the calendars of Britain and Europe in the 17th century?

Options:

- A) the provisions of the British Calendar Act of 1751
- B) Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar
- C) the accrual of very minor differences between the calendar used in Britain and real solar events
- D) the failure to include years divisible by four as leap years
- E) the decree of Pope Gregory XIII
- F) revolutionary ideas which had emerged from the West Indies
- G) Britain's use of a calendar consisting of twelve months rather than eleven

Answer:

B, C

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #52)

12. Decision

Original:

By the laws of probability, most decisions made under pressure should be flawed ones, yet psychologists have found that people routinely make correct judgments most of the time, even with limited information. One of Gladwell's surprising points is that we can actually learn how to make better snap judgments, in the same way that we can learn logical, deliberative thinking. But first we have to accept the idea that thinking long and hard about something does not always deliver us better results, and that the brain actually evolved to make us think on our feet.

Question:

Which of the following does the passage tell us about decision making?

Options:

- A) The brain is designed to enable quick decision making.
- B) Quick decision making can be improved.
- C) Quick decision making routinely leads to error.
- D) To make correct decisions we require all relevant information.
- E) Thinking things through thoroughly will lead to greater success.

Answer:

A, B

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #50)

Re-order Paragraphs

1. LiDARs

Correct Order:

- 1) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.
- 2) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.
- 3) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.
- 4) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

(APEUni Website / App RO #309)

2. Echolocation

Correct Order:

- 1) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
- 2) One narrow range of radiation — light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation — provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.
- 3) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
- 4) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
- 5) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.

(APEUni Website / App RO #308)

3. Noise and Study

Correct Order:

- 1) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.
- 2) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.
- 3) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.
- 4) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let your self distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.

(APEUni Website / App RO #307)

4. Drug Resistance

Correct Order:

- 1) Drug resistance is the leading cause of death in women with estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, the most common form of the disease.
- 2) Now, researchers have identified an ordinary dietary element that may increase the chances of a breast cancer becoming drug-resistant.
- 3) The connection of the amino acid leucine to drug resistance raises hopes that a relatively simple intervention, like a shift to a low-leucine diet, can reduce the incidence of drug resistance, which is responsible for a large portion of the roughly 40,000 breast cancer deaths every year.
- 4) The work also raises the possibility that a drug could be developed to mirror the effects of that dietary restriction, by blocking cells' ability to take in leucine from the surrounding environment.

(APEUni Website / App RO #305)

5. XXY Chromosome (Incomplete)

Points: About discovery of XXY chromosome, related with violence.

(APEUni Website / App RO #304)

6. Health System (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: ... health system ... Sentence 2: ... force people ... Sentence 3: ... choose between the health system and private ... Sentence 4: ... its how new health system ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #303)

7. 3.5 Scientists (3.5个科学家)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1875, the geologist Eduard Suess used the term biosphere to describe the location where all living things dwell.
- 2) Since this initial formulation, the term has been further developed and is now considered to encompass all the ecosystems of the Earth.
- 3) It includes every living organism on the planet as well as their interactions with the earth, water, and air.
- 4) The biosphere is thought to have developed about 3.5 billion years ago when the first living organisms began to appear.
- 5) Today, some scientists have argued that the biosphere itself is a kind of super organism.
- 6) Each of the plants, animals and other organisms serve as just a piece of the whole.

(APEUni Website / App RO #301)

8. GPS Tracking (GPS定位)

Correct Order:

- 1) We know very little about wild pandas because they are so rare and live in almost impenetrable forest.
- 2) But in 2010 and 2011, Vanessa Hull of Michigan State University and her colleagues were given permission to attach GPS tracking collars to five pandas in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in China.
- 3) The collars transmitted each animal's position every four hours, for up to two years.
- 4) The team found that the home ranges of individual pandas overlapped and on a few occasions, two animals spent several weeks in close proximity.

(APEUni Website / App RO #300)

9. Difference View (不同的观点)

Correct Order:

- 1) There is a difference between Gandhiji's concept of secularism and that of Nehru's.
- 2) In Gandhiji's view, secularism stands for equal respect for all religions.
- 3) Nehru's idea of secularism was equally indifferent to all religions and bothering about none of them.
- 4) Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture and tradition.
- 5) Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm.

(APEUni Website / App RO #299)

10. 90 European Countries (90个欧洲国家)

Correct Order:

- 1) If you look at how a US city is laid out on a map, you usually find a grid pattern of streets going from north to south and east to west, and they cross at a very precise 90 degree angle.
- 2) In cities elsewhere, such as those in many European countries, streets follow a meandering pattern,

following the rivers and natural landmarks.

3) This is not simply a case of an older, irregular pattern giving way to a later American invention, however.

4) The ancient Romans, for example, laid out their streets mathematically many years previously, and this also produced a grid pattern.

(APEUni Website / App RO #298)

11. An Important Measuring (一个重要的方法)

Correct Order:

1) A review is a survey of what you have covered.

2) It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.

3) Rereading is an important part of the review process.

4) Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.

(APEUni Website / App RO #297)

12. Hedge (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: So what ... Sentence 2: How statistics, data, findings hedge claims ... Sentence 3: ... cautious ... Sentence 4: On the other hand, exaggerated ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #295)

13. Email List (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: About what an email list is. Sentence 2: What the use of email list is. You can arrange contacts into a particular group in the email list. Sentence 3: For example, if I am a group member, I can choose group-sending. Sentence 4: Further explanation for the example. No new words, and very easy.

(APEUni Website / App RO #290)

14. Rectangle (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: A rectangle also has four sides. Sentence 2: The only difference is that rectangles' all four sides are not equal. Sentence 3: Two short lines equal to each other. Sentence 4: Two long lines (make some angle?) ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #289)

15. Tourism (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence1: Tourism is luxury and ... way ... Sentence2: In this way ... leisure ... Sentence3: The transportation ... both cheap price, time ... Sentence4: .Until recently, ... both low prices, time ... , people can travel conveniently. (The sequence is unconfirmed.) 第一句是 Tourism is a luxury and xxx way 第二句好像是In this way...leisure... 第三句是The transportation... 第四句是 Until Recently, people 能很方便的去旅游

(APEUni Website / App RO #286)

16. Selective Books (认真挑选的书籍)

Correct Order:

1) History is selective.

2) What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected.

3) They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made.

4) Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the

next generation in the shape of school history lessons.

(APEUni Website / App RO #281)

17. Far From Content (远离无用内容)

Correct Order:

- 1) Your first draft is complete, but your paper is far from finished.
- 2) The next step is to revise your paper: strengthen the content.
- 3) Start this at least a week before your paper is due.
- 4) In fact, you don't need to wait until you have a complete first draft to start revising.
- 5) You can revise individual paragraphs as you finish them as well.

(APEUni Website / App RO #278)

18. History (Incomplete)

Points: 1. ... history, event, role; 2. the history ... also chronology presentation; 3. Example: it is ... students ... chronology presentation ... principal purpose; 4. This is ... other purpose.

(APEUni Website / App RO #276)

19. Advisory (Incomplete)

Points: A man is teaching in some university. He is one member of the advisory board of editor Journal of review of international economics. On top of this, he is a member of boards of review of economics. Previously he was teaching in Harvard University.

(APEUni Website / App RO #271)

20. Panda (熊猫)

Correct Order:

- 1) People didn't know pandas well.
- 2) Now, people can attach a GPS to them.
- 3) This GPS can transmit data every couple of hours for up to two years.
- 4) Then it is found five pandas' habitats sometimes overlap.

(APEUni Website / App RO #184)

21. Totalitarian

Correct Order:

- 1) Totalitarianism is a political and social concept that explains a form of government where the state has all control over the civilians.
- 2) Such government assumes full power, without any limitations.
- 3) As put by Juan Linz, a totalitarian scholar, the three main factors of a totalitarianism government are "a monistic center of power; an ideology developed, justified and pursued by the leadership; and mass participation in political and social goals encouraged and even demanded by that same leadership."
- 4) Throughout the 20th century, the manifestation of totalitarianism was an extreme measure of harsh political occurrences.

(APEUni Website / App RO #272)

22. Major Review (主要报告)

Correct Order:

- 1) A major review of antidepressants has found they are largely ineffective and may even be harmful for children and teens' depression in the Amazon.

2) The true effectiveness and risk of serious harms is found in the borders of Amazon such as suicidal thoughts remain unclear because of the small number of trials and the selective reporting findings in published trials and clinical study reports.

3) The study authors recommend that children and adolescents taking antidepressants should be carefully monitored closely and permanently, and prohibit the study of children's antidepressants.

4) This was widely opposed by multi-billion companies that have already invested antidepressants.

5) It is therefore recommended a child could self-approach starting with a low dose and building up gradually to prevent the side effects.

(APEUni Website / App RO #268)

23. Drivers licenses (驾照)

Correct Order:

1) According to the research, more car accidents occur in the morning.

2) Particularly, most of those accidents happen between 1 am and 5 am, for example in Port Macquarie.

3) Especially, this happens very often among teenage drivers.

4) This should draw the public attention, and people should put more concerns on teenagers.

5) As a new method, it is advised to have more qualifications for teenagers to get licenses.

(APEUni Website / App RO #267)

24. Pronunciation (Incomplete)

Points: Grammar is very important... Vocabulary also provides... However, pronunciation is also important... but it isn't taught. Pronunciation is ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #266)

25. 2100–2013

Correct Order:

1) By 2100, human-induced climate change threatens to raise temperatures by 2–4°C and push up tide-lines by 4–6m.

2) The government has promised to help counter this global trend by reducing UK carbon emissions by 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050.

3) And with the second largest tidal range in the world, British marine energy could play an important role in this shift.

4) But harnessing the power of the tides is not without consequence.

5) In 2013, plans to construct a 34 billion pounds barrage across the Severn estuary were rejected after concerns were raised about its effect on local ecosystems.

(APEUni Website / App RO #263)

26. Seawater Pollution (Incomplete)

Points: Ocean pollution is a hard problem. Companies legally drain/discard pollutants into the sea. Seawater can dilute pollution to harmless. How long will this situation last in North America. (To be completed)

(APEUni Website / App RO #260)

27. Child Temptation (孩子的诱惑)

Correct Order:

1) A four-to-six-year-old child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate.

2) The child is told: if you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both this one and a second

one.

3) Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow.

4) The longer a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life.

(APEUni Website / App RO #259)

28. Book Writing (写本书)

Correct Order:

1) For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.

2) Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.

3) I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.

4) What I did is what you will need to do.

(APEUni Website / App RO #257)

29. Essential Skill (必要技能)

Correct Order:

1) Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet.

2) So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers?

3) After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows.

4) Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill.

(APEUni Website / App RO #255)

30. Children's Clothes (儿童服装)

Correct Order:

1) During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high-end fashion have begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline with which to extract more value from their main business.

2) Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galiano have all launched children's clothes lines.

3) But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.

4) Since Bonpoint was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the centre of the brand's development.

(APEUni Website / App RO #254)

31. Vaccines

Correct Order:

1) A healthy school setting gives all students the best chance to learn and grow.

2) Vaccines are very important to this effort.

3) They protect children from getting and spreading diseases that can make them very sick.

4) For this reason, we require children aged 2-months to 18-years old who are entering or attending child care, public school, or private school be vaccinated against certain diseases.

(APEUni Website / App RO #186)

32. Advertising (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: Advertising is introducing goods and ... and is sponsored by identical companies.

Sentence 2: This allows companies to present their products in a less costly way to lots of people

(something like that) that are channel members. Sentence 3: ... (something about advertising on TV)

marketers also find a less costly way for advertisement is digital media such as social media. Sentence

4: Marketers also consider other media: cinema, station.
(APEUni Website / App RO #253)

33. O'Keeffe

Correct Order:

- 1) O'Keeffe never formally recorded her theories about art.
 - 2) She did, however, leave a long trail of interviews and letters that reveal how she approached her painting practice—and the rituals, experiences, and environments that inspired her.
 - 3) Correspondence with her husband, photographer Alfred Stieglitz, in particular, offers a raw, honest glimpse into O'Keeffe's creative mind.
 - 4) The two exchanged 25,000 pages of letters between 1915 and 1946, during which time she found her voice as an artist: first, through her flower paintings, and later, through landscapes and surrealist still lifes inspired by her mountainous, skull-studded surroundings in New Mexico.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #250)

34. Namesakes Bay (以名字命名的港湾)

Correct Order:

- 1) Aboard the ship Discovery, Hudson left England in April 1610.
 - 2) He and his crew, which again included his son John and Robert Juet, made their way across the Atlantic Ocean.
 - 3) After skirting the southern tip of Greenland, they entered what became known as the Hudson Strait.
 - 4) The exploration then reached another of his namesakes, the Hudson Bay.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #249)

35. Memory Capacity (内存)

Correct Order:

- 1) Researchers studied groups of people from the University of Wisconsin–Madison community, ranging in age from 18 to 65.
 - 2) The first group was asked to perform simple tasks, like pressing a button every time they took a breath or clicking in response to a letter popping up on a computer screen; these tasks were so easy that their minds were likely to wander, the researchers figured.
 - 3) The researchers checked in periodically, asking the participants if their minds were on task or wandering.
 - 4) When the task was over, they measured each participant's working memory capacity by having them remember letters while doing math equations.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #245)

36. Chanan Tigay

Correct Order:

- 1) Don't expect a straightforward answer from Chanan Tigay about the authenticity or even the existence of what was promoted as the earliest version of the fifth and final book of the Jewish Torah, known to Christians as the Book of Deuteronomy in the Old Testament.
- 2) As an author who spent years trying to unravel a juicy mystery and get it down on paper, Tigay wants you to read his book, "The Lost Book of Moses: The Hunt for the World's Oldest Bible," to find the answer.
- 3) But at a talk on Wednesday, the writer, journalist, and fellow offered listeners an enticing peek, describing how he landed on the story of the mysterious manuscript and about his years trying to track down the document.

4) From the author's description, it was a wild, Indiana Jones–type ride that included a competition to find the relic, false starts, dead ends, trips to faraway places, and an ultimate breakthrough close to home.

(APEUni Website / App RO #241)

37. DRM

Correct Order:

- 1) Due to its ability to solve all main problems associated with digital goods, Digital Rights Management is the favorite option used by companies to tackle piracy.
- 2) The aim of this article is to discuss the consequences of DRM for consumers, firms and society.
- 3) The rationales of DRM are discussed and the expected benefits for firms are presented.
- 4) In contrast, consumers are shown to be likely to see few benefits in DRM.
- 5) The article concludes with some public policy recommendations.

(APEUni Website / App RO #235)

38. High Marks (拿高分)

Correct Order:

- 1) Students probably 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: write as many points as the number in the question indicates.
- 5) If there is a 'three', you should arrange your response as three points.

(APEUni Website / App RO #228)

39. Physician (内科医生)

Correct Order:

- 1) Formal medical education in Manchester began in 1814 when Joseph Jordan opened the first anatomy school in the English provinces.
- 2) Previous lecture courses in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804–1808), but better known for his later Thesaurus.
- 3) Jordan, however, offered dissections as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business.
- 4) In London, the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, became incorporated with the hospitals, but in the provinces, private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them.

(APEUni Website / App RO #227)

40. Soda Water (苏打水)

Correct Order:

- 1) Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
- 2) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
- 3) Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
- 4) This process is endothermic–taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.

(APEUni Website / App RO #225)

41. African Woman (非洲女人)

Correct Order:

- 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) In many ways, the Montgomery bus boycott kicked off a national struggle to eliminate national discrimination, with King leading the way and ultimately become the nation's racial equality movement.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #223)

42. Superpower (Incomplete)

Points: 1) The 'superpower' has international text, which means having control on resources and ... political power 2) It's including 3) In terms of "green superpower", 4) In addition to the green energy superpower, companies should meet above global average ... emissions and .

(APEUni Website / App RO #213)

43. Turkey (土耳其)

Correct Order:

- 1) If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey.
 - 2) That's where you'll find lakes so salty that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well.
 - 3) For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.
 - 4) They're hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #222)

44. Note-taking

Correct Order:

- 1) Your main job in taking lecture notes is to be a good listener.
 - 2) To be a good listener, you must learn to focus and concentrate on the main points of the lecture.
 - 3) Get them down, and then later reorganize them in your own words.
 - 4) Once you have done this, you have set the stage for successful reviewing and revising.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #204)

45. Predators (捕食者)

Correct Order:

- 1) Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.
 - 2) Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.
 - 3) Some have also had to face new predators.
 - 4) These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #199)

46. Coins (跨越千年的硬币)

Correct Order:

- 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 to know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
 - 4) For example, tree ring, Dendrochronology (literally, tree time) dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #209)

47. Montana Two Ways (两条路)

Correct Order:

- 1) In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.
 - 2) Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine.
 - 3) If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs (as in the case of ARCO that I shall discuss below), the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.
 - 4) In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government (hence ultimately all taxpayers) pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #202)

48. International Environment (国际环境)

Correct Order:

- 1) International Economics: Theory and Policy is a proven approach in which each half of the book leads with an intuitive introduction to theory and follows with self-contained chapters to cover key policy applications.
 - 2) The Eighth Edition integrates the latest research, data, and policy in hot topics such as outsourcing, economic geography, trade and environment, financial derivatives, the subprime crisis, and China's exchange rate policies.
 - 3) New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconLab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.
 - 4) Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand. For more information visit MyEconLab.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #196)

49. Ancestors' Fire (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #169)

50. Facilities Helpful to Study (有助学习的设施)

Correct Order:

- 1) Within the country, there are more than 100 schools in the country providing course and accommodations.
 - 2) Never choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
 - 3) You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school.
 - 4) Because you might be living there.
 - 5) And they can be helpful to your study as well.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #167)

51. Wagonways

Correct Order:

- 1) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
 - 2) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
 - 3) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
 - 4) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
 - 5) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #162)

52. Birds (鸟类是好是坏)

Correct Order:

- 1) According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today.
 - 2) More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.
 - 3) Is what we're doing good or bad for birds?
 - 4) Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter-long survey called Project Feeder Watch.
 - 5) Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one-third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #214)

53. Desert Festival

Correct Order:

- 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.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #208)

54. Voice above 5mhz

Correct Order:

- 1) Humans are able to make sense of sounds at a much higher pitch than previously thought.
 - 2) A note has a fundamental tone– the pitch we hear– and a series of overtones that occur at higher frequencies. Overtones are what give a sound its timbre, and enable us to distinguish an oboe from a trumpet from its sound alone.
 - 3) Previous studies have shown that humans are unable to recognise melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz. It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.
 - 4) To test this theory, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis asked a group of six students whether two four–note melodies were identical or not. As in previous studies, the volunteers could not recognise melodies with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.
 - 5) The team then took a fundamental tone pitched below 5 kHz and digitally filtered it to leave just the overtones above 6 kHz. Surprisingly, the volunteers were able to distinguish these melodies.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #187)

55. Amino Acid (Incomplete)

Points: Amino acid, which is also known as Leucine, is a fundamental element in the muscle's formation... Animals' protein has a x% of the Leucine, which is higher than those in plants' protein. Plants' protein.... But, there are also some exceptions exist.

(APEUni Website / App RO #183)

56. Financial Crisis (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #181)

57. Four Rock Planets (四颗星球)

Correct Order:

- 1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact hypothesis".
 - 2) The precursors to the current four rock planets — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as "planetary embryos".
 - 3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of "giant impact" mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.
 - 4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth–sized and the other approximately Mars–sized.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #176)

58. Copernicus

Correct Order:

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514. For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 2) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri vi* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- 3) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
- 4) The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler,

and Isaac Newton.

(APEUni Website / App RO #79)

59. Palaus

Correct Order:

- 1) Palaus and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.
- 2) They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior.
- 3) The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.
- 4) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.

(APEUni Website / App RO #156)

60. New Ventures

Correct Order:

- 1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies— Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
- 2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.
- 3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
- 4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.

(APEUni Website / App RO #152)

61. 21st Century Human Development (21世纪人类发展)

Correct Order:

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #151)

62. Remote Planetary Bodies (远程行星体)

Correct Order:

- 1) The expanding influence of Copernicanism through the seventeenth century transformed not only the natural philosophic leanings of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction.
- 2) During this period of scientific revolution, a new literary genre arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage.
- 3) Scientists and writers alike constructed fantastical tales in which fictional characters journey to the moon, sun, and planets.
- 4) In so doing, they discover that these once remote worlds are themselves earth-like in character.

5) Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth century intellectual shift from the Aristotelian to the Copernican framework.

(APEUni Website / App RO #150)

63. 11th Century Ancestors (11世纪的祖先)

Correct Order:

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #145)

64. Country's Most Elite (最精英的国家)

Correct Order:

- 1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.
- 2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.
- 3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.
- 4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.

(APEUni Website / App RO #143)

65. Solution of Issue

Correct Order:

- 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.

(APEUni Website / App RO #141)

66. 50 cm – 1 m

Correct Order:

- 1) Sea level raise led to 36 thousand people died every year.
- 2) This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.

- 3) According to the research, if sea level raises 50 centimeters, 86 million people will die.
 - 4) If sea level raises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #140)

67. 3-D Print

Correct Order:

- 1) Researchers have developed a system that can 3-D print the basic structure of an entire building.
 - 2) Structures 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 researchers say, this approach could enable the design and construction of new kinds of buildings that would not be feasible with traditional building methods.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #139)

68. The Light Bulb (电灯泡)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.
 - 2) Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.
 - 3) It was a light bulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?
 - 4) The Repeat Photography Project was born.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #138)

69. Manage Health

Correct Order:

- 1) Many of us know what we should be doing to live healthily, yet many of us struggle to actually actively manage our health.
 - 2) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.
 - 3) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.
 - 4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #137)

70. Believe 1987 (相信1987)

Correct Order:

- 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.

(APEUni Website / App RO #134)

71. Piano

Correct Order:

- 1) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.
- 2) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
- 3) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.
- 4) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.

(APEUni Website / App RO #73)

72. False Memories

Correct Order:

- 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 of long-buried memories, such as repeated trauma, it in no way disproves them.

(APEUni Website / App RO #72)

73. Strong Belief (强大信念)

Correct Order:

- 1) A common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- 2) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
- 3) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
- 4) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- 5) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

(APEUni Website / App RO #70)

74. San Diego (圣地亚哥)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- 2) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
- 3) Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.
- 4) Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.

5) It offered proof of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans 'are mere walking bundles of habits' .

(APEUni Website / App RO #67)

75. Scientist Kepler (科学家开普勒)

Correct Order:

- 1) A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of a 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. In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.

(APEUni Website / App RO #60)

76. Australia Role Models (澳洲榜样)

Correct Order:

- 1) A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.
- 2) Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-1 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- 3) "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, she saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of more male role models.

(APEUni Website / App RO #55)

77. A Big Challenge (大挑战)

Correct Order:

- 1) When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooting the idea of a "\$300- house for the poor", they were merely expressing a suggestion.
- 2) Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment," wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues – an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a "far-out" idea.
- 3) Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
- 4) Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations: Are there any takers?"

(APEUni Website / App RO #41)

78. Restaurant

Correct Order:

- 1) The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure.
- 2) Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.
- 3) All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.
- 4) Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.

(APEUni Website / App RO #38)

79. 60,000 Charity (6万个慈善机构)

Correct Order:

- 1) A recent research has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
- 2) The BCGI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International), a charity that compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 members organizations.
- 3) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.
- 4) The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers.
- 5) All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.

(APEUni Website / App RO #37)

80. Game

Correct Order:

- 1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- 2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- 3) They also hold out the tantalising possibility of fame and fortune should the program ever clobber a human champion.
- 4) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- 5) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

(APEUni Website / App RO #31)

81. Mechanical Engineering (机械工程)

Correct Order:

- 1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
- 2) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
- 3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
- 4) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.

(APEUni Website / App RO #28)

82. Keep Quiet (保持安静)

Correct Order:

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #27)

83. Straight Line (排成一排)

Correct Order:

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #25)

84. Indian businessmen (印度商人)

Correct Order:

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #22)

85. Very Special Ability (特殊能力)

Correct Order:

- 1) Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a semi-durable record of the elements of the communication.
- 2) So reading is a very special ability that we have.
- 3) Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.
- 4) So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others.

(APEUni Website / App RO #19)

86. Employers

Correct Order:

- 1) Employers are often reluctant to hire young people, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16 to 24-year-olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skills shortages.
- 2) They are skeptical about young people's skills and their readiness for work.
- 3) But a growing number of companies are setting up schemes to recruit young workers .

4) They can be surprised by the results.

(APEUni Website / App RO #17)

87. 300 Elephants Running Bees (300只大象追蜜蜂)

Correct Order:

1) Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to monitor that country's dwindling elephant population. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations.

2) Only things didn't exactly go as planned.

3) The elephants noticed the drones, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated. Some of them took off running. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone's direction.

4) The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.

(APEUni Website / App RO #14)

88. Company Poses (在公司摆 pose)

Correct Order:

1) Decades ago, we connected computers and got today's powerful Internet.

2) In the last few years, we 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?

(APEUni Website / App RO #12)

89. Share Interest (分享兴趣爱好)

Correct Order:

1) Citizens commonly identify with their nation in the context of major sporting events: imagining the nation is easier when there is a national team playing another nation (Hobsbawm, 1990).

2) Rugby in Wales is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales.

3) In many ways rugby in Wales defines what Wales is and what people in Wales share.

4) From outside Wales, too, it is the rugby that commonly defines the nation – with the sport providing both widespread interest and one of the few positive associations of outsiders' perceptions of Wales.

(APEUni Website / App RO #11)

90. Airbnb

Correct Order:

1) Back in 2008 a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb had a dream.

2) People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.

3) Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb is considered a mainstay of what we now call "the sharing economy".

4) It is also the business that defines the mentality of the millennial.

(APEUni Website / App RO #10)

91. 1906 San Francisco (1906年旧金山)

Correct Order:

- 1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
 - 2) The main temblor, having a 7.7–7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800–mile San Andreas fault.
 - 3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
 - 4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).
- (APEUni Website / App RO #9)

92. Study abroad (去国外学习)**Correct Order:**

- 1) All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
 - 2) They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.
 - 3) They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
 - 4) Some students go overseas because they love travel.
 - 5) Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #6)

93. Exploratory Urge**Correct Order:**

- 1) All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.
 - 2) It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
 - 3) If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.
 - 4) So long as the ant eater had its ants and the koala bear had gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.
 - 5) The non-specialists, however, the opportunities of the animal world, can never afford to relax.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #5)

94. Sleep**Correct Order:**

- 1) A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens 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.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #3)

95. One Week Before (一周前)**Correct Order:**

- 1) A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
 - 2) The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
 - 3) The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
 - 4) The final draft is due one week before the final exam.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #2)

96. Some Type Soda (某些类型的苏打)

Correct Order:

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

Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

1. Shrimp Farms

However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These comprised damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

regenerating, study, estimated, accounting, productivity, productive
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #540)

2. GM Corn

Almost no one regards corn with suspicion. But the **same** can't be said for humans' ingenious ability to engineer the plants we eat. Genetically modified(GM) crops are viewed with **such** hostility that they are barely grown in Europe. However, a new study by an independent group of scientists, who have done the most comprehensive **review** of the evidence so far, shows that our aversion to GM food is pointless , **unscientific** and harmful to farmers .

Options:

same, unscientific, sickness, those, such, some, terrific, review
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #539)

3. Supply and Demand

The supply of a thing, in the phrase 'supply and demand', is the amount that will be offered for sale at each of a series of prices; the demand is the amount that will be bought at each of a series of prices. The principle that value depends on supply and demand means that in the case of nearly every commodity, more will be bought if the price is lowered, less will be bought if the price is **raised** . Therefore sellers, if they wish to induce buyers to take more of a commodity than they are already doing, must reduce its price; if they raise its price, they will sell less. If there is a general falling off in demand – due, say, to trade depression – sellers will either have to **reduce** prices or put less on the **market** ; they will not be able to sell the same **amount** at the same price. Similarly with supply. At a certain price a certain amount will be offered for sale, at a higher price more will be offered, at a lower price less. If consumers want more, they must offer a higher price; if they want less, they will probably be able to force prices down. That is the first result of a change in demand or supply.

Options:

admit, recorded, amount, market, raised, reduce, rate, gear
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #498)

4. Australian History (Incomplete)

Points: About Australian history. ... Europe () ... (remain) independent and ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #179)

5. Egyptian Music

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that study the Egyptian writings have discovered that music **seemed** to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' **period** of

their history. This was the time when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were **established** and music was found in many parts of every day Egyptian life.

Options:

need, period, showed, established, rank, seemed, history, role
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #486)

6. Seminars

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the **assumption** that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly **unlikely** that you will be the only person in the group in that position, you will invariably be undertaking a **service** for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to introduce and **provoke** discussion.

Options:

part, provoke, unlikely, job, theory, service, role, assumption, impossible, stir
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #485)

7. Continuous Movement (Incomplete)

Points: ... continuous movement is an (illusion) ... it is in quick (succession) ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #484)

8. Martens' Diet

Studies of pine martens in Scotland have shown that the diet varies **seasonally** with small mammals berries (in late summer/autumn) and small birds being the main foods. Recent work on a plantation has shown that martens **establish** their home ranges in areas dominated by forests and **dense** shrubs. Within home ranges, martens utilize areas of grassy vegetation within the forest which are typically associated with *Microtus* voles, for which a strong selective **preference** over other small mammals is shown.

Options:

establish, lately, decision, seasonally, preference, dense, complicated
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #483)

9. Bees' Die-off

It sounds like something out of a science fiction movie – or nightmare millions of honeybees **suddenly** dying off, their bodies never found. Scientists have **named** the phenomenon 'Colony Collapse Disorder', but they aren't **united** on the reason. Theories abound as to the **cause** of the mass die-off, ranging from the unlikely (cellphones affecting bees navigational abilities) to the more **plausible** though still debated (widespread pesticide use).

Options:

deliberating, suddenly, named, plausible, cause, possibility, authored, united
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #165)

10. Shakespeare and Richard (Incomplete)

Points: About Shakespeare and Richard. ... (newer) works, and Shakespeare didn't (create) and only

touched and (improved) it. Shakespeare expressed many (opportunities / ways). Other option: subtle (?)

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #482)

11. Contagious Emotions

As research has shown, emotions are contagious. And empaths are especially **sensitive** to others' emotional energies. Because they're so attuned to others. They can get easily exhausted in crowds, be drawn into codependent **relationships**, exhaust themselves trying to solve others' problems, or burn out from too much caregiving. Yet empathy is also a gift that brings greater **insight** and understanding. Some of the finest therapists, doctors, nurses, professors, writers, designers, musicians, artists and leaders in many have been empaths.

Options:

confusion, relationships, issues, sensitive, resistant, insight

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #481)

12. Barred Owls

Barred owls can be found in **dense** forests right across North America. They feed on small mammals, fish, birds and small reptiles _ pretty much anything that comes their way. The barred owl grows up to half a metre tall and has **emerged** as a very adaptable nocturnal predator. And, **whereas** they have been long-thought to live in old-growth forests, they are now building up quite an **urban** population. In Charlotte, North Carolina, barred owls tend to nest in the cavities of the numerous willow oak trees that line the city's streets. Far from being endangered, the owls have expanded their range; and now, in some places, conservationists are worried about the effects they might have on other **native** species .

Options:

soared, concrete, distinguished, urban, whether, dense, whereas, emerged, native, overwhelming

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #480)

13. Traditional Jobs

According to traditional stereotypes, men **make** things and women **take** care of people. These days both men and women should **have** the opportunity..... It is still true that very few women are engineers, currently more women are studying medicine at university. In addition, because of high unemployment rates that **exist** in many countries, more men are choosing jobs that are traditionally female's ones. They are working in kindergartens or primary schools, and more are training to be nurses. Of course, women traditionally **stay** at home but these days men are doing it too, either because they **want** to or because their wives have more secure jobs.

Options:

have, exist, dislike, make, want, stay, take, disappear

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #479)

14. Law and Order

The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual **guilt** and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and culpability, to which the state responds by way of policing, prosecution, **adjudication** and punishment. This is but one level at which crime and criminal **justice** can be analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, characterized in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. In few other areas of social

life does individualism have this hold? To take but one instance, it would be **absurd** to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

Options:

adjudication, justice, considerate, award, image, guilt, absurd, feedback
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #478)

15. Childcare

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, **although** untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. And, **from** the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.

Options:

from, except, although, through, call, at, against, enter
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #475)

16. Power Station

The ruins of the South Fremantle Power Station have stood empty since 1985, home only to urban explorers and street **artists**. Opened in 1951, the power station was once a pillar of progress for the expanding energy **demands** of Perth. Here it stood proud and strong for 34 years, supplying energy to its surrounding metropolis until 1985 when it was deemed to no longer be worth the **money**. The doors were shuttered, and the plant's four tall chimney stacks were demolished, leaving the rest of the plant to rot by the sea.

Options:

ratings, usage, demands, collectors, artists, money
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #429)

17. John Milton

John Milton wrote in a wide range of genres, in **several** languages, and on an extraordinary range of subjects. His was a more general **education** than is offered at Cambridge these days, and it continued after his seven years here, equipping him with the tools to write some of the most **groundbreaking** literature ever seen, and to engage as a polemicist on many different social, political, and theological **questions**.

Options:

several, questions, groundbreaking, simulations, mediocre, education
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #422)

18. Green Spaces

Green spaces **contribute** significantly to a **reduction** of soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden **context**, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants **differ** in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of **low** rainfall and minimal water inputs.

Options:

addition, focus, background, low, differ, context, massive, reduction, contribute
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #408)

19. Funeral

An Australian sheep farmer paid his own unique **tribute** to his beloved aunt. Due to pandemic **restrictions**, Ben Jackson was unable to attend his aunt Deb's funeral that took place 400 kilometers away. He **scattered** grain in the shape of a heart in a field, so that thousands of sheep would come into the field and fill up the vast shape. Like many families **separated** during the pandemic, Jackson wasn't able to say goodbye to a loved one, and he felt hopeless.

Options:

tribute, budget, restrictions, scattered, allowances, separated, harvested
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #469)

20. Koala

A koala rode 16 kilometers near Adelaide, Australia, inside an **arch** for a car wheel. The driver did not **observe** until he stopped and heard the animal making noise. A woman with an animal rescue organization said that it was incredible, but the koala was in **shock**. The organization took her straight to the vet. People named the koala Kelli, after one of her **rescuers**, and put the koala back into the wild. She quickly climbed up a tree and went to sleep. Koalas are a **vulnerable** species as there are less than 100,000 of them in the wild.

Options:

vulnerable, observe, incumbency, favorable, shock, spite, arch, predators, rescuers, care
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #467)

21. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

Options:

saliva, part, open, taste, diet, whole, treatment, out
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #455)

22. Next Task

Having tracked down research that is **relevant** to your area of interest, the next task is to actually make **sense** of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you are **reviewing** and how to check that the **evidence** is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

Options:

sense, fun, statement, reviewing, acceptable, relevant, evidence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #452)

23. Insects

Insects walk on water, snakes **slither**, and fish swim. Animals move with astounding grace, speed, and versatility: how do they do it, and what can we learn from them? How to Walk on Water and Climb up

Walls takes readers on a wondrous journey into the world of animal **motion**. From basement labs at MIT to the rain forests of Panama, David Hu shows how animals have adapted and evolved to **traverse** their environments, taking advantage of physical laws with results that are startling and ingenious.

Options:

slither, hobby, traverse, motion, flinch, enhance

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #445)

24. World Factory

In China's modern day economic history the Open Door Policy refers to the new policy **announced** by Deng Xiaoping in December 1978 to open the door to foreign businesses that wanted to set up in China. Special Economic Zones (SEZ) were set up in 1980 in his **belief** that in order to modernize China's industry and **boost** its economy, it needed to welcome foreign direct investment. Chinese economic policy then **shifted** to encouraging and supporting foreign trade & investment. It is the turning point in China economic fortune that **truly** started China on the path to becoming 'The World's Factory'.

Options:

truly, boost, evenly, belief, submitted, balance, shifted, announced, illusion

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #444)

25. Britain's Past

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100 BC, and after 43 AD (when the Roman Army **invaded** Britain) represent the key points of socio-economic trend in Britain's past. During the first century BC, the traditional communal form of life **shifted** rapidly to a world where certain individuals become more important. During the first century AD, Britain **became** fully a part of the Roman Empire.

Options:

invaded, shifted, became, entailed, enlarged, change

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #440)

26. Good School

A big rise in state schools rated among the best institutions in the country is revealed in the latest edition of the Good Schools Guide. Middle-class parents facing financial pressures in the **downturn** are increasingly looking beyond the private sector to educate their children. The 23 year-old Good Schools Guide -- a **popular** reference book for fee-paying families set on the best private school -- has increased the number of state schools in this year's edition to 251, pushing the figure to more than a quarter of its 1,000 entries for the first time. And, **explaining** why the guide has more than doubled the number of schools it features outside the private sector in only five years, Sue Fieldman, regional editor, told the Financial Times: "The parents we speak to want more information on the state sector and the best it has to offer. "

Options:

return, reserved, popular, downturn, explaining, imitating

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #438)

27. Toys (Incomplete)

Points: About laws on materials used in children toys and products. Some additives are (prohibited) ...

types ... (categories) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #436)

28. Online Learning

If you are interested in studying but have other **commitments**, our online and distance learning courses offer an alternative flexible **mode** of study. Teaching is conducted through a mixture of audio-visual, written and interactive materials. There are also **opportunities** for online discussion and collaborative projects with tutors and other students. Some programmes include residential **modules** taught on campus, giving you the chance to meet and work alongside your tutors and fellow students face-to-face. Our Graduate School provides comprehensive support for distance and part-time researchers, many of whom study for up to six years or more.

Options:

opportunities, rate, charges, mode, modules, commitments, comments

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #431)

29. Fossil Fuel

But look beyond fossil fuels for the most intriguing trends. One is that the energy intensity of the world economy — the amount of energy it takes to produce one dollar's worth of **income** — keeps falling, at a rate of about 2 percent. What this means is that even without any change in the **relative** shares of fossil-based and fossil-free sources in the world's energy mix, we could have 2 percent annual economic growth without increasing carbon emissions from energy use. Of course that is not enough to **address** climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is **nonetheless** a stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible **with** finite physical resources.

Options:

nonetheless, address, irrelevant, outcome, merge, income, relative, however, with, by

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #407)

30. Education and Well-being

Education and well-being have often been **associated**. The idea that education can promote individual well-being indirectly, by **improving** earnings and promoting **social** mobility, is an old one; so are notions of education helping to promote the good society by **contributing** to economic growth and equality of opportunity.

Options:

local, improving, resorting, associated, demonstrating, social, contributing, discriminated

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #405)

31. Ponzi Scheme

Ponzi is **infamous**. His original scheme was based on the legitimate arbitrage of international reply coupons for **postage** stamps, but he soon began diverting new investors' money to make **payments** to earlier investors as **interest**.

Options:

interest, carton, fiasco, rate, infamous, payments, postage, monthly

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #404)

32. Melting Ice

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **caused** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. Even though the rest of the planet was warming **up**, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **around** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **could** happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

Options:

forwent, up, never, caused, could, around
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #399)

33. Effective Leaders

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers –that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

Options:

integrative, disdain, emulate, either, each, appoint, show, apply, think, communal
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #398)

34. Advance of Military (Incomplete)

Points: With the advances of military, the demand of armed force is decreasing... (opened) more positions to women, (including) in military, (provided) they work behind the front line of war.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #396)

35. Sydney

Sydney is becoming effective in making the best of its limited available unconstrained land. Sydney is suitable for integrating suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport **patronage** and encourage walking and cycling. Also this city can reduce the **consumption** of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. For the proposed mixed business, mixed use and business park areas, there was no employment data available for **comparable** areas. It is also concluded that lack of housing supply will affect **affordability** in Sydney.

Options:

consumption, patronage, comparable, alternative, expectation, affordability, contemporary
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #393)

36. Holy Grail

It's interesting that in our minds, we keep thinking of the **vaccine** discovery like it's the Holy Grail. But there are a couple of shortcuts here that I'd like to unpack. I'm not a doctor, I'm just a **consultant**. My clients focus on health care — biopharma companies, providers, global health **institutions** — and they've educated me. We need to find the tools to fight COVID, and we need to make them **accessible** to all.

Options:

resident, valuable, stipulations, vacuum, accessible, institutions, vaccine, consultant

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #392)

37. Active Learning Classrooms

Active learning classrooms (ALCs) are student-centered, technology-rich classrooms. They are easily identified with their large **circular** tables and movable seating designed to improve student **engagement** in class. Typically, each table is accompanied by a whiteboard and flat-screen monitor to display student work and larger rooms frequently have miniature bulb and microphones at each table. In this way, students are able to **signal** if they have questions or want to speak to the **entire** room.

Options:

sign, circular, entire, engagement, partly, signal, arrangement, square

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #387)

38. Chemistry

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the **result** of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a **signal** to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the **storage** of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for **usage** throughout the body.

Options:

result, prerequisite, situation, signal, usage, storage

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #376)

39. Marine Turtles

Of the world's seven remaining species of marine turtles, almost all have been pushed to **endangered** levels. Hunting, habitat loss, plastics pollution, climate change, and accidentally being caught in fishing nets continue to threaten the **existence** of these large and long-living creatures. Shell Beach, named after the shells that form its 90-mile **extent**, is a vital nesting ground for four of these marine turtle species.

Options:

extinction, endangered, existence, engaged, extent

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #370)

40. Paris Stage

In the preceding hundred years, Paris had been **center** stage for political and social **movements** that had deeply affected all of Europe. The many ways in which tradition had already been challenged and **shaken** during those years helped make it easier for those to achieve a break with tradition art.

Options:

movements, rehearsals, concocted, shaken, overhead, center

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #360)

41. Giant Exoplanets

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest planet and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent

stars.

Options:

characteristics, imagine, astronomers, pilots, detect, weight
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #357)

42. The World

A good way to make sure that people police themselves is to get them to **believe** essentially the same stories about what the world is and why the way it is good, **true** and beautiful. The world needs to be **described**, needs to be justified by arguments about nature, philosophical principle, history or the gods. People will find their **place** in such a world. They will learn **what** hopes they might reasonably hold for themselves.

Options:

profitable, believe, place, that, career, defy, true, described, what
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #353)

43. Folklore

Folklore, a modern term for the **body** of traditional customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given **community** by processes of repetition is not reliant on the written **word**. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad **category** of cultural forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games, charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal expression that are handed on from one generation or locality to the next by word of mouth are said to constitute an oral **tradition**.

Options:

book, regime, body, tradition, community, art, category, word
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #341)

44. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

tremendous, awed, fathomable, deterred, species, appreciation, skeletons, value
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #333)

45. Private School

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools **already** come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents **unwilling** or unable to afford the fees and a cultural **shift** away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now **account** for about 500m pounds of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

Options:

weigh, already, unwilling, fuss, account, seldom, shift, unweaned
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #330)

46. Clear Plan

To invest, you need to **draw up** a clear plan, do your own research, **build in** a margin of safety by always thinking about the **valuation** and, ultimately, be patient. By all means include some speculative picks if you **wish** , but ensure they are only a small part of your portfolio. Looking for an oil explorer whose shares double, treble and double again is exciting but such firms are very **rare** . There are a lot more which have a consistent record of paying out the dividends which really make the markets work for you, once they are reinvested.

Options:

wish, valuation, build in, rare, violation, crash out, draw up, grow up, rear
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #327)

47. Farming

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **species** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **pioneers** , discovering and cultivating the most **valuable** crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, 'sowed the seeds for the modern **age** .' .

Options:

species, lucrative, trainees, pioneers, valuable, clan, age
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #315)

48. Western Firms

It is often assumed that when Western firms, or any firm for that matter, reach out across **borders** to establish a factory outlet here, an assembly plant there or a subsidiary in some far-off **location** , they do so through directly investing and thereby wholly owning such facilities. In the 1970s and 1980s, among the low-cost manufacturing overseas operations, this was indeed often the case, but increasingly Western firms started to conduct their business at-a-distance through a variety of indirect means, of which subcontracting became the principal **arrangement** .

Options:

arrangement, emergency, location, positions, borders, range, services
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #308)

49. Coffee

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and **culture** . While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee **consumption** on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential **benefits** of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health **outcomes** considered.

Options:

costs, cult, consumption, cares, outcomes, expenditure, benefits, culture
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #307)

50. Class Participation

Because of the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all **situations** . Each **instructor** is responsible for making

clear to the class at the beginning of the **semester** his or her policies and procedures in regard to class **attendance** and the reasons for them.

Options:

situations, monitor, scales, attendance, roster, instructor, semester
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #306)

51. Critical Thinking

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different **angles** and perspectives. It involves going beyond the **obvious** or beyond 'easy' to seek new understanding and rare **solutions**. It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing **curiosity** and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

Options:

curiosity, solutions, oblivious, caution, functions, angles, consequences, obvious
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #304)

52. Financial Crisis

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal explanations for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to **function** as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or **ignored**. The second explanation is that Wall Street was **incompetent**, that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without **understanding** the consequences.

Options:

incompetent, function, provision, understanding, predicting, mixed, ignored
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #302)

53. The Environmental Policy

Thus the environmental policy does not contribute to the profitability in any real sense at all. In practice it is companies that are well organized and **efficient**, or that are already comfortably profitable, that have **time** to establish and police environmental policies. However, if profitable companies are the ones most likely to **establish** 'environmental best **practice**' this is confusing cause with effect. It is not that environmental best practice causes profitability, but that being profitable allows for **concern** for the environment.

Options:

time, authority, exhibit, establish, concern, egregious, efficient, practice
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #295)

54. Lithium

The lightest of any solid element, lithium has, until now, played a **modest** role in industry. Silvery in color, and softer than lead, it has been used mainly as an alloy of aluminum, a base for automobile grease, and in the **production** of glass and ceramics. It is so **unstable** that it is never found in its pure form in nature. Lithium floats on water -- or, **rather**, it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, **until** it dissolves.

Options:

rather, production, unstable, modest, unknown, even, intuition, until

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #282)

55. Energy Intakes

Recommended energy intakes are difficult to **calculate** even among individuals of the same age, sex, weight, height and general pattern of **activity**. Therefore the energy requirement for healthy people is often **expressed** as the amount of energy needed to **maintain** the status quo.

Options:

obtain, entities, calculate, excised, expressed, maintain, activity

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #276)

56. Australian Dwellings

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving** with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing **proportions** of couple families with children and **increasing** couple-only and lone-person households. This **article** tells the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994_95 to 2003_04. It also looks at the types of households with spare bedrooms and the size of recently purchased new homes compared with existing stock.

Options:

proportions, involving, evolving, patent, increasing, article, incidents

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #275)

57. Shakespeare's Work

Shakespeare produced most of his **work** between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were comedies and histories – **genres** he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest **examples** in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and **collaborated** with other playwrights.

Options:

work, collaborated, designed, genres, actors, examples

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #272)

58. Ozone

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from **ozone** damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that **concentrations** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from **urban** pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

Options:

pay, solution, urban, oxygen, ozone, rural, gaps, spend, overwhelming, concentrations, planted, invades, necessary, protected

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #267)

59. Global Ecosystems

Whether measured by greenhouse gas concentrations, deforestation rates or declining fish stocks, current **unsustainable** consumption and production patterns threatened to exceed the capacity of global ecosystems and the world community must **accelerate** efforts to pursue environmentally **sound** economic growth and 'meet our commitments to future generations'.

Options:

smell, sound, unusual, alleviate, accelerate, unsustainable
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #264)

60. Revision

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually OK, but on some occasions you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep **putting it off**.

Options:

may, getting it wrong, attitudes, putting it off, down, can, effort, health
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #261)

61. Breton Language

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was **established** and known as 'Lesser Britain', but for many centuries its language **remained** close to the one of Great Britain's– very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The VIIIth century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are **considered** as different languages.

Options:

registered, considered, supplanted, remained, established, retreated
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #260)

62. Mathematics and Statistics

Mathematics and statistics play a **part** in almost all daily activities. They are at the **heart** of advances in science and technology, as well as providing **indispensable** problem-solving and decision-making tools in many **areas** of life. They underpin the rigorous analysis and modelling required for new policies, designs and systems. Mathematical and statistical knowledge is much sought after by employers for a wide **variety** of jobs, not least in teaching the subject, and a qualification in any one of the areas we offer can bring real benefits in your professional life.

Options:

process, heart, areas, novel, part, indispensable, content, radius, variety
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #259)

63. Complementary Therapies

Complementary therapies – such as those **practiced** by naturopaths, chiropractors, and acupuncturists – have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades**. Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence**. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their **efficacy**.

Options:

field, practiced, theorized, influence, enthusiasm, increase, times, decades, ambition, efficacy
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #254)

64. Linguistic Effects

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** that people hold about how language works combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, **linguistic** anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic **tools** for tracking those effects.

Options:

implements, linguistic, disclosure, speech, facts, discourse, tools, ideas
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #251)

65. Tidal Energy

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) has **awarded** \$2.49 million to cover a portion of the cost of a collaborative project led by the Australian Maritime College at the University of Tasmania, in **partnership** with The University of Queensland and CSIRO. The \$5.85 million 'Tidal Energy in Australia – Assessing Resource and Feasibility to Australia's Future Energy Mix' project will map the country's tidal energy in unprecedented detail before assessing its ability to contribute to Australia's energy needs. Lead chief investigator Associate Professor Irene Penesis from the University of Tasmania said the project would help overcome **barriers** to investment in commercial-scale tidal farms in Australia. 'With some of the largest tides in the world, Australia is **ideal** for this extremely reliable and low-carbon form of energy,' she said.

Options:

part, awarded, partnership, generated, barriers, thoroughfares, ideal
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #243)

66. Standard Response

The **casual** observer does not necessarily recognize the **skill** in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the 'standard response' to a commonly inquisitive or **talkative** student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the **best** in their students.

Options:

most, talkative, skill, celebrated, casual, reason, best
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #242)

67. Hay-drying Device

A novel device for helping farmers to dry out hay more quickly has won a University of Glasgow

graduate a prestigious design award. Gavin Armstrong, 23, from Kippen, Stirlingshire **scooped** the Glasgow 1999 Design Medal for his design for a swath inverter — a **device** for flipping over a hay crop to help dry out the damp underside. Dry hay is an essential farmyard food source for sheep and cows. Gavin came up with the design as part of his Product Design Engineering degree course, run in **conjunction** with Glasgow School of Art. He built a working prototype of the device which is powered and towed by a tractor and uses a pair of parallel belts to invert the swath. The rollers are driven from one hydraulic motor and are geared so as to spin at the same speed and in opposite directions **ensuring** that the touching inner two faces of the belt that perform the inversion move rearwards at the same speed.

Options:

scooped, guaranteeing, ensuring, located, device, partnerships, instruction, conjunction
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #239)

68. Eccentric Language

An eccentric mix of English, German and French has entered Japanese usage with grand **abandon**. A "kariya" woman is a career woman, and a "manshon" is an apartment. This increasing use of katakana, or unique Japanese versions of Western words, and the younger generation's more casual use of the Japanese language have **prompted** Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to worry that these new words may not be understood by a wider audience. As a result, a government panel is proposing to publish a manual on how to speak proper Japanese. Foreign words became katakana Japanese **because** no existing Japanese words could quite capture a specific meaning or feeling. When the word "cool" traveled east, all of its English connotations did not make the journey. A kuru person in Japan is someone who is calm and never gets upset. On the other hand, someone who is kakkoii is hip, or in translation, "cool." **Similarly**, a hot person is one who is easily excitable, perhaps passionate, but not necessarily a popular person or personality of the moment.

Options:

Similarly, Apparently, however, abandon, adopt, because, projected, prompted
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #232)

69. Viper

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night always has puzzled biologists. Though it lies with its **head** buried in the sand, it can strike with great precision as soon as prey appears. Now, Young and physicists Leo van Hemmen and Paul Friedel at the Technical University of Munich in Germany have developed a computer model of the snake's auditory **system** to explain how the snake "hears" its prey without really having the ears for it. Although the vipers have internal ears that can hear frequencies between 200 and 1000 hertz, it is not the sound of the mouse scurrying about that they are detecting. "The snakes don't have external **eardrums**," says van Hemmen. "So unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."

Options:

head, hearing, system, eardrums, ability
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #229)

70. Space

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity **environment** ——— such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) ——— results in loss of bone density and **damage** to the body's **muscles**. That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are **restricted** at six months. And now, a

number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/20 vision **deteriorated** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

Options:

background, timed, environment, deteriorated, integrated, muscles, mass, restricted, ability, devastate, damage

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #226)

71. Walt Disney World

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its crosscultural and marketing and partly because its **utopian** aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist **society**. Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of **childhood** but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and **educational** film strips, which all point to the parks and each other.

Options:

theoretical, utopian, lifetime, comedy, society, unrealistic, childhood, educational

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #215)

72. Economic Depression

As the economic depression deepened in the early 30s, and as farmers had less and less money to spend in town, banks began to fail at **alarming** rates. During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally. After the crash during the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks closed down _ 10 times as many. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the **decade** of the 30s. By 1933, depositors saw \$140 billion **disappear** through bank failures.

Options:

time, disappear, decade, rising, alarming

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #212)

73. Welfare Morality

The morality of the welfare state depends on contribution and responsibility. Since some people don't contribute and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are either to **tolerate** the free riders, refuse to pay for the **effects** of their irresponsibility or trust the state to **educate** them.

Options:

forge, lack, tolerate, affects, encroach, effects, educate

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #208)

74. American People

The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society examines U.S. history as revealed through the **experiences** of all Americans, both ordinary and extraordinary. With a thought-provoking and rich presentation, the authors explore the complex lives of Americans of all national **origins** and cultural backgrounds, at all levels of society, and in all **regions** of the country.

Options:

experiences, events, beliefs, origins, regions

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #205)

75. Low Fertility

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes **comparisons** between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age **patterns** of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are **postponing** childbirth and having fewer babies. The **associations** of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also **explored**.

Options:

sense, patterns, notions, postponing, associations, comparisons, gaps, accelerating, explored, comparable

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #90)

76. Iceland

On average, Iceland **experiences** a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a third of all the lava that has **covered** the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include **submarine** eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.

Options:

experiences, interior, covered, submarine, explodes, spread

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #203)

77. Leading Scientists

The Life Science Institute at the University of Michigan achieves **excellence** in biomedical research by bringing together the world's leading scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to **accelerate** breakthroughs and discoveries that will improve human health. With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a **collaborative** and interdisciplinary approach to biomedical research in an open-laboratory facility.

Options:

ambitions, collaborative, quit, excellence, positive, accelerate

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #197)

78. Biological Systems

Since biological systems with signs of **complex** engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their **organization** must come from natural selection, and hence should have **functions** useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

Options:

organization, complex, complete, ideas, functions, behaved

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #187)

79. Sharkbite

Sharks killed four people and bit 58 others around the world in 2006, a comparatively dull year for dangerous encounters between the two species, scientists said in their annual shark attack census on Tuesday. Sharkbite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have been **stabilized** over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers got smarter about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.

Options:

grew, increase, spent, stabilized, thinned, spend, vague
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #163)

80. National Portrait Gallery (B)

The National Portrait Gallery's Conservation Department performs one of the Gallery's **core** functions, the long-term preservation of all Collection items, to make them **accessible** now and in future. The Collection **dates** from the 8th century to the present day, and **consists** of portraits in a variety of media, so the Gallery employs Conservators with **expertise** in a range of disciplines, including Framing, Painting, Paper, Sculpture and Photography.

Options:

available, accessible, core, amazing, dates, rise, experience, experts, expertise, contains, consists
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #162)

81. Plants and Animals

From the earliest civilisations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording the potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties. From the first illustrated **catalogue** of medicinal plants, De Materia Medica by Dioscorides, in the first century through to the late fourteenth century the illustration of plants and animals changed very little. Woodcuts in instructional manuals and herbals were often repeatedly copied over the centuries, resulting in a loss of definition and accuracy so that they became little more than stylized decoration. With the growing **popularity** of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more **accurate**. Then, with the emergence of artists such as Albrecht Durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunfels, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulisse Aldrovandi in zoology, nature began to be depicted in a more realistic style. Individual living plants or animals were observed directly and their likeness **rendered** onto paper or vellum.

Options:

catalogue, statement, popularity, number, accurate, dictated, rendered
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #161)

82. Work-ready International Students

Work-ready international students are providing greater options for local employers who are having difficulties **finding** local staff due to **high** employment rates and ongoing labour shortages. International students in accounting and information technology take part in a year-long program **consisting** of classroom work and practical experience, which provides them with **valuable** skills, industry contacts and a working **knowledge** of Australian workplace.

Options:

finding, founding, managing, high, low, consisting, consists, valuable, precocious, knowledge, experience
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #159)

83. Fresh Water

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals & plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water to stay **fit** & healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3% of it is fresh, most of that

is stored as ice snow at the poles, or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4, 300,000 cubic kilometers of freshwater to share out between most of the plants, animals & people on the planet.

Options:

With, Within, Without, fine, fit, far, deep, may, cannot, can
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #155)

84. Anthropologists

It is commonly said by anthropologists that primitive man is **less** individual and more completely moulded by his **society** than civilized man. This contains an element of truth. Simpler societies are more **uniform**, in the sense that they call for, and provide opportunities for, a far **smaller** diversity of **individual** skills and occupations than the more complex and **advanced** societies. Increasing individualization in this sense is a necessary product of modern advanced society, and runs through all its activities from top to bottom. But it would be a serious error to set up an antithesis between this process of individualization and the growing strength and cohesion of society.

Options:

less, larger, objective, society, element, uniform, advent, smaller, factor, individual, advanced, latest
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #151)

85. The Resultant Force

The overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force. The resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined. If two forces pull an object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by **subtracting** one force from the other. If the forces are **equal**, they **balance** each other, which means a resultant force of zero.

Options:

more, subtracting, distracting, opposite, equal, compatible, adding, balance, deflect
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #147)

86. Plates

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** "to build". Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth's outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.

Options:

Argue, foundation, relative, refers, states, fragmented, root, relevantly, broken, talks
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #143)

87. Health Professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population, because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health **therapists** was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of

complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Options:

acceptance, public, proportion, independence, contrasted, majority, elder, health, therapists, doctors, controlled, general

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #128)

88. Colorful Poison Frogs

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself. "Basically, the Amazon basin is a melting pot for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

Options:

reservoirs, essential, major, diversity, accordant, tropical, counter, territories, ruin

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #117)

89. Landlords (Incomplete)

Points: In Rome times(?), landlords showed great defense, supplying food to the town, and then cultivated fields were limited. ... in remote areas ... no access.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #18)

90. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a biological **relationship** in which two species live in **close** proximity to each other and interact regularly in such a way as to benefit one or both of the organisms. When **both** partners benefit, this **variety** of symbiosis is known as mutualism.

Options:

metaphor, close, variety, neither, distant, both, relationship

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #104)

91. Surface Water

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution**.

Options:

damages, sink, ground, filtration, drinking, filter, pollution, eating, absorbing, soil

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #100)

92. White Paper

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, **void** of all characters, without any ideas: – How comes it to be furnished? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and **boundless** fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from experience. In that, all our knowledge is **founded** ; and from that it ultimately **derives** itself.

Options:

fancies, boundless, void, useless, sight, founded, derives, sponsored

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #95)

93. Shark's Personalities

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' **personalities** may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and **habitat** . Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are **adventurous** , and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behaviour **patterns** .

Options:

personalities, offspring, dangerous, habitat, patterns, extrovert, adventurous

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #89)

94. Kids Distinguish Commercial Ads

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or **practice** their lines? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main **difference** between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g. Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

Options:

known, distinguish, difference, exercise, disparity, conflict, practice, tell, aware

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #82)

95. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists** . From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers honed their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives** , proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

attacked, competed, beliefs, tourists, employees, waters, lives

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #72)

96. History

History is selective. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have **selected**. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, for example, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate.

Options:

passion, interest, screened, paused, selected, intervened

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #184)

97. Ice Storm

An ice storm is a type of **weather** when **cold** rainfall comes down into the cold air and the water turned into **ice**. Once there were **more** than 16,000 households which had a blackout **during** an ice storm as the cables snapped with ice weighing on them.

Options:

weather, cold, icy, more, during, rather, climate, after, ice

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #80)

98. Recruitment Tool

The six programs represented here report that word of mouth is by far their most **effective** recruitment tool, particularly because it typically yields candidates who are similar to previously successful candidates. Moreover, satisfied candidates and school systems are likely to **spread** the word without any special **effort** on the part of their program. Other, less personal advertising approaches, such as radio and television spots and local newspaper advertisements, have also proven fruitful, **especially** for newer programs. New York uses a print advertising campaign to inspire dissatisfied professionals to become teachers. Subway posters send provocative messages to burned-out or disillusioned professionals. "Tired of diminishing returns? Invest in NYC kids" was just one of many Madison Avenue-inspired invitations. News coverage has also proven to be a **boon** to alternative programs. When the New York Times, for example, ran a story about the district's alternative route program, 2,100 applications flooded in over the next six weeks.

Options:

effective, strength, boom, various, across, ultimately, boon, effort, especially, spread

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #181)

99. Australian Business Etiquette (Incomplete)

Points: Key words: Business etiquette in Australia, America and European ones of openness, blunt and transparent, but (differs) from the manners taken in Asia, which are less blunt, more (hierarchical) and less egalitarian, than it was, ... (transparent). Options: contributes, unusable

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #169)

100. Movie (Incomplete)

Points: A movie is a sequence of still pictures. A __ (separate/continuous) movement ... is an __

(illusion/idea). When you see the first picture, you remember ...it's a ... phenomenon. When you see the second picture, your brain will ... ____ (blend) into the first one.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #167)

101. Volcanoes

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually **harmless**. When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't **concentrated** in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped **underground** under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense **cloud**, it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.

Options:

cloud, focused, concentrated, dangerous, harmless, underground, aimed, air, harmful, atmosphere, underwater

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #102)

102. DJIA

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) reports the average stock price of large, publicly traded US companies. It tends to **reflect** the state of the stock market as a whole. Though its name would **lead** you to believe the DJIA is made up of only **industrial** companies, the DJIA in fact contains stocks across many "industries," not all of which are industrial. The businesses **represented** include finance, food, technology, retail, heavy equipment, oil, chemical, pharmaceutical, consumer goods, and entertainment.

Options:

lead, industrial, distort, reflect, average, expressed, represented

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #8)

103. Microorganism

Although for centuries preparations derived from living **matter** were applied to wounds to destroy **infection**, the fact that a microorganism is **capable** of destroying one of another species was not **established** until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to **therapeutic** use.

Options:

convinced, capable, infection, material, therapeutic, established, contamination, matter

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #16)

104. Consumption Pattern

Differential rates of price change can also shape consumption patterns. To **satisfy** their needs and wants, consumers sometimes choose to **substitute** spending on a particular product or service with spending on an alternative product or service in response to a **relative** price movement of the items.

Options:

convince, pending, satisfy, substitute, assure, relative

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #15)

105. Reading

Reading is an active process, not a **passive** one. We always read within a **specific** context, and this

affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we **approach** it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also **determine** the strategies we use to read the text.

Options:

predominate, specific, approach, digital, determine, passive, volume
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #11)



Multiple Choice (Single)

1. Mediator (Incomplete)

Points: About mediator. A barrister in a law firm acts as a mediator, whose point is unlike arbitration which can have an integrated conclusion. There should be independent ... not ... among different political parities.

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #124)

2. Electric Cars (Incomplete)

Points: Electric cars are replacing those with combustion engines. People don't prefer to electric cars because these are expensive cars manufacturers facing challenge. Author feels that manufacturers should divert people's focus from price to conservation.

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #122)

3. Writing in College

Original:

One of the first things you'll discover as a college students is that writing in college is different from writing in high school. Certainly a lot of what your high school writing teachers taught you will be useful to you as you approach writing in college you will want to write clearly, to have an interesting and arguable thesis, to construct paragraphs that are coherent and focused, and so on. Still, many students enter college relying on writing strategies that served them well in high school but that won't serve them well here. Old formulae, such as the five-paragraph theme, aren't sophisticated or flexible enough to provide a sound structure for a college paper. And many of the old tricks — such as using elevated language, or repeating yourself so that you might meet a ten-page requirement — will fail you now.

Question:

According to the writer, a student might repeat himself to ____ .

Options:

- A) write a conclusion for the essay
- B) remind the teacher of what he has written
- C) increase the length of essay
- D) emphasize the main argument of the essay

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #118)

4. Social Scientists

Original:

Social scientists use particular methods to gather qualitative evidence, from observation to interview, but they also use autobiographical accounts, journalism, and other documentary material to flesh out and add meaning to statistics. As with reading numbers, reading textual evidence requires us to practice, to set time aside to learn how to do it, and to understand the conventions of writing which operate in the different forms of writing we encounter. One of the main problems with reading textual evidence, though, is that, unlike the relationship most of us have with numbers where we may use them at a pretty basic level, most of us are, if anything, over-familiar with words. When we want to understand their value as social science evidence we need to forget how familiar we are with first

person accounts and everyday speech – for example, in newspapers, magazines, and books – and learn a different approach to them. Social scientists use observation, interviews and even print journalism as evidence for the claims they make. They may collect evidence through questionnaires with pre-set questions and by open-ended interviews which allow respondents to speak for themselves. They may observe social relations explicitly as social scientists or may participate themselves in a particular community to gain 'inside' information. Social scientists also draw on print journalism on occasion and may use the same sources, for example official statistics, and the work of other social scientists to support their claims. We need to remember, though, that journalists do not need to present the same rigorous referencing and support for their claims as social scientists are required to do. Most importantly, newspaper and magazine articles are written under commercial pressures; for example they must help to sell the newspaper by being deliberately provocative, or by reflecting the dominant views of its readers.

Question:

According to this passage, what do social scientists use written sources to do?

Options:

- A) Formulating questionnaires and interview questions.
- B) Advising them on how to collect qualitative evidence.
- C) Adding information to other data they have collected.
- D) Change their understanding of numbers.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #115)

5. John Robertson

Original:

When he was awarded an Honorary Degree by the University of Newcastle, even John Robertson himself must surely have looked back in wonder at his astonishing rise to success. The year was 1910, and those assembled were to hear not only of his generosity to the University, which enabled it to contribute to the pioneering research into tropical diseases being carried out at that time, but also of his humanitarian work in southern Africa, where he was ahead of his time in improving the working conditions of local mine workers. To those who knew John in his youth, it will have come as no surprise to hear of his success. He was now enjoying the rewards of the fierce determination, desire to succeed and extraordinary ability to acquire knowledge, which they had noticed in the young man.

Question:

What does the reader of this text learn about John Robertson?

Options:

- A) He was born in Africa.
- B) His abilities were evident at a young age.
- C) He studied medicine.
- D) He completed his degree in 1910.

Answer:

B

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #114)

6. Lighthouse (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：欧洲国家有一航空公司收购一个灯塔改造成旅馆，很多国际旅客想体验，旅游人数增加。选项：航空公司拥有这个小旅馆。（答案）
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #106)

7. Euripides (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：介绍古希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯 Euripides 问该作家的作品有什么特点？不再关注英雄式的主题，更加注重平民的普通生活
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #97)



D. Listening

Summarize Spoken Text

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

1. Singing Group (Incomplete)

Points: About singing group of the old and mental health. In the other place in Europe, an experiment of 200 persons was conducted, 84% women, men, and professionals lead the singing group weekly. Singing improves mental health. Key words: randomized, rigorously.
(APEUni Website / App SST #421)

2. Success Formula (Incomplete)

Points: About the formula to success. Sense of commitment is required. You should try hard, anticipate in seminars, tutorials, lectures, and complete assignments and essays.
(APEUni Website / App SST #374)

3. Driver License (Incomplete)

Points: About getting a taxi driver license. And at the end it compares the drivers' brains. Their posterior hippocampus area of their brains are larger than those of non-taxi drivers. They have a good spacial navigation. Key words: concept of a ... city, London, fifty years ago,
(APEUni Website / App SST #373)

4. Children's Online Safety (Audio Available)

Original:

When Tim Berners-Lee invented the world wide web, he surely didn't anticipate that children would end up becoming some of its main users. Most start using the internet at the average age of three — and as recent research shows, children now spend more time playing and socializing online than watching television programs. Given this change in habits, it is not surprising that a recent House of Lords report has raised online safety and behavior as an important issue. The report said that for children, learning to survive in a world dominated by the internet should be as important as reading and writing. The House of Lords Communications Committee also warned that children should not be leaving school without 'a well-rounded understanding of the digital world'. It also suggested that the government should think about implementing new legal requirements and a code of conduct companies would have to adhere to, which would help to bring the internet up to 'child-friendly standards'. Of course, trying to rectify this lack of child-centered design is not an easy task, but one that requires the cooperation and goodwill of many sectors. It will need to involve consultation with technology, education, legal and policy experts. And it would also be a good idea to make children and young people part of the process.

(APEUni Website / App SST #371)

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

5. Cigarette Packaging (Incomplete)

Points: Two ladies talking bout cigarette packaging – supposed to be plain. Tobacco industries defend themselves: it's not an ad. But in 1950s cigarette boxes are small and plain. Advertisements came from social aspects of it. Nowadays: bigger and iconic. Key words: New Zealand, Australia, focal, brands,

advertising method.

(APEUni Website / App SST #370)

6. Online lectures (Incomplete)

Points: About online lecture, distant learning and remote learning. In past years record lectures in tapes had very little impact in learning. In 2002, MIT started a program to put their lectures on websites, so people could download lectures and transcripts. But developing countries students did not have options.

(APEUni Website / App SST #369)

7. Nutritional Guidelines (Audio Available)

Original:

Interviewer: What nutritional guidelines should we be following? Interviewee: Well, probably the best source of nutritional guidelines are those that are issued by the American Cancer Society or the National Cancer Institute. And the American Cancer Society, for example, offers four really basic, simple nutrition guidelines. The first guideline, which in my mind is the most important, is to choose most of the foods that you eat from plant sources, and we can talk in more detail about that in a moment. The second guideline is to limit your intake of high fat foods, particularly from animal sources. The third guideline is to be physically active and achieve a normal, healthy body weight. And the final guideline is to limit consumption of alcoholic beverages if you choose to drink at all.

Interviewer: So Susan, one of the things we always hear about ...from the American Cancer Society is this five-a-day recommendation. Maybe if you could explain to our listening audience what that actually means. Interviewee: The five-a-day recommendation is a very simple way of communicating the message to increase consumption of these plant foods. And what five-a-day means is five servings per day of fruits and vegetables in total. And some people misunderstand this guideline, and they may think it's okay if I have five glasses of fruit juice a day, and I've met my five-a-day guideline. The goal is really to choose both fruits and vegetables as part of the five-a-day guideline, to vary the fruits and vegetables that you eat on a daily basis, and that alone is a very major step forward in terms of reducing your risk for cancer

(APEUni Website / App SST #367)

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

8. Frogs (Audio Available)

Original:

Frogs are a diverse and largely carnivorous group of short-bodied, tailless amphibians composing the order Anura. The oldest fossil proto frog appeared in the early Triassic of Madagascar, but molecular clock dating suggests their origins may extend further back to the Permian, 265 million years ago. Frogs are widely distributed, ranging from the tropics to subarctic regions, but the greatest concentration of species diversity is found in tropical rain forests. There are approximately 4,800 recorded species, accounting for over 85% of extant amphibian species. They are also one of the five most diverse vertebrate orders. Besides living in fresh water and on dry land, the adults of some species are adapted for living underground or in trees. Adult frogs generally have a carnivorous diet consisting of small invertebrates, but omnivorous species exist and a few feed on fruit. Frogs are extremely efficient at converting what they eat into body mass. They are an important food source for predators and part of the food web dynamics of many of the world's ecosystems. The skin is semipermeable, making them susceptible to dehydration, so they either live in moist places or have special adaptations to deal with dry habitats. Frogs produce a wide range of vocalizations, particularly

in they are breeding season, and exhibit many different kinds of complex behaviors to attract mates, to fend off predators and to generally survive. Frog populations have declined significantly since the 1950s. More than one-third of species are considered to be threatened with extinction and over one hundred and twenty are believed to have become extinct since the 1980s. The number of malformations among frogs is on the rise and an emerging fungal disease, chytridiomycosis, has spread around the world. Conservation biologists are working to understand the causes of these problems and to resolve them. Frogs are valued as food by humans and also have many cultural roles in literature, symbolism and religion.

(APEUni Website / App SST #365)

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

9. Inequality in Children (Incomplete)

Points: A professor's sociology find out the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they are born. The life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a very compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.

(APEUni Website / App SST #330)

10. Travels of Mandeville (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The travels of Sir John Mandeville first saw the light of day in the mid 13th century and states in the introduction that it's intended as a guidebook for pilgrims venturing to the Holy Land. Unfortunately most of the guidebook information is wildly out-of-date. The travels of John Mandeville, despite posing as a guidebook, is actually just a sort of combination of many eleventh and twelfth century sources. Mandeville ripped pieces from one source bits from another and put them together in a big melting pot and one continuous narrative. A storyteller at heart, Mandeville quickly leaves the guidebook behind and starts spinning tales. Now based on events described within the travels of John Mandeville we can say fairly definitively that it was written after 1360 which would seem to jive with the 1366 date that Mandeville gifts for when he finished his narrative. Now while there is no original manuscript known to survive we do have a very early copy from 1371. It was written in French although it's heavily peppered with Anglicanism, suggesting that the book was written in English initially and later translated to French. The 15th century copy of the work says it was originally written in Latin, translated into French and then translated into English that it might reach men of all parts of the world but this seems to be a much later edition. The work was quickly translated into all the dialects and languages of Europe, French, Spanish, Dutch, German, Bohemia and even Gaelic. We have three early English manuscripts although they're all post 14 hundred but to give something of an indication of how popular Mandeville's work was. We do have over 300 surviving manuscripts versions of the travels of John Mandeville, as opposed to only 77 of Marco Polo. Now all of this is in an aged Pre Guttenberg so that should give you some sort of indiction of just exactly how much these works spread.

(APEUni Website / App SST #303)

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

11. Internet and Journalism (Incomplete)

Points: About the popularity of the Internet. Journalism faces challenges because the internet democratize people. It has a great impact on journalism about its production and consumption. It took

steps for people to enthusiastically feel the change in journalism. The internet not only speeds up news spreading, but also helps people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be of a new type of journalism. Key words: collaborative process.

(APEUni Website / App SST #292)

12. Absolutism (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

With the concept of moral objectivism, what we're looking at is the idea that there can be some universal moral principles: some rules, some ideas and guidelines that are valid for all people in all social environments and all situations. The idea that we can essentially have some signposts or a road map to guide behavior is going to be consistent across all individuals. Now if we take a look at this in another perspective, we can come up with a view of moral absolutism. In the area of moral absolutism, basically, what we have is illustrated on the right-hand side of this slide, is a very firm and unyielding boundary between what is right and what is wrong. And so, within moral absolutism, basically what you have are these non-overridable principles. They must be followed. They must never be violated and there were no exceptions. It is always right. It is always wrong. And nothing is subject to interpretation, and nothing is dependent upon the situation.

(APEUni Website / App SST #115)

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

13. Clone (Incomplete)

Points: The word 'clone' originated (or derived) from a Greek word, which means a branch of a tree. Just like grafting, you attach the branch on to the root of another tree and the mother tree provides nutrients to it. Grafting uses the method (process) of clone, and can copy a lot of new trees.

(APEUni Website / App SST #287)

14. Alternative Energy (Incomplete)

Points: Traditional energies are mentioned, such as oil and fuel. There is fear of energy depletion because the natural resources we consume are unsustainable, so we have to develop renewable and consumable energies, such as wind power, biological energy, and hydropower. Among them, solar energy should be given high priority to because it's not only reusable and renewable but also can be easily acquired on land. However, these types of energy are hard to store, so new technologies are still required.

(APEUni Website / App SST #285)

15. Hook Sentence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

An essay is a chance to identify your read and learned. As a writer, you first need to collect many materials, then write an essay in four or five paragraphs, structures and quotes. If someone is searching for a book or article to read, he or she will decide from the very beginning whether this work is worth attention. If you want to wow your teacher, polish the introduction, especially the first couple of sentences. Add an essay hook—something interesting, funny, shocking, or intriguing to win the reader's attention. Build an emotional connection with your reader right from the start. A hook in the essay is a catchy sentence or paragraph in the impressive introduction which serves as an attention element and an important part. An excellent hook sentence is engaging and interesting; it is a perfect method to start an argumentative or persuasive essay. The hook for your essay often appears in the first sentence. The opening paragraph includes a thesis sentence. Some popular hook choices can

include using an interesting quote, a little-known fact, famous last words, or a statistic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #284)

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

16. Credit Card (Incomplete)

Points: About a study by a banker on using a credit card, talking about messages and how it is crucial. There are two groups of inactive credit card users. One group receives messages saying they will be offered benefits if they continue to use the credit cards. The other group receives messages saying they will be applied a penalty if they don't use the credit cards any more. The conclusion is that customers are more motivated by a potential loss than by a potential benefit. Key words: being beneficial.

(APEUni Website / App SST #280)

17. Definition of Literature (Incomplete)

Points: How to define theory literature is the most fascinating thing. There are a lot of questions: what causes literature, what affects literature, what is an author, and what is the reader? 'introduced topic' is mentioned. Then the speaker explains ... ideas... Theory literature has something in common with other literatures, but there are still logical differences. The literature is caused by language, by human psyche, by historic and economic forces in some sense. 'the theory of literature, fiction and definitions of literature' is also mentioned. Keywords: reputation, obligation, psychological harmony, disharmony.

(APEUni Website / App SST #279)

18. Chimpanzees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are from an organization called Nonhuman Rights Project, and we fight for legal rights of non-human animals. Drawing a line in order to enslave an autonomous and self-determining being is a violation of equality. We then searched through 80 jurisdictions. We chose the state of New York. Then we decided upon who our plaintiffs are going to be. We decided upon chimpanzees. We know the extraordinary cognitive capabilities that they have, and they also resemble the kind that human beings have. And so we chose chimpanzees, and we began to then canvass the world to find the experts in chimpanzee cognition. So now we needed to find our chimpanzee. Our chimpanzee, first we found two of them in the state of New York. Both of them would die before we could even get our suits filed. Then we found Tommy. Tommy is a chimpanzee. Tommy was a chimpanzee. We found him in that cage. We found him in a small room that was filled with cages in a larger warehouse structure on a used trailer lot in central New York. And so on the last week of December 2013, the Nonhuman Rights Project filed three suits all across the state of New York using the same common law argument. The court didn't approve our appeal because they think chimpanzees are not humans even though they have cognitive skills. We proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities, and they were not hearing us. We wanted the chimpanzees out, and we wanted them brought to Save the Chimps, a tremendous chimpanzee sanctuary in South Florida which involves an artificial lake with 12 or 13 islands -- there are two or three acres where two dozen chimpanzees live on each of them. And these chimpanzees would then live the life of a chimpanzee, with other chimpanzees in an environment that was as close to Africa as possible.

(APEUni Website / App SST #274)

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

19. Needs (Incomplete)

Points: In English language, the term 'need' has different meanings. When you say, 'I need a vacation', it is an expression of a strong desire but not a basic need. When you say, 'the plant needs water,' it is an objective statement because it is essential, as much as sunlight to plants. Meanwhile, there is a psychological use of 'need' when someone lacks something. People's needs advance revolutions of social structures. 'Natural need' is also mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #273)

20. Stress (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are two kinds of stress. The first one is little stress, which happens in special circumstances such as exams or other competitions, and can be considered as a motivation to improve performances. You always think about stress as a really bad thing, but it's not. Look on the bright side, and some stress is good for you. Stress can be something that makes you better, but it is a question of how much, how long and how you interpret or perceive it. The other one is what we usually talk about, caused by poor time management. Good time management is essential if you are to handle a heavy workload without excessive stress. Time management helps you to reduce long-term stress by giving you direction when you have too much work to do. It puts you in control of where you are going and helps you to increase your productivity. By being efficient in your use of time, you should enjoy your current work more, and should find that you able to maximise the time outside work to relax and enjoy life. Poor time management is a major cause of stress. I'm sure we have all had the feeling that there is too much to do and not enough time. We can start to feel panicky and anxious and lose focus. It's important to note that you can have this feeling even if there's hardly anything to do at all. Hence, to release such stress, people could use a calendar to schedule and find a balance between play and work.

(APEUni Website / App SST #272)

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

21. Patients' Recovery (Incomplete)

Points: About patients' recovery speed. A long time ago, people began to study therapeutic environments. They found that fresh air and sunlight had positive impacts on patients' recovery, and so does architecture. Views of the hospital's backyards could help patients rest well and sleep well, and could also help release their stress and pain easily. 90% of nurses in hospitals agreed that the designed hospital environment links to patients' recovery. Key words: hospital design, pleasant setting, environment, family and friends visits

(APEUni Website / App SST #269)

22. Nuts (Incomplete)

Points: Nuts are good and bad for health. Good, because nuts have vitamins, minerals and proteins. Bad, because nuts are high in energy and calories. The energy density of a handful of nuts is equal to two chocolate bars. Ten to twelve nuts at a time is good. Too many (handful and handful), bad. Key words: healthy food, healthy fat, measuring energy in food, micro joules, carbohydrates

(APEUni Website / App SST #266)

23. Newspaper Industry (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Because of the economic model, the newspaper industry has been shrinking drastically from the last

50 years of the 20th century in some states of America. Also as the economic model changed, newspapers increased the cash flow. However, there are still some newspaper industries losing money because of a decrease in advertising and buyers. They can't find buyers. Only a few newspapers have positive cash flow. Over 100 newspapers with cash flow in red had no money to publish the newspaper everyday. Some of them published three days per week. Small-sized newspapers only published once a week and had to go online. Some newspapers even disappeared. The staff working in newspaper industry decreased by 30–60% or more.

(APEUni Website / App SST #264)

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

24. Management (Incomplete)

Points: Managers should read more to gain a broad range of perspectives and go back to university to improve themselves. Reading enables managers to apply their skills in different circumstances. Some managers need all kinds of perspectives. The best manager is not only to know their organization better, but also to be a professor of management. Experience is not necessary, but management knowledge is important. Keyword: skills.

(APEUni Website / App SST #263)

25. Children's Lost Life (Audio Available)

Original:

About the similarities of children's past and present. Children lost their childhood in the 19th century in different situations. There was much children employment, which brought lots of risks to working children in society, such as sexual harassments and criminal events. They also suffered exploitation and high demand for the workload. Besides, children may be threatened on the street for destroying objects. Finally, society has changed, and commercials features and gender bias exposed children's personal lives to these negative factors. Because children always change a lot, manufacturing has developed some products specially for children, including pink products. Advertisement is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #261)

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

26. Automatic Driving (Incomplete)

Points: To make our road safer, we should make a full use of technology of automation, which is a more fuel efficient technology used on vehicles. Level three is conditional automation, which means drivers must be ready to intervene in some specific circumstances. Level four is of complete control by the vehicle even in specific circumstances, which means humans can be removed from driving and the lecturer suspects. The speaker thinks that level three would be more acceptable based on the above concerns.

(APEUni Website / App SST #190)

27. Artificial Intelligence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavours — the attempt to understand the most complex object in the universe, the brain. Scientists are accumulating vast amounts of data about structure and function in a huge array of brains, from the tiniest to our own. Tens of thousands of researchers are devoting massive amounts of time and energy to thinking about what brains do, and astonishing new technology, including computers and artificial intelligence, is enabling us to both

describe and manipulate that activity. Humans can tell computers what to do and how to do, by giving the meaning of the certain words. Computers can operate as programmed, and develop systems and symbols. Computers work by analyzing messages into bytes, and this function is similar to human brains. Both human brains and computers are symbol processors, so computers have potential to bring artificial intelligence.

(APEUni Website / App SST #235)

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

28. Survey on Happiness (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So happiness economics can help us get to these questions, and I'll try to give you some examples of this. Now, even though there's a lot of skepticism, originally about using this survey – surveys what people say make them happy. The number of reason that we are getting increasingly confident in doing so. One is that their consistent pattern – remarkable consistent pattern, determines well-being across large samples of people, across countries, across the world, and over time. Some of the basic things that make people happy, and I will show you some of these income health, marital status, employment status. Some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across countries across world. So that gives us some sense that these surveys are picking up consistent patterns. And when we know what consistent patterns are, we can look how other things that very much more, affect people's well-being. The environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things that very much more.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about happiness economics. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that their consistent pattern determines well-being across large samples of people. Also, she mentions that some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across the world. Lastly, the speaker believes that the environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things affect people's well-being. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #232)

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

29. HTML (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Well, the 90s came around and finally it clicked that normal people could get online, which hadn't really clicked before. And the little trick that finally put it together was Tim Berners Lee HTML, so thank you to the UK for providing the fellow who finally put the missing link in place. And then what happened in the 90s was this extraordinary outpouring of creativity and constructiveness from millions and millions of people. There were millions of people making Web pages, creating content online, creating social experiments, creating lessons—all sorts of things. And the first decade of the web took place without much of a profit motive, without any particular charismatic figures driving it, without fear, without a desire for an afterlife or any other religious gambits, without advertising, without any of the traditional motivational schemes. It simply happened because people enjoyed it and it was a good idea.

(APEUni Website / App SST #220)

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

30. Housing Price in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Well, it's like, why is Australian housing is so expensive? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15 years more or less of an uninterrupted economic growth during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. That meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, rising immigration in falling average household size has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So you have had a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. No net increase in the supply of housing enhance all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about why Australian housing is so expensive. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that an uninterrupted economic growth is a main reason. Also, he mentions that the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. Lastly, the speaker believes that rising immigration in falling average household leads to a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #219)

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

31. Decline of Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So various conclusions. Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well-documented. They are real and supported by good, strong scientific evidence, which is the only of these counts. The drivers of decline on many varied depending on species. The effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet. But it could be. On the positive side, we are aware of the problem. Awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. Before fixing is missing, you can recognize the problem. At least it's been done.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about bees in decline. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these declines are well-documented, supported by good, strong scientific evidence. Also, he mentions that the effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. Lastly, the speaker believes that awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #217)

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

32. Brand Image (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

It turns out consumers are incredibly smart. They combine a lifetime of experience with that brand, combined with whatever its designed appeal is, how it makes them feel, performance and price. And they do all that in a few seconds. So brands are essential to our business to allow us to deliver the increased consumer value associated with our products. We're not into the generic business of toilet paper. We're into probably about the softest product you're going to want to buy. We're not into a

generic soap. We're into the best, you know, stain removing laundry detergent you're going to buy. But we're going to want you to remember that as the tide brand. Now, that means there's a second moment of truth. If they do select you and they pay 50% more than they would have paid for Walmart's brand, when they get home, it'd better perform when it's used. And here's where the science starts, folks. There's an amazing number of fundamental engineering contradictions, right? Airplanes deal with, you know, weight and strength. I want something that's light but strong. That's an engineering contradiction. Once I deal with our things, got to be strong but soft. They have to be strong even when they're wet. Bright but not tear, liquids, mixtures, not common things, but they need... they can't separate. You don't want to shake before use, before you pour down in your washing machine.

(APEUni Website / App SST #211)

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

33. Wildlife as Food (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

In my view, it's impossible not to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that I do in Africa. In most Eastern West Africa, I look at the role. All the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food, and also the source of income. And we talk about our wildlife, if we talking about fish, we are talking about what is probably the single most important source of protein for human that across the globe. And, so, billions of, or more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein, and most of these people living in poverty. So the management of fish resource of wildlife in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, wildlife tourism is the multiple billion dollars' industry, and in many places, such as Africa, South America, it can be the No.1 source of income. It can be the No.1 source of foreign income for economies.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about wildlife as food. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in most of Africa, all the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food. Also, he mentions that more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein. Lastly, the speaker believes that wildlife tourism is the multiple billion dollars' industry. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #179)

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

34. Industrial Revolution (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was that it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry but also in mining that eliminated blocks to assembly line production. Then everybody was crowded into factories and the new brave world opened up. In fact, one of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic historian at Harvard who's still alive called David Landes. It's a good book called The Unbound Prometheus, which was basically that. Some of the inventions that I briefly describe in your reading, the spinning Jenny, etc, refer to that. Well, and that kind of analysis led one to concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began, and to view industrialization as beginning a situation of winners and losers by not going as fast. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply

large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Industrial Revolution. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry. Also, he mentions that that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years. Lastly, the speaker believes that the rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #175)

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

35. Internet (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Internet was invented by people who were good at programming, and people keep optimizing it for different purposes. So Internet has been growing organically. Internet can achieve many things but has advantages and disadvantages. The email system was designed by graduate students and researchers who know and trust each other. Using email needs trust between the senders and the receivers as the authentication process was not originally built in this system. Email authentication is a technical solution to proving that an email is not forged. In other words, it provides a way to verify that an email comes from who it claims to be from. Email authentication is most often used to block harmful or fraudulent uses of email such as phishing and spam. In practice, we use the term "email authentication" to refer to technical standards that make this verification possible. Initially, the email system didn't consider security because there was no suspicion between them at that time, and there was no authentication process built into this system.

(APEUni Website / App SST #174)

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

36. Architecture Design (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Design of buildings is important according to architectural textbooks. At its roots, architecture exists to create the physical environment in which people live, but architecture is more than just the built environment, it's also a part of our culture. It stands as a representation of how we see ourselves, as well as how we see the world. There are poorly designed buildings, but also some great building works. In the Victoria Era, architects designed buildings based on bricks and other materials. The design of flaws was based on lighting as it would not only affect appearance but also health conditions. The materials that buildings are made of also matter. For example, the design of ground floors must ensure that the building is able to withstand the weight of the higher levels. In the 20th century, many old buildings with design flaws were demolished or modified through a natural selection process, which means they are an altered state rather than an original state. This is an application of Darwin's theory of natural selection to modification of old buildings, which means buildings should adapt to the new

world to survive, or be pulled down. So, it's argued to be unfair to criticize the demolition, although some people believe that whether to be remained should be decided based on their nature and functions. As the world became more and more connected, the styles evolved, but even in modern construction, there is still an importance in honoring the cultural nuances in the built environment. (APEUni Website / App SST #172)

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

37. IT Development (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The history of software is of course very very new. And the whole IT industry is really only 67 years old which is extraordinary and to be so close to the birth of a major new technology, a major new discipline is quite remarkable given where we got to in those 67 years. And the progression has been not so much a progression as a stampede because Moore's Law, the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing and storage and communications has made it feasible for information technology to move into all sorts of areas of life that were never originally envisaged. What has happened is that there has been as I said a stampede for people to pick the low-hanging fruit. And that is what's guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades and continues to do so with a number of consequences that we will explore.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the development of IT industry. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is really only 67 years old. Also, he mentions the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing. Lastly, the speaker believes that that is what has guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #171)

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

38. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville (Audio Available)

Original:

But if you were to go to a library at the end Of the 1300s, or through the 1400s, you would probably find a book that was then, way more popular than those titles we still read, a book that purported to be a description of the world, a guide the traveling and distant lands of BC area and Almanac of everything that was just off the horizon. I am not talking about Marco Polo. No, I'm talking about something far, far weirder and far, far less tethered to reality, a volume of medieval fantasy masquerading as a field guide called The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, supposedly the titular night set out from England in the 1330s and embarked on a journey that would take him to the Middle East, Africa and Asia, though as it will become apparent, not a Middle East, not in Africa and not an Asia that we would recognize here in reality. No Mandeville spoke is not really about actually real foreign lands. It's about what European's thought that was just outside the bounds of their civilizations. It's about what's beyond that mountain range that marks the borders of the lands you know. It's about what medieval people thought the foreign looks like. And all of it is mysterious, alluring, and intimidating unknown.

(APEUni Website / App SST #167)

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

39. Traveling & Transport in Paris (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are a number of possible purposes for a social network. You now have a good understanding of how to analyze the basic characteristics of your social network or that of another individual. Network is a social relationship which helps transfer information such as travelling from one place to another. It also helps people get to different destinations more quickly if they need to travel in a long distance or two destinations. It is suitable for old cities with high-density population like Paris. There are thousands of trips and too many travelers everyday in Paris. The transportation network in Paris provides thousands of public services and links them together. A good network can help people with long-distance or multi-destination trips. In cities with high-density population such as Paris, people would better carefully plan their journeys by looking at the routes of the network in advance, to reduce the density of commuters at the same time.

(APEUni Website / App SST #159)

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

40. Human Rights (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The Human Rights Act can be seen as far-reaching, some would argue controversial in the UK's history of rights. At the same time, it can be described as a somewhat cautious document that provides the starting point for a wider application of law to rights. In many ways, the freedom protections contained in the Human Rights Act were not new to people in the UK. The Act puts into UK law most of the clauses of the European Convention on Human Rights. The convention itself was devised following the end of the Second World War by the Council of Europe. UK law has played a significant role in the drafting of the Convention and the UK was among the first governments to ratify the convention in 1951. Rights are sometimes described as being of a positive or a negative nature. That's to say some can be expressed as a right to and others as freedom from. The 1998 act puts into place 15 specific rights and freedoms which include rights to liberty and security, a free trial, free expression, free elections and the right to marry and found a family. There are also freedoms from torture, from slavery or forced labor and from discrimination on grounds such as race, sex, religion, political opinion or social origin. The Human Rights Act has been described as the start of a process. The act itself does not expand on the provisions made by the European Convention which some would consider is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights.

Answer:

The Human Rights Act in the UK is far-reaching, controversial, and somehow a cautious document. UK signed the European Convention to protect human rights in 1951. Afterwards, the Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. Lastly, the speaker believes the European Convention is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #119)

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

41. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. We hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. But the starting point for understanding globalization

is that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. That's why it's helpful to think of globalization as 'the integration of economic activities across borders'. But why does globalization matter? I would argue globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. For example, one of the reasons why the financial crash of 2007/2008 was so serious was because the financial and banking systems of countries around the world have become so closely interconnected with the globalization of markets.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about globalization. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. Also, he mentions that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. Lastly, the speaker believes that it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #149)

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

42. Good Ideas (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

To be a successful entrepreneur, you should have good ideas, but the definition of a good idea varies depending on whom you ask. A great idea should have several features. Firstly, the great idea should be various and novel. Secondly, the great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought about it. Thirdly, it is essential for great ideas to be transformative and productive. All ideas are essentially a combination of other smaller ideas, but this doesn't mean they can't be unique. Merely copying doesn't make anything idiosyncratic, it's the individuality that one puts in which makes a concept stand out. Constant innovation leaves no room for stagnation and thus, adds on to the basic idea, effectively making it unique. Unique ideas are inspired by basic things, they are simply extensions of pre-existing notions. And, an idea or a concept is unique only when it transcends its predecessor and serves its purpose in a better and more precise way.

(APEUni Website / App SST #144)

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

43. Recycling Water (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Why do we need to recycle water? Because we don't generate much new water. Chemically the process of generating water, which is basically taking hydrogen and oxygen and burning them to produce water, is not a process that happens a lot anymore. So in terms of our total volume of water in the world, yes it is changing, but it's not changing significantly relative to the rate at which we are using or demand fresh new water. Now there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling, and we are later in the interview going to get to industrial use and the reclamation of sewerage. What about in the home at the moment; what sort of technology is being utilized in the home when we talk about water recycling? Well very little on average. Typically in a modern home, we turn on the tap, we take a glass of water, we probably in turning on that tap flush ten glasses of water down the sink. We take a shower, we use fresh water, we do a whole range of things, and there is nominally very little recycling of that. It goes down the drain and it goes off to a wastewater treatment plant. There is actually very, very little recycling at a local level. People don't actually say well I'm now going to take the water I just used, put it through a sophisticated process and reuse it and have a

closed loop. It's not a closed loop in the home.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about water recycling. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that chemically the process of generating water is not a process that happens a lot anymore. Also, he mentions that there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling. Lastly, the speaker believes that there is nominally very little recycling of water used at home. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #136)

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

44. Dropping from School (Audio Available)

Original:

Low achievers are more likely to drop out of school. Some boys leave school early. And the main reason is push and pull factors. The main reason of pull is that economy and market provide many job opportunities for boys with mainly two destinations, shipping and traineeship. So dropping from school is not absolutely bad for boys. But girls don't have the same opportunities. Girls are less likely to leave school because fewer jobs are available for them. The transmission is hard. So, for girls dropping from school is completely bad, and if they do so, they can either get part-time jobs or just stay unemployed.

(APEUni Website / App SST #135)

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

45. Language Levels (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Well a historical linguist compares languages at several levels. You start out looking for basic vocabulary. All languages of the world, natural languages at least, have words for eye and head and nose and ear and for sky and earth and for water, sand and for sibling, mother and father. They may not have words for uncle and aunt. It becomes much vaguer because in one culture an aunt is different when it comes from your father's side than from your mother's side. You don't include snow. Most people know what snow is but in the tropics you don't have it. So you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. You take the hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those which you call the basic vocabulary. So you take basic vocabularies and languages that you think are related. You look for words that sound the same ...

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about basic vocabulary. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. Also, he mentions there are one hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those that you call the basic vocabulary. Lastly, the speaker believes you take related basic vocabularies and languages. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #134)

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

46. Separation of Power (Incomplete)

Points: About the separation of power of the United States. In the three systems, the first one is

legislation, the second, the execution, and the third, judicial power. Legislative power means to make laws, and executive power is to carry out laws by officers led by presidents, while judicial power is to interpret laws. Nowadays, they clarify what they should do, but in the past, there was a blurry line between any two of them. Key words: constitution
(APEUni Website / App SST #130)

47. Mars and The Earth (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are going to look at an very interesting and important place today. It is called the Mars which is not far away from the earth. Mars is an interesting neighboring planet to Earth with a similar geological surface and landscape, such as the desert, covered with rocks. Although there has not been evidence for the existence of water yet, the trace of heavy gases has existed on Mars for billions of years. Traces of a great amount of water in icy form just like mountains have been found. There is not much atmosphere, but rare gasses are still found. It is possibly because heavy gasses do not evaporate within a low gravity. The low gravity on Mars indicates that there may be a thin layer of the atmosphere on Mars. Therefore, Mars might be the most ideal destination other than Earth.
(APEUni Website / App SST #127)

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

48. Food Production (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

It is projected that people are going to suffer from a serious food crisis for the next 30 years until 2030. Unless immediate action is taken, it is increasingly clear that there is an impending global food emergency that could have long-term impacts on hundreds of millions of children and adults. We must double the yield of our production by increasing 100% to feed a growing global population and to cater for the future demand of food. This is an urgent matter and is quite frightening. About 50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty this year. People should elevate food production now. Scientists have predicted an increase in food production of 30% to 50% for developing countries in the next three years. There will be an increase of the cost of the production. There is also an opportunity for developing countries to improve food systems alongside reducing poverty and increasing global resilience to shocks.
(APEUni Website / App SST #126)

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

49. Identity Theory (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

And then in the 1950s, philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. OK? And this had occurred to philosophers before, and so happen, it happened around the same time the first department of neuroscience started forming like MIT in Sandford so for. But basically, there is a couple of philosophers both educated here in Oxford Place (1956) and Smart (1959), and they made the claim that the mind just is the brain. So that is the identity theory and with identity, identity in logic is the strongest relation. When you have identity between A and B, you don't have two things, you have one thing. Alright? So now when you talk about mental events, you are talking about brain events. Maybe when you talk about brain events, you are talking about mental events. So that's the identity theory. The identity theory is very popular and the basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Identity Theory. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. Also, he mentions that when you talk about mental events, you are talking about brain events. Lastly, the speaker believes that the basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #111)

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

50. Roman Building (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of the city of Rome as they look from above today. You can see that again, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way, as I mentioned. It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time, beginning in the eighth century B.C.. Now this is interesting because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. They structure it in a, in a very care, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning. The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise and everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns. They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular. So, when we begin to see the Romans building their ideal Roman city, then turn to that so call castrum or military camp design.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about Rome. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the streets of the city of Rome were not planned all at once. Also, she mentions that the Romans structured it in a methodical way, based on military strategy. Lastly, the speaker believes that they would build camps, always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid square or rectangular. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #110)

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

51. Climate and Crops (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Now we spend a lot of time thinking about how climate will affect crops. But crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. First of all, about one-quarter of the land surface is used for growing crops. Another 10–15 % are used for pasture. So a substantial amount of the land surface is used in crop and agricultural production. And how we used that land affects our climate? If we were, for example, to deforest a substantial area and replace it with the annual crop such as soybean. Then we would alter the characteristics of the land surface, alter the way that water and heat flows from the land surface to the atmosphere and back, and ultimately change the regional climate if that is not enough to change the land surface. So this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. It's difficult because it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist, colleagues. And it's difficult because we have to join our models together.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about climate and crops. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. Also, he mentions this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. Lastly, the speaker believes it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #109)

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

52. Globalization and Detraditionalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So, I think you all know what I mean by globalization, don't you? This is the idea that we all live in a global village. With instant communications, we can share ideas, and consume cultural artifacts from countries all over the world, just by going into the Internet and all dream up, basically. The world is shrinking. In terms of speeds, it is accelerating, but in terms of distance, it's shrinking. What do I mean by detraditionalization? I mean the disappearance or the erosion, for the better word to use, the erosion of traditional values, of conventional ways of doing things, of conventional moralities. More and more young people around the world are rejecting the culture they grow up in, and it's probably a little bit cruel. But some imitating a Hollywood model of society, rather than the one which they inherit from their local tradition background. OK?

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about globalization. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we all live in a global village with instant communications, by which we can share ideas. Also, he mentions that the world is shrinking in terms of distance. Lastly, the speaker believes that detraditionalization means the erosion of traditional values, conventional ways of doing things, and conventional moralities. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #108)

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

53. Earthquake and Fault (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So, faults are breaks in the earth's crust. We can identify them because of the discontinuity in the structure within the earth crust across faults. And earthquakes occur on these faults, so varied processes by which these faults move to a large extent is due to earthquakes. So, we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focused on this fault plane. And the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane and we call that the focus of the earthquake. The rupture propagates out from that point on the rupture plane to cover the entire fault plane. The rupture is in that particular earthquake. We talked about the epicenter of the earthquake a lot. The epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. So, if you wanted to look at map view where the earthquake was located, we would be able to look that into the earth. We would see the focus down some depth in the earth or the epicenter just a point vertically above that focus at the surface of the earth. So, this is the relationship between the faults and the earthquakes.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about faults in the earth crust. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these faults move to a large extent are due to earthquakes. Also, he mentions that the epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. Lastly, the speaker believes that we would see the

focus down some depth in the earth. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #107)

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

54. Talent War (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby-boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about an intense competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries. Also, she mentions that on many levels, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium. Lastly, the speaker believes that we have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #104)

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

55. University Competition (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Today a university like the LSE certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global 25 there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources, and indeed we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one university, and indeed think of the LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a vice-Chancellor.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about university competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that universities are in competition for the best students and staff. Also, he mentions that universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. Lastly, the speaker believes that we are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sectors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #96)

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

56. Black Hole (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

This simulation shows what you might see. If you are orbiting a black hole. The light and position of background stars around the hole are distorted by its gravity and they seem to spin around. On the right the constellation Orion appears to approach the event horizon the boundary from which nothing can escape. Orion stars look like they become separated and get spun around. Once the hole has passed by Orion reappears on the left and looks normal again. Users can also experiment with different scenarios. This is what you might see if you were traveling towards a black hole with rocket engines slowing your descent. Another simulation mimics free fall into a hole. In the middle the light of the entire universe appears to be concentrated in a bright ring.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about black holes. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the light and position of background stars around the hole are distorted by its gravity and they seem to spin around. Also, he mentions once the hole has passed by Orion reappears on the left. Lastly, the speaker believes that In the middle the light of the entire universe appears concentrated. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #93)

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

57. Children Literature (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

And I am the professor of children's literature at Newcastle University and I want to write a very short introduction to children's literature because although here in Britain one of the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children, perhaps the longest and most distinguished in the world. We often take them for granted and we don't pay enough attention to what a remarkable cultural resource they are for adults and kind of cultural work they do for children and the way that they have served writers and illustrators as a cultural space for creativity subversion and opportunities to experiment with new ideas. So what kind of cultural work the children's books do? Well, at the level of individual child, this is one of the places where children learn the vocabularies, get the vicarious experiences, and see the images of the world that help them think about how the world works and where they fit into it, because children's books are first places that children encounter these things they are often very direct, as a source of information about what a particular period thinks including what it thinks a child is, what a child needs to know, what childhood looks like, sometimes when we are looking at children's books from the past, it is very important to notice these kinds of children who aren't there, for instance. So that is one of the things that we have in children's books.

(APEUni Website / App SST #41)

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

58. Global Warming (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change

effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse gases" – primarily carbon dioxide – into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by amounts of mass panic and what to do about it. To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity – with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interest to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions – now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about global climate change effects. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that population growth outpaces agricultural production capacity, with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. Also, she mentions that the three-part crisis scenario seems to be present. Lastly, the speaker believes that eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #40)

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

59. Monster (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

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

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Royal Academy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that they were thrown out of the museum for her child's shouting. Also, she mentions in The Guardian, they set up a campaign, called the Kids in Museums campaign, but it didn't really exist. Lastly, the speaker believes she began touring the country talking about how to make museums family friendly. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #78)

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

60. Market Economy (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism, notions of the fact that we have democracies, have succeeded in tempering the market economy. In the 19th century, 18th century, the Industrial Revolution had a very negative effect on people, particularly working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, heights were reduced. We were looking at the medical record. We can see that actually, living standards, much among large fractions of population, actually went down. But eventually, we pass the legislation about working conditions. And eventually, we circumscribe some of the worst kinds of behavior. We eventually, in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. And so some of the damage was reversed, and that we have made the market economy work in ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the market economy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism have succeeded in tempering the market economy. Also, he mentions that the industrial revolution had a negative effect on people, particularly working classes. Lastly, the speaker believes in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #74)

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

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

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

1. Aquatic and Land Species (Incomplete)

Points: About why aquatic species survive while land animals can't. Key words: reproducing rate, sea, connections, restricted by parks.

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #99)

2. Flat Earth (Incomplete)

Points: A Professor talking about globalization and a book about flat earth. The book talks about 'The earth is flat' due to globalization. But he says that that is not true since there are inherent differences. Question: What is the professor doing? Options: Contrasting two theories of globalization; Supporting his theory of globalization; Giving context to this theory of globalization.

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #98)

3. Complaints (Incomplete)

Points: Two students complain about their classes. A boy asks a girl how about her classes. She says she does not major in science but she also suffer pressures with a lot of reading and essays to do. Options: Two students in science complain about too much school work; A student says she has many options but still has a lot of school work to do.

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #78)

4. Nano-gold (Incomplete)

Points: About nano-gold and micron-gold. Question: What is the difference... Options: If the practical size changes, the matter's property changes.

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #81)

5. Sharks (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：视频题，一个青年（奥克兰的鲨鱼博士）介绍自己为什么要研究鲨鱼和学习相关知识。鲨鱼种类实在是太多了，你看这片水域就有XXX，那片水域有XXX，这些都对生物链有重要的影响。sharks at risk。提到fierce。问题：这人刚开始研究鲨鱼时，觉得鲨鱼如何？选项：amazing； at risk。

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #69)

6. Bank (Audio Available)

Original:

One very important institution in our economy is the bank. Banks manage money for individual people, corporations and the government banks provide a number of important services for you and your family. Most importantly, there a safe place to store your money. They also provide an easy way for you to transfer money from one place to another. When you write a personal check, the check authorizes the bank to give your money to the person or business whose name is on the check. Of course, banks also lend money. Ordinary people take out bank loans for a number of reasons, to pay for college, to buy or remodel a home, to start or expand a business, and so forth. Banks provide these services to individuals. However, their main function is to lend large sums of money, for example, to corporations. When people or corporations borrow money from a bank, they must, of course, pay interest a percentage of the money they borrowed. Banks pay interest on the money they hold and charge interest on the money they lend. For a bank to make a profit, it has to collect more

interest than it pays out. Sometimes banks invest money as well as lend to invest. Money means to put it into a corporation or some other project, for example, building a housing complex or doing medical research in exchange for a share of the profits. Most businesses need loans and investments at some time, and banks are an important source of both. You might wonder what would happen if all the people with money in a bank wanted to take their money out at the same time. I mean, how would the bank be able to give everyone their money if it had lent out or invested most of it? In fact, this can be a serious problem for banks. They count on the fact that most people won't want their money for a long time. Once it's deposited, that leaves the bank free to lend or invest the money. If every person, or even lots of people tried to withdraw their money at the same time, the bank might not be able to honor all of its deposits. This causes some banks to fail or go bankrupt. Bank failures used to be common during times of recession or depression. They were especially common during the great depression of the nineteen thirties. When franklin roosevelt became president in nineteen thirty three, one of the first things he did was closed all the banks, so depositors wouldn't panic and try to take all their money out. Number.

Question:

For what reasons do individuals take out bank loans?

Options:

- A) To build a housing complex
- B) To do medical research
- C) To pay for education
- D) To purchase a home

Answer:

C, D

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #37)

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

Fill in the Blanks

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

1. Mars Touchdown (Audio Available)

Touchdown confirmed. We are safe on Mars. The control room at NASA's Jet Propulsion **laboratory** late in the evening of August 5th, Pacific time, when word arrived that the Curiosity rover had landed safely on Mars. The one-ton rover, which dwarfs all Mars landers that came before it, will now spend a planned two years **exploring** the Martian surface. The mission is expected to cost \$2.5 billion. Curiosity's task is to investigate the inside of Gale Crater, where a giant mound of **sedimentary** deposits may provide evidence of a wetter, possibly habitable Mars billions of years ago. But first it had to survive an elaborate landing **sequence** which appears to have gone smoothly. Curiosity landed on time and on target and soon beamed back grainy photos of its wheels and its shadow. Given the carlike size of the rover and the challenges of landing on Mars, Curiosity's **landing** goes down as one of the greatest parking jobs in history.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #167)

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

2. Cultural Heritage (Audio Available)

All around the world, significant parts of our cultural heritage are **threatened** by pollution, neglect, **carelessness** and greed. In learning the importance of our history, we come to understand the need to protect significant **remains** from the past so that future **generations** can come to understand their heritage.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #166)

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

3. Cavemen (Audio Available)

You might picture Neanderthals as cavemen gnawing on bones around a campfire. Which wouldn't be **inaccurate**. But Neanderthals may have also dined on roasted vegetables and known a bit about medicinal plants too. So says a study in the journal *Naturwissenschaften* (The Science of Nature). Researchers **analyzed** hardened dental plaque from five Neanderthals found in El Sidrón cave, in northern Spain. Yes, 50,000-year-old dental plaque. And they found a lot lurking between the teeth. Like evidence of nuts, grasses and green veggies, **chemical** traces of wood smoke, and tiny, intact starch granules, proof Neanderthals ate their carbs. And in one individual, they detected compounds found in the **medicinal** herbs chamomile and yarrow. The herbs have no nutritional value, and since Neanderthals did have the gene to detect the herbs' bitter taste, the researchers **speculate** that the cave dwellers were munching on them not as food—but to self-medicate. Not too far-fetched, they say, because primates like chimps also use medicinal plants. Luckily for the scientists doing this **detective** work, Neanderthals may have known a thing or two about medicine, but they didn't get regular check-ups at the dentist.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #165)

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

4. Dogs (Audio Available)

Dogs are not just man's best friend. Previous studies have shown that kids with dogs are less likely to develop asthma. Now a new study may show how— if results from mice apply to us. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Society for Microbiology . The study tests what's called the **hygiene** hypothesis. The idea is that extreme cleanliness may actually promote disease later on. Researchers collected dust from homes that had a dog. They fed that house dust to mice. They then infected the mice with a common **childhood** infection called **respiratory** syncytial virus —or RSV.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #164)

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

5. Unstoppable (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: Unstoppable, disables, nauseating.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #159)

6. Transport Chaos (Audio Available)

The New South Wales government has **apologized** for yesterday's transport chaos in and around Sydney Harbor during the visit of the Queen Mary II and the Queen Elizabeth II. Roads were lammed, traffic ground to a halt while tram and **ferry** services were swamped with thousands of additional passengers, with most services delayed for hours. Premier Maurice Humor says that plans were put in place to "deal with the congestion* but the number of visitors well exceeded **expectations** . On the harbor itself there seemed to be as much congestion as there was on the roads, but everyone agreed it was an amazing **spectacle** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #155)

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

7. Reptilian Fossil (Audio Available)

Some interesting facts about the great reptilian fossils recently discovered in Wyoming and Colorado have come to light. The bones **found** represent reptiles of many sizes, from that of a cat up to one sixty feet high. The latter, found at Como, Wyoming, belonged to the crocodile order; but the remains give **evidence** that the animal stood up on its hind legs, like a kangaroo. Another found in Colorado is estimated to have been 100 feet long. A great many remains of the same general class, but belonging to different species, have been collected and sent East. Among them from three to four hundred specimens of the dinosaur, and about a thousand pterodactyls, have been shipped from Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas. The wings of one of the latter were from thirty to forty feet from tip to tip. Seventeen different species of these flying dragons have been found in the chalk of western Kansas. There have also been found six species of toothed birds. Comparatively little has been done toward classifying the late finds, and the task is such an **enormous** one. Great importance is attached to them, however, since nothing of the kind had been found in America until a little over a year ago and great **stress** had been laid by certain geologists on their absence. Another remarkable feature of the discovery was that the fossils which had been reported as not existing in this country had hardly been brought to light in one locality before thousands of tons of them were simultaneously discovered in half a dozen different **places** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #151)

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

8. Paradox (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: emphasized, revolutionized, prosperity/prosperities, paradox.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #149)

9. Economic Signs (Audio Available)

Signs that secure borrowing remains **robust** and firm data on manufacturing and retail **sales** , released on Thursday, painted the picture of an economy that has yet to be cooled by the recent states **spate** of interest rate rises.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #145)

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

10. Undefined Lecture (Incomplete)

Points: Undefined lecture, recognized, plunge, sustainable.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #142)

11. Bees (Audio Available)

Dave Hackenberg, a beekeeper since 1962, can usually tell what killed his bees just by looking at them. If they're lying on the **ground** in front of a hive, it's probably pesticides, he says. If the bees are **deformed** and wingless, it's probably vampire mites. But last fall, Hackenberg saw something he had never seen before. Thousands of his bee colonies simply **disappeared** . He was in Florida at the time, pulling the lids off some of his commercial hives. To his **horror** , they were all empty.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #141)

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

12. Benefits (Audio Available)

Obviously, this is all relevant to your final **assignment** . So we're going to talk about it. So until today, we've gone through face to face interviews as the main sort of part of interviewing the window. Today we're going to have a look at going to use an email and why they work, why they don't necessarily work, and what are the **challenges** and some of the things that we need to be understanding, you know when we are completing such interpreters. So let's start with the foreign one. Obviously, there are a few **benefits** to them, and they are listed there up on that slide. It's obviously less stressful for those of you who might be a little bit **anxious** about interviewing.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #139)

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

13. Pharmaceutical Industry (Audio Available)

It is about a hundred years since that great Canadian-born physician Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, **complained** about the increasing influence of the pharmaceutical industry on the medical **profession** . He would be turning in his grave at the way the industry now dominates doctors' **prescribing** habits. It does this not only by direct and indirect pressure on the doctors themselves, but also by **encouraging** the public to ask for scripts.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #135)

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

14. Almonds (Audio Available)

And one particular crop, almond in the US and now in Australia, is **transforming** the world of beekeeping and of bees. What has happened is that something serendipitous came along that people found out, that doctors found out that almonds are good for you, a **confection** but it's good for you. The Almond Board got a very aggressive promotion going on for almonds. They actually, I just heard recently, send out sales reps to **cardiologists** at hospitals to promote the heart benefits of almonds. In a very good promotion of almonds, and it's **legitimate** promotion because they are a healthy food. (APEUni Website / App FIBL #134)

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

15. Share Prices (Audio Available)

Well, the simple explanation might be that yesterday's **sudden** drop in share prices pretty much across the board has created what market analysts like to call a buying opportunity. It tends to bring out investors to pick through the ruins, looking for **bargains**. Decision by investors that sellers got a little carried away with things so the buyers have **lifted** all the major indexes today. The Dow, the NASDAQ, the S&P 500 were all up around half a percent in early trading today, and that wasn't a big surprise. The sell-off continued somewhat **overseas** European markets remain fairly weak, along with many of the Asian markets. But you'll remember that all this started with a big **plunge** of around 9 percent on the stock market in Shanghai. Well, Chinese rebounded by around 4 percent. (APEUni Website / App FIBL #133)

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

16. Tesla (Incomplete)

Points: Tesla showed that you could make a luxury {{1}} car for a profit. That got the attention of other luxury carmakers – also, government {{2}} from California and other states that promote electric vehicles. Automakers used to respond to these ((3)). They'd build what's called a compliance car. Chelsa Sexton, an industry consultant and electric vehicle advocate, explains. It is expensive. It's low volume. It's hard to get. It's somehow engineered to be a little bit {{4}} in some way, very low range. (APEUni Website / App FIBL #131)

17. Arts and Humanities (Audio Available)

My current research at the moment is really quite broad. I work at the interface between the Arts and Humanities, particularly **archeology**, but trying to find questions which are difficult to answer unless you start integrating computing and **visualization**. So really I work in this boundary between trying to understand cultural questions about the past, but those sorts of questions that you can't address unless you start reconstructing, start modeling and visualizing past **landscapes** objects and movement of people.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #130)

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

18. New Epidemic (Audio Available)

You've heard about SARS, AIDS and bird flu. Now **researchers** from Australia claim we're about to be hit by a new epidemic: Motivational Deficiency Disorder. According to the British Medical Journal, one in **five** people are said to suffer from Motivational Deficiency Disorder, or Moded, and most don't even know they have it. **Symptoms** include being unable to get out of bed in the morning, being trapped on the couch.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #129)

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

19. Electrical Field (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: electrical, field, force, equation, commonly

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #6)

20. Cars in America (Audio Available)

There are some 250 million cars in America, 250 million cars in the country with just over 300 million people. And most of those vehicles, of course, are gas **powered**. This poses a huge challenge given the limited supplies of oil and the growing **urgency** of the global warming crisis. But there is good news, according to our guests today. And that is we have the know-how and the technology to build **sleek**, fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by **hydrogen**, electricity, bio-fuels, and digital technology. And they already exist. So what's stopping us from putting them on the roads? Our guests today will help answer that.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #125)

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

21. Kimbell (Audio Available)

The first section of the book covers new modes of assessment. In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London) responds to **criticisms** of design programs as formalistic and conventional, stating that a focus on risk-taking rather than hard work in design innovation is equally problematic. His research contains three parts that include preliminary exploration of design innovation qualities, investigation of resulting classroom practices, and development of evidence-based assessment. The assessment he describes is presented in the form of a structured worksheet, which includes a collaborative **element** and digital photographs, in story format. Such a device encourages stimulating ideas, but does not recognize students as design **innovators**. The assessment sheet includes holistic impressions as well as details about 'having, growing, and proving' ideas. **Colloquial** judgments are evident in terms such as 'wow' and 'yawn' and reward the quality and quantity of ideas with the term, 'sparkiness', which fittingly is a pun as the model project was to design light bulb packaging. In addition, the assessment focuses on the process of optimizing or complexity control as well as proving ideas with thoughtful criticism and not just generation of novel ideas. The definitions for qualities such as 'technical' and 'aesthetic' pertaining to users, are too narrow and ill-defined. The author provides **examples** of the project, its features and structures, students' notes and judgments, and their sketches and photographs of finished light bulb packages, in the Appendix.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #124)

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

22. The 400th Anniversary (Audio Available)

This year marks the 400th anniversary of the first **permanent** English settlement in America. A group of Englishmen, including John Smith, who **later** was befriended by Pocahontas, built a **fort** at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607, 13 years before the Pilgrims crossed the **Atlantic** on the Mayflower. And for the past 14 years, Bill Kelso has been working to **uncover** the secrets of Jamestown.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #123)

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

[App to listen.](#)

23. Earth Warning (Audio Available)

The Earth is warning. Almost all the Arctic [summer](#) ice may have melted by the end of the century, claims the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change the IPCC. The upside. [Access](#) to an estimated quarter of the world's oil and gas resources and the [opening](#) of the fabled Northwest Passage. The downside. The Arctic wilderness is lost as [neighboring](#) countries, Denmark and Greenland, Russia, Canada, Norway, and the United States all race to [share](#) in the bounty.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #114)

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

24. Sunflowers (Audio Available)

These two paintings, both called “Sunflowers,” are generally accepted as the finest of several [depictions](#) of the thick-stemmed, nodding blooms that Van Gogh made in 1888 and 1889 during his time in Arles. The first is now in the collection of the National Gallery in London, and the second is in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Van Gogh referred to this work as a [repetition](#) of the London painting. But art historians and curators have long been [curious](#) to know how different this “repetition” is from the first. Should it be considered a copy, an independent artwork or something in between? An [extensive](#) research project conducted over the past three years by conservation experts at both the National Gallery and the Van Gogh Museum has concluded that the second painting was “not intended as an exact copy of the [original](#) example,” said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #110)

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

25. Rebuilding Soils (Audio Available)

Rebuilding carbon-rich agriculture soils is the only real productive, [permanent](#) solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. She's [frustrated](#) that scientists and politicians don't see the same opportunities she sees. This year Australia will [emit](#) just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can sequester 685 million tonnes of carbon by [increasing](#) soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the [whole](#) world's emissions of carbon.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #108)

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

26. Housing Market (Audio Available)

Well, Alex, the National Association of Realtors is at least putting the champagne on ice. The industry group says the [slight](#) rise in sales for previously owned homes shows the housing market is finally stabilizing, which is the first sign of a recovery. Now, that of course is an interpretation of the [numbers](#). Alex, and one that's coming from an organization known for being somewhat of a cheerleader for the housing market, since its members are made up of realtors who've been losing a lot of money in the slump. Now, for a more [sober](#) view, I talked to Wellesley housing economist Karl Case, and he says the slight uptick in sales hardly [offsets](#) the fact that numbers are down 20 percent from the year before.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #107)

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

27. Entrepreneurs (Audio Available)

Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules, are in fact critical to our **success** as a nation. We need them especially today. Business, not government, will end this recession. Government must help by creating fair rules, **sound** monetary policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in periods when they are jobless. We have to make way for the new entrepreneurial firms that will push us to **frontiers** of innovation.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #105)

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

28. Nanotechnology (Audio Available)

What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a **combination** of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, **identifies** two topics. Nano–science is the study of **phenomena** and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and **macromolecular** scales, where properties differ significantly from those as a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design characterization, production and application of **structures**, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometer is, but **loosely** speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #99)

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

29. Financial Markets (Audio Available)

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of **equities** and **fears** about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally **heavy** as traders frantically reassessed their appetite for risk–prompting wild **swings** in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #96)

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

30. Oceanographer (Audio Available)

For many years the favorite horror story about **abrupt** climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could **radically** cool Europe's climate. These currents, called the overturning **circulation** bring warm water and warm temperatures north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an **oceanographer** at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #95)

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

31. Beautiful Building (Audio Available)

Along the way, we have built **unashamedly** beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner-up in the prestigious United Nations World **Habitat** Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older **concepts** of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandas which allow them to **socialize** outdoors and also creates some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of **natural** or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #94)

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

32. CPG (Audio Available)

In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central contract pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to **contract** rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the **pattern** of pulse. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between **modes** such as going from a standstill to walking.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #92)

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

33. Rammer (Incomplete)

Points: The first blank is supposed to be 'temporary', followed by 'box', saying putting something into the box. Before this word, a very (popular) theory is mentioned: ' ... but I think it's a mistake, because there is still a (concrete) aspect of knowledge.' Blanks: tentative, concrete(craft?), popular, rammer, vernacular

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #91)

34. Laurence Stephen Lowry (Audio Available)

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the **industrial** districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a **distinctive** style of painting and is best known for his **city** landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as **matchstick** man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding **portraits** and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #89)

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

35. Water Crisis (Audio Available)

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water **academics** and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been **foreshadowed** , even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole **regions** of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the **beleaguered** Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their **predicament** something we have to face up to as a nation?

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #88)

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

36. Warmer Ocean (Audio Available)

The ocean has been getting **bluer** , according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the **planet** . It means that the plants that give the ocean its **green** tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting **warmer** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #87)

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

37. Shakespeare (Audio Available)

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #86)

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

38. Neo-Latin (Audio Available)

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're **puzzled** when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have **confessed** they are not really sure what it is either. Some have **assumed** that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that **pseudo** -Latin which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have **gleaned** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the **ancient** world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #85)

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

39. Public Views (Audio Available)

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and **enlarge** the public views, by passing them through the **medium** of a chosen body of citizens, whose **wisdom** may best discern the true interests of their country, and whose **patriotism** and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or **partial** considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose."

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #82)

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

40. CEO's Duty (Audio Available)

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building **everyone** or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to **hire** , fire, and manage the

executive team. From **coaching** CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. when a CEO hire a poor senior team, the CEO is up **spending** all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does **develop** the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final 'go–no–go' decision on strategy.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #80)

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

41. Dropping Out (Audio Available)

A majority of U.S. high school students say they get **bored** in class every day, and more than one out of **five** has considered dropping out, according to a survey released on Wednesday. The survey of 81,000 students in **twenty–six** states found two–thirds of high school students complain of boredom, usually because the subject matter was **irrelevant** or their teachers didn't seem to care about them.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #79)

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

42. Online Dating (Audio Available)

Bruch and her colleague Mark Newman studied who swapped messages with whom on a popular online dating platform in the month of January 2014. They **categorized** users by desirability using PageRank, one of the algorithms behind search technology. **Essentially** if you receive a dozen messages from desirable users, you must be more desirable than someone who receives the same number of messages from average users. Then they asked: How far "out of their league" do online daters tend to go when pursuing a partner? "I think people are optimistic **realists** In other words, they found that both men and women tended to pursue mates just 25 percent more desirable than themselves. "So they're being optimistic, but they're also taking into account their own relative position within this overall desirability hierarchy." And the study did have a few more **lessons** for people on the market: "I think one of the take–home messages from this study is that women could probably afford to be more aspirational in their **mate** pursuit."

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #73)

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

43. Integrated Ticketing (Audio Available)

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we have **introduced** a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three **modes** in South East Queensland, so bus, train and **ferry** and the second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, and the Smart Card will enable people to **store** value so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for **traveling** around the system.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #72)

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

44. Japanese Researchers (Audio Available)

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real–life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a **single** track, and asked

the drivers to cruise around at a **constant** speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to **vary** and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams **spread** backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #71)

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



Highlight Correct Summary

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

1. Exercise (Incomplete)

Points: Effects of exercises are better than medicine.

(APEUni Website / App HCS #72)

2. Astronomers (Incomplete)

Points: I think we have mastered a lot of the physical problems that come along with space travel. But then psychologically we haven't really understood the amount of stress and strain that people are going to be under. Astronauts need to be on constant alert. Maintaining a stress response for a long period of time can lead to exhaustion, we also have problems with things like inter group conflicts. If you are put in a closed environment with a lot of other people, this can be very difficult. We also have problems with workload. They are asked to do too many experiments and they don't get enough own time. It can be very difficult for that individual to say, 'actually I have some thoughts of anxiety', or 'I'm starting to feel some elements of depression'. It can be easier to cover up those issues than actually be honest. These problems can lead into increases in human error. These are not big issues when you are on Earth, everybody makes these everyday slips, however if your doing that in a very risky environment, then that can have really adverse effects.

(APEUni Website / App HCS #17)

3. Ambassador (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 男声的说他是英国驻日本的ambassador, 在日本很多年。 选项: politician; (答案) businessman; (干扰项) teacher (干扰项)

(APEUni Website / App HCS #66)

4. Ugly Building (Audio Available)

Original:

It seems to me that architecture is pretty much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are really really ugly, and this distresses me everytime when I walk to a supermarket or walk to the tube. I do not understand why they built those buildings without architecture. A bad building has a serious impact on the people around it, which could be hundreds of years. It lasted so long, and if you write a bad book or a bad play, I will be shocked when it was shown. Suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, and then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", which is a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of the beholder. I couldn't help but think about that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization. Surely they are something we can say about why a building works or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might go wrong when it doesn't work.

Options:

- A) Whether buildings are beautiful or not does not have any influence on people's lives. Beauty is a clear definition which everyone knows.
- B) London is a modern city, where there are no ugly buildings. All the supermarkets and streets are very beautiful, because everyone who lives there knows what 'beautiful' is.
- C) Ugly buildings can impact people who live around them, even for hundreds of years. Beautiful is a very hard thing to define, as no one really knows what beautiful is.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #61)

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

5. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)**Original:**

Pancake ice is an intermediate step between an open-water configuration and a totally frozen body of water. We know that a combination of very cold temperatures and waves is necessary to make the pancakes form in the first place. After these waves make it form, there's an entire spectrum – so a wide collection of frequency waves that they would encounter, whether they be from wind shear or they'd be from you know that the ocean long slow waves. The easiest way to study it is to look at each individual range of frequencies one after another. Sort of gain a wider perspective on how the pancake ice interacts with waves. The ultimate aim of our research is to better inform the meteorological modelers of the world who are looking at Antarctica as well as the Arctic and some of the other cold regions of the world. We're conducting work in the Sea-Ice-Wind-Wave-Interaction facility here at UniMelb. It was designed by the head of our department Jason Monty. He had the foresight to use a modular design, which means there are individual sections that are stacked together, so since we're built to the space that we have in this lab right now. When we moved to Fishermans Bend we can extend our model and add a few more sections to make it much longer. And that will enable us to have longer runtimes, have more developed waves as well as add some other possibilities of study.

Options:

- A) Pancake ice is formed under deep sea, which only requires extremely cold temperature itself. The aim of the research is mere scientific experiments, and does not have to serve practical purposes.
- B) Pancake ice exists in a warm river, which requires warm water, rain or snow. The aim of the research is to forecast weather in those river regions.
- C) Pancake ice is formed by extremely cold temperature and waves, which needs a wide collection of frequency. The aim of the research is to give the meteorological modelers a better understanding of this phenomenon through a special lab.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #60)

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

Multiple Choice (Single)

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

1. Lost Dog (Incomplete)

Points: Your neighbor's dog is missing and you help him by finding and returning it to him. He is very grateful and treat you with cakes as rewards. Such things happen many times, and every time he is grateful. But once, you send his lost dog back to him as usual, but he expresses no thanks, offers no reward, and give no explanation. You are unhappy. Next time such a thing happens, will you help him? Wasn't a right thing you help him for the first time? Question: What's the main purpose of the speaker? Options: analyze behavior; predict result; criticize action; question motivate (correct answer).

(APEUni Website / App LMCS #87)

2. Children Genders (Incomplete)

Points: Nowadays marketers will muddle up the concept of children's genders. Question: The speaker thinks marketers_____ Options: distrusted; fearful (correct answer); (commendatory term 1);

(APEUni Website / App LMCS #86)

3. Timetable (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a boy and a girl. The boy complains that he has classes throughout the five week days and has to go to lectures on Mondays. The girl says that's common. Options: Full timetable (correct answer).

(APEUni Website / App LMCS #85)

4. Media (Audio Available)

Original:

Now let's talk a video, video and audio as a tool for mobile and here is the thing. It also works beautifully for social media and web too. It kills three birds in one stone. Do you know why TV does so well and films do so well? So really easy answer, we humans react best to seeing the picture, other human beings talking back to us, and playing all these stories or what not. Yet you will find that most of the web is texted, yet when I have a four-minute video, it does better or when I have the slide show that an audio track to it. They do so much better than all my other content because we need that. This is a flat screen, we need to Live it up somehow. This is a small screen, it's not easy to read Lengthy text, but if I create a Lengthy article, and then I create a three-minute video or a set of three-minute videos about it. Then I am not re-purposed to the use, I have differentiated from all my competitors and I use a fancy QR code to Link to these, oh my god, we're innovating at the spear. OK.

Question:

According to the speaker, the main reason why TV and films work so well is that ____.

Options:

- A) They integrate well with social media and web.
- B) We humans respond best to video and audio.
- C) They get more information across than texts.
- D) Their flat and small screens are easy to operate.

Answer:

B

(APEUni Website / App LMCS #76)

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

5. Wright Brothers (Incomplete)

Points: About Wright Brothers, who invented the airplane. The invention of the airplane got inspirations from the bicycle, and 'bicycle' and 'balance' are mentioned a couple of times. Options: Different two things can be of the reference to each other. (including a word inter-...)

(APEUni Website / App LMCS #75)

6. Bibliography and Reference (Incomplete)

Points: About the difference between bibliography and reference. Options: The scopes are different (correct answer).

(APEUni Website / App LMCS #64)



Select Missing Word

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

1. ageing population (Incomplete)

Points: About ageing population. It possibly talks about things related with work just before ending.

Option: with the labor force.

(APEUni Website / App SMW #82)

2. Flowers (Audio Available)

Original:

Earlier this year, I was driving through the countryside with a girl of six, and she pointed out some flowers by the wayside. I asked her what she thought flowers were for. She gave a very thoughtful answer. "Two things," she said, "to make the world pretty and to help the bees make honey for us." I thought that this was a very nice answer and I was very sorry to have to tell her that this wasn't...

Options:

- A) wrong
- B) true
- C) worthy
- D) changing

Answer:

B

(APEUni Website / App SMW #72)

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

3. Depression (Audio Available)

Original:

We all get depressed, bad stuff happens to us, we all get depressed, we feel lousy, we feel withdrawn. We feel sort of a sense of grief when we're taking much pleasure and we withdrawal and then we get better. We cope, we heal, we deal with the things in life, what's the deal with you that you can't do that and there is this Learning sense given that all of us have periods of being depressed and come around to the end when you look at people who instead go down and stay down there to this crippled extent. There's always these little voices between the lines thereof come on, pull yourself together, we all deal with this sort of thing. I would make the argument throughout here that depression is as real of a biological disorder as this juvenile diabetes. And you don't sit down a diabetic and say oh come on, what's would this influence that starts begging yourself and pull together you will see this is just as much of biological ...

Options:

- A) medicines
- B) treatments
- C) reactions
- D) actions
- E) disorders

Answer:

E

(APEUni Website / App SMW #73)

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

4. Eclipse (Incomplete)

Points: 关于人们用什么方法来观赏eclipse, 最后一句话的倒数第二个单词是lunar (beep) 。 选项: eclipse; night; moon。

(APEUni Website / App SMW #66)



Highlight Incorrect Words

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

1. Dog Training (Incomplete)

Points: She took a gap from school for dog training that she really wants to do and used her gap year by training dog. I really wanted to do that. (serving was instead of training)
(APEUni Website / App HIW #79)

2. Poverty Ending (Audio Available)

Original:

For some people, this **presentation** (Answer: **proposition**) may seem far fetched, but ending poverty is both **ethically** (Answer: **morally**) necessary and actually feasible. All of us must play a role in making it happen. All human beings want, and have a **way** (Answer: **right**) to live in dignity, to determine our own destinies, and to be respected by other, by other people. Despite the universality of **three** (Answer: **these**) rights, our capacities to fulfill them vary enormously, and no **divining** (Answer: **dividing**) line is more profound in influencing the quality of our lives than the gulf between poverty and prosperity.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #73)

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

3. Loan Guarantee (Audio Available)

Original:

Well there... there... there's a positive obligation on the bank to ensure that the people who are signing a loan guarantee, **understand** (Answer: **know**) what they're doing. Loan guarantees are er kind of **rare** (Answer: **unique**) in that... in that someone is giving security or a guarantee and placing themselves at risk for someone else, and they receive nothing **substantial** (Answer: **material**) in return. So you've got to ask yourself why is this person doing this, do they know what they're doing? They're risking a lot, and not really getting anything back for it. So the imperative is that the bank must **establish** (Answer: **ensure**) that these people know what they're doing, and that they fully understand the **repercussions** (Answer: **implications**) of what they're doing, and they know that their **assets** (Answer: **properties**) may be sold if another person doesn't meet their obligations.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #72)

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

4. Diabetes (Audio Available)

Original:

No that was, and that's an important aspect, as you **referred** (Answer: **alluded**) to earlier we've previously done work which has proven that in some **circumstances** (Answer: **situations**) , even people whose blood pressure is not high, can benefit from blood pressure lowering **rehabilitation** (Answer: **therapy**) . So in this study the main reason that we included the patients was because of diabetes, we didn't care what their blood pressure was, whether it was high or low. And our **intention** (Answer: **objective**) was to see whether or not lowering average or below average blood pressure in diabetics was beneficial and the **effect** (Answer: **result**) suggested that irrespective of whether your blood pressure was high or low, if you had diabetes you **profited** (Answer: **benefited**) .
(APEUni Website / App HIW #70)

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

5. Article (Audio Available)

Original:

What's an article? I was asking myself this very question in the post office yesterday, standing in line waiting to sign for, as it so happens, an article. A postal article. Not the postal article. Now before we get ahead of ourselves, an article in English is a **verb** (Answer: **word**) that precedes a noun, and simply indicates specificity. This sounds quite complicated, and to be honest, it's quite complicated to say without spraying everyone within 15 feet, but the concept's quite simple. The definite article in English is the word "the", and indicates a specific thing or type; for example, the train is an hour late.

By **comparison** (Answer: **contrast**) , the indefinite article in English is any of the words "a", "an" or "some", and the indefinite article indicates a non-specific thing; for example, would you please pass me an apple. We always **recede** (Answer: **precede**) a word with "a" if it doesn't start with a vowel sound. For example, take a hike; I'm spending a Weekend at Burnie's; or there's a Knight in Shining Armour. Similarly, we precede words with the indefinite article "an" if they do start with a vowel sound, for example, an ostrich, an **normal** (Answer: **enormous**) mess or an Occupational Health and Safety Policy.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #16)

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

Write From Dictation

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

1. None of the alternatives are satisfactory. #1732 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. Students must register for shared accommodation. #1731 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #1730 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
4. Studying philosophy can help learners think in new ways. #1729 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. The police phones are difficult to call, so crime rates are high. #1728 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. The university will see colossal renovation to the faint, empty theater. #1727 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1725 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. We will study the following pictures in the next lecture. #1724 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
9. The lecture is intended to promote serious thoughts and discussions. #1670 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1669 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. He is almost never in his office. #1668 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. Different factors affect the freezing time of water. #1667 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. The subject was complex and difficult to explain. #1666 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1665 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. Most of Penguins live in southern Atlantic sea. #1664 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. Background music can help students concentrate on their studies. #1663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. The weather report advised us to prepare for a big freeze. #1625 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. The student support will be upgraded shortly. #1607 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. He wants to study medicine but needs more qualifications. #1596 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. You should return books to the library before ending your term. #1584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #1389 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. Keep your audience in your mind when writing an essay. #1195 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. The students are to submit their research on time. #1194 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. The university lecture theater will be closed for colossal renovation. #1182 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
25. **Points:** The deadline will be due ... shortly. #1180 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
26. Excellent knowledge is needed for mathematics. #1067 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
27. Students will get their marks by the combination of both assessments and examinations. #1175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject. #1164 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. The lecture will take place in the main hall. #1135 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. Humans use symbolic languages to communicate plans and contentions. #1108 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. Joining a society can help to meet new people. #1088 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. The field of journalism has been seeing job declines for decades. #1080 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. Many businesses near the campus offer students discounts. #1054 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1015 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. Mathematics can be applied in various disciplines. #992 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. Reserved collection books contribute to the most achievements of students. #988 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. Many language learners should maintain a list of vocabulary. #970 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
38. Tutors will arrange to meet all new students next week. #923 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
39. All first-year students should attend the introductory lecture today. #920 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
40. All students are expected to participate in all class activities. #822 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

41. These students will become the greatest scientists at all times. #812 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
42. The lectures today were carried out in the field of global warming. #801 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
43. The three elective courses were carried out in the program. #581 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
44. The teacher asked the group to complete the task. #762 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
45. The speaker began the outlines before the presentation. #713 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
46. The use of wind energy has increased rapidly. #652 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
47. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. #541 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
48. You should submit your term papers to the general office. #475 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
49. The American astronomers made a plan for landing a spaceship on Mars. #445 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
50. Exercise is important for mental and physical health. #349 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
51. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #217 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
52. Science is found everywhere in society today. #215 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
53. The course places considerable emphasis on critical thinking skills. #102 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
54. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of mathematics. #101 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
55. The theme of the course is to encourage students to develop their creativity. #556 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
56. Scientists have found all parts of science. #549 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
57. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theater. #36 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
58. Students who study environmental biology need to do fieldwork. #35 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
59. The study center in the library has all the latest technologies. #1511 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
60. The blue whale is the largest animal that ever lived. #15 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
61. The typical part of this course involves the study of society. #142 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
62. The untapped potential use of sunrays is phenomenal. #1485 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
63. New materials and techniques are changing the style of architecture. #1484 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
64. Lecture outlines are available on the faculty board and the internal website. #1481 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
65. Protective goggles must be worn in all the university's laboratories. #1362 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
66. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. #1478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
67. Archaeologists discover tools and fossils from ancient times. #1477 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
68. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined. #1465 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
69. Scientists were unsure when the early man first left Africa. #1463 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
70. There was a lot of traffic in the morning. #1461 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
71. Advanced technology will grow the economy. #1459 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
72. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media. #1378 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
73. Many food crops require a large amount of water and fertilizer. #1449 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
74. You do not need to have specialist knowledge to enjoy this book. #1447 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
75. You will study two core and three optional modules. #1445 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
76. Information technology has changed the way people study today. #1444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
77. Students are advised that all the lectures today have been canceled. #1438 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
78. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course. #1425 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
79. There is an accounting assignment for finance students. #1417 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
80. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value. #1411 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
81. A pie chart provides a useful means of data comparison. #1405 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

82. Rising inflation may indicate the increasing demands for consumer products. #1404
(Audio Available)
83. Essays and assignments spread out across the academic year. #1400 (Audio Available)
84. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology. #1399 (Audio Available)
85. Calculators may not be used in the examination. #1398 (Audio Available)
86. University departments carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty. #1385
(Audio Available)
87. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1369
(Audio Available)
88. All industries consist of systems as inputs, processes, outputs and feedback. #1359
(Audio Available)
89. Foods containing too much sugar and calories have little or no nutritional value. #1349
(Audio Available)
90. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal. #1347 (Audio Available)
91. Scientists were unsure when the early man left Africa. #1329 (Audio Available)
92. New media journalism is an exciting area of study. #1323 (Audio Available)
93. Packaging is very important to attract intentioned buyers. #230 (Audio Available)
94. Mobile devices are not allowed during the examination. #1279 (Audio Available)
95. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 (Audio Available)
96. Changing your interest is a natural part of the learning process. #1276 (Audio Available)
97. All the equipment must be returned to the laboratory by Wednesday. #1264 (Audio Available)
98. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #1238 (Audio Available)
99. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. #1231 (Audio Available)
100. Most known oil reserves last for only half a century. #1209 (Audio Available)
101. Rising inflation means increasing goods' prices and decreasing demand for products. #1183
(Audio Available)
102. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment. #1091 (Audio Available)
103. Students would develop confidence on their ability to think critically. #1087 (Audio Available)
104. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing today. #1083
(Audio Available)
105. The universities provide excellent leisure facilities for students and staff. #1079
(Audio Available)
106. The resources cited are not enough for this assessment. #1076 (Audio Available)
107. It takes a long time to walk to the university. #1073 (Audio Available)
108. There is no fixed career path for a qualified journalist. #1068 (Audio Available)
109. Philosophy uses logic and reasons to analyze human experience. #1059 (Audio Available)
110. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 (Audio Available)
111. That means they have so many struggling overlaps. #1051 (Audio Available)
112. The article extrapolates a number of very interesting experiments. #1048 (Audio Available)
113. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations. #1045 (Audio Available)
114. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035
(Audio Available)
115. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #1032 (Audio Available)
116. The project is divided into four main sections. #1024 (Audio Available)
117. Undergraduate students may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs. #323
(Audio Available)
118. Classical mechanics is considered as a branch of mathematical physics. #936 (Audio Available)
119. The university provides different facilities for students and staff. #929 (Audio Available)

120. This advanced course requires a basic knowledge of economic theory. #888 (Audio Available)
121. Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world. #866 (Audio Available)
122. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week. #755 (Audio Available)
123. Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers. #737 (Audio Available)
124. We can all meet in the office after the lecture. #729 (Audio Available)
125. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony. #728 (Audio Available)
126. Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe. #725 (Audio Available)
127. There is not much interconnection between philosophy and psychology #1017 (Audio Available)
128. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. #1000 (Audio Available)
129. The printers automatically print two sides of each page. #977 (Audio Available)
130. Archeologists discovered tools and artifacts in ancient tombs. #974 (Audio Available)
131. Undergraduates may need to pursue some specific interests within the specific program. #966 (Audio Available)
132. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 (Audio Available)
133. Academic development needs to be supported by governments. #962 (Audio Available)
134. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts. #959 (Audio Available)
135. Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently. #943 (Audio Available)
136. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history. #919 (Audio Available)
137. The study shows that there are positive connections between the two variables. #889 (Audio Available)
138. This class will look at the structure of the essay. #850 (Audio Available)
139. Many students find true– false questions harder than short answer questions. #823 (Audio Available)
140. This paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #818 (Audio Available)
141. Native speakers are exempted from the language tests in their own languages. #714 (Audio Available)
142. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill. #700 (Audio Available)
143. Many vocational courses in the institution are funded by private enterprises. #701 (Audio Available)
144. Despite their differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics. #698 (Audio Available)
145. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills. #669 (Audio Available)
146. There are more opportunities to receive the grants in most artistic fields. #663 (Audio Available)
147. The visiting speaker used to be a lecturer in this department. #659 (Audio Available)
148. The site is designed to be highly interactive. #653 (Audio Available)
149. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater. #651 (Audio Available)
150. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment. #644 (Audio Available)
151. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture. #639 (Audio Available)
152. Student advisor was aware that lecture today has been canceled. #638 (Audio Available)
153. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists of all time. #636 (Audio Available)
154. Peer review is an essential part of the scientific method. #627 (Audio Available)
155. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge. #626 (Audio Available)
156. More research is needed before any definitive conclusion is drawn. #621 (Audio Available)
157. It would be extremely beneficial to work together. #615 (Audio Available)
158. In his lifetime, he composed most of the works. #611 (Audio Available)
159. Economic development needs to be supported by the government. #603 (Audio Available)

160. As student union members, we can influence the change of the university. #604
(Audio Available)
161. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms. #600 (Audio Available)
162. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #592 (Audio Available)
163. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #590
(Audio Available)
164. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 (Audio Available)
165. You need to hand in the essay next semester. #584 (Audio Available)
166. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #582
(Audio Available)
167. Banks charged interest from whom they lent money to. #417 (Audio Available)
168. His appointment as Minister of Culture was seen as a demotion. #186 (Audio Available)
169. Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. #518 (Audio Available)
170. A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions. #113 (Audio Available)
171. You can contact all your tutors by email. #576 (Audio Available)
172. When launching a product, researching and marketing are very vital. #564 (Audio Available)
173. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. #558 (Audio Available)
174. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards. #555 (Audio Available)
175. University fees are expected to increase next year. #551 (Audio Available)
176. Understanding how to use the library will save your time. #548 (Audio Available)
177. Undergraduates pursue their interests in special stages within the program. #547
(Audio Available)
178. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in winter. #540 (Audio Available)
179. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. #531 (Audio Available)
180. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience. #522 (Audio Available)
181. This course is integrated because it has several parts. #521 (Audio Available)
182. There is clearly a need for further research in this field. #509 (Audio Available)
183. There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #508 (Audio Available)
184. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 (Audio Available)
185. There is a clear need for further research in this field. #505 (Audio Available)
186. The university theatre group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 (Audio Available)
187. The theme of the instrumental work exhibited more of a demure, compositional style. #478
(Audio Available)
188. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #473 (Audio Available)
189. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #459 (Audio Available)
190. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population. #454 (Audio Available)
191. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 (Audio Available)
192. The other book is not thorough but it's more insightful. #435 (Audio Available)
193. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #430 (Audio Available)
194. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument. #420
(Audio Available)
195. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. #415 (Audio Available)
196. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment. #412 (Audio Available)
197. The island is located at the south end of the bay. #411 (Audio Available)
198. The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly. #399 (Audio Available)
199. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery. #387 (Audio Available)
200. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen. #385 (Audio Available)
201. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. #382 (Audio Available)

202. The designers will complete the plan later today. #379 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
203. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
204. The courses cover several aspects of the subject. #372 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
205. The coffee house has a special student discount throughout the week. #363 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
206. The city's founders created a set of rules that became laws. #361 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
207. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them. #357 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
208. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
209. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm. #354 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
210. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental. #350 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
211. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas or places. #335 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
212. The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations. #333 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
213. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #328 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
214. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental concepts in economics. #320 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
215. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables. #317 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. Students will focus on reporting news on the changing media world. #316 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. Students requiring for an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. #308 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form. #307 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
220. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #303 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. Student representatives will visit classes with voting forms. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances. #297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. Some students find true-or-false questions harder than short answer questions. #295 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. Some departments have their own special book collections. #288 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry. #285 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. She began by giving an outline of the previous lecture. #284 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century. #280 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #273 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. Review all resources before drawing your conclusions. #269 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall. #265 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. Read the student safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshops. #261 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. Read the first section before the next meeting. #260 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. #258 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. Please check the information on the website for the opening times. #241 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
236. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
237. Our class will be divided into two groups, you come with me, others stay here. #223 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
238. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #221 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

239. Novelists write things about things they know about. #212 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
240. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite. #206 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
241. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars. #205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
242. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth. #201 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
243. Most of these features were part of the previous system. #200 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
244. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from it. #188 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
245. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history. #184 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
246. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react. #175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
247. I don't think it's possible to solve the problem easily. #144 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
248. He started his tutorial presentation right on time. #137 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
249. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience. #262 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
250. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison. #351 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
251. He landed his job in a very prestigious law firm. #136 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
252. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally. #311 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
253. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate. #397 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
254. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #128 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
255. Find out how to get your resources before your research. #124 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
256. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
257. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment. #104 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
258. Doctoral writings have the structure in place as well as scientific papers. #100 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
259. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. #87 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
260. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. #86 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
261. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among a group of reputable scientists. #85 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
262. Please click the logo above to enter the site. #83 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
263. Certain scientific principles need to be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
264. Building trust is not something that can be achieved overnight. #76 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
265. Below the heating controls in the middle is a small round plastic button. #74 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
266. Before completing the exercise, you need to read the remaining chapters. #68 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
267. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. #59 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
268. An architect is required of problem-solving skills and an eye of design. #56 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
269. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
270. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. #49 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
271. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #46 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
272. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
273. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet. #42 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
274. Agenda items should be submitted by the end of the day. #38 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
275. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
276. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
277. A massive accumulation of data was converted to a communicable argument. #26 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
278. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
279. The results of the study underscore the discoveries from early detection. #7 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

