

**PTE Materials: 20 Nov. – 26 Nov.**

# **APEUni PTE Weekly Priority Materials**



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# A. Speaking

## Read Aloud

### 1. Bill (Shadowing)

The bill calls for the establishment of the National Landslide Hazards Reduction Program within one year of becoming law. The program serves numerous functions, including to identify and understand landslide hazards and risks, reduce losses from landslides, protect communities at risk of landslides hazards, and improve communication and emergency preparedness.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1034)

### 2. Agricultural Problems (Shadowing)

Agricultural problems due to climate change of normal weather, water depletion and the collapse of soil have become big problems in all parts of the world. Many are now focusing on ethics and family farming as a way to combat these issues.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1033)

### 3. Innovative Product (Shadowing)

An innovative new product or service can give a firm a head start over its rivals, which can be difficult for a new entrant to overcome. If the new technology is also patented, then other firms cannot simply copy its design. It is legally protected.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1032)

### 4. Urban Forests (Shadowing)

A community's urban forest is an extension of its pride and community spirit. Trees enhance community economic stability by attracting businesses and tourists as people tend to linger and shop longer along tree-lined streets. Apartments and offices in wooded areas rent more quickly and businesses leasing office spaces in developments with trees reported higher productivity and fewer absences.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1031)

### 5. Root Network (Shadowing)

The networks of roots that plants use to absorb water and nutrients can encompass a space larger than the part of the plant visible above ground. The nature of these roots systems can help plants adapt to challenging environments such as deserts. For instance, mesquite trees can develop tap roots capable of digging more than 50 yards deep to reach water.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1030)

### 6. Child Psychology (Shadowing)

Within this free course, you will be introduced briefly to the discipline of child psychology and to theories and approaches that have been developed to help us understand and support children's lives by focusing on the individual children. Psychologists can assess changes in their child's abilities over time, including their physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1029)

### 7. Political Problems (Shadowing)

The course considers the ways in which thinkers have responded to the particular political problems of their day and the ways in which they contribute to a broader conversation about human goods and

needs, justice, democracy, and the proper relationship of the individual to the state.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #1028)

### 8. Statistics (Shadowing)

Statistics are indicators of change and allow meaningful comparisons to be made. While it may be the issues rather than the statistics as such that grab people's attention, it should be recognized that it is the statistics that informed the issues. Statistical literacy, then, is the ability to accurately understand, interpret and evaluate the data that inform these issues.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #1027)

### 9. William Shakespeare (Shadowing)

Three hundred and eighty years after his death, William Shakespeare remains the central author of the English-speaking world; he is the most quoted poet and the most regularly produced playwright — and now among the most popular screenwriters as well. Why is that, and who "is" he?  
(APEUni Website / App RA #1026)

### 10. Rates of Depression (Shadowing)

At a time when stress levels are soaring, rates of depression are increasing and the gap between rich and poor is ever widening. We believe that giving can play a positive role in helping people to feel connected to those around them and generate a sense of purpose and hope. When we give, we feel valued, useful and happy.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #1025)

### 11. Tutor (Shadowing)

Your tutor helps you make the most of your time at university by giving you guidance and support along the way. All new students are allocated a personal tutor who will encourage you to get the most out of your course, direct you to other sources of support and help you achieve your goals.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #1024)

### 12. Attendance (Shadowing)

To some extent, attendance at cultural venues and events is influenced by a person's age and the composition of the household in which they live. For example, those people in households with dependent children were more likely to visit zoological parks and aquariums than people living in single person households.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #1023)

### 13. Enough Fluid

Your body is nearly two-thirds water. And so it is really important that you consume enough fluid to stay hydrated and healthy. If you don't get enough fluid you may feel tired, get headaches, and not perform at your best.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #1022)

### 14. Single Research

Rarely, however, does a single research study produce the certainty needed to assume that the same results will apply in all or most settings. Rather, research is usually an ongoing process, based on many accumulated understandings and explanations that, when taken together, lead to a generalization about educational issues and practice, and ultimately, to the development of theories.  
(APEUni Website / App RA #315)

## 15. Tortoise

The tortoise size and shell shape varies depending on where they live. The shell is made of bone and is a dull brown color. Their ribs, backbone and breastbone have become part of the shell, which is why you can never separate the tortoise from its shell.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1021)

## 16. Department Stores

In this course, we will explore how such things as department stores, nationally advertised brand-name goods, mass produced cars and suburbs transformed the American economy, society and politics. The course is organized both thematically and chronologically. Each period deals with a new development in the history of consumer culture.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1020)

## 17. Attendance to Theater

Experts discuss the significance of attending the theater as a civic occasion, associated with the political and cultural achievements of Athens. Through archeology and analyses of contemporary art forms such as decoration on pottery, a picture is built up of ancient Greek theater.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1019)

## 18. Norms and Values

Members of a culture must conform to its norms for the culture to exist and function. Hence, members must want to conform and obey rules. They first must internalize the social norms and values that dictate what is normal for the culture. Then they must socialize or teach norms and values to their children.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1018)

## 19. Expression

Expression became important during the romantic movement with artwork expressing a definite feeling, as in the sublime or dramatic. Audience response was important, for the artwork was intended to evoke an emotional response. This definition holds true today as artists look to connect with and evoke responses from their viewers.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1017)

## 20. Learner Experience

We seek to improve learner's experience of education at college and help them to aspire, achieve and progress. We must embed equality and diversity in everything we do, both as a provider and an employer. We hope to prepare our students for work, higher education and citizenship by equipping our staff with the skills to meet this agenda.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1016)

## 21. Natural Environment

The natural environment can be hazardous, and, with increased travel and leisure, people today are more likely than ever to be exposed to potentially life-threatening conditions. Although the human body can adjust to some extent, it cannot cope with poisons or prolonged exposure to extremes of environment.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1015)

## 22. Emigrants

In the late 16th and 17th centuries, many English, French and Dutch emigrants went to North America in search of gold and silver. But they did not find it. Instead, settlers were forced to support themselves by

cultivating crops that they could sell in Europe, like tobacco, indigo and rice.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1014)

### 23. Humanities

We believe in the inherent value of research in the humanities and social sciences. And our research data agenda is given by the pursuit of new knowledge that will be of benefit of Australia and the world. We offer one of the most comprehensive programs in the humanities and social sciences in Australia and the Asian Pacific region.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1013)

### 24. New Textbook

This is a new, accessible and engaging textbook written by academics who also work as consultants with organizations undergoing change. It offers a unique combination of rigorous theoretical exploration together with practical insights from working with those who are actually responsible for managing change.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1010)

### 25. Volcano Behaviors

There were various explanations for volcano behavior before the structure of the earth mantle as a semisolid material was developed. For decades, awareness that compression and radioactive materials may be heat sources was discounted and volcanic action was often attributed to chemical reactions and a thin layer of molten rock near the surface.

(APEUni Website / App RA #921)

### 26. Hybrid Rice

A new breed of rice that is a hybrid of an annual Asian rice and a perennial African rice could be a more sustainable option. The hybrid rice was able to produce grain for 8 consecutive harvests over four years at a yield comparable to the standard annual Asian rice, with much lower costs and labour.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1008)

### 27. Motivation to Fight

USA sexually ‘teased’ its troops in the First World War to make them fight harder. Believing that sexually satisfied men could not be easily motivated, the aim of this teasing was to generate unmet sexual desire, which the War Department could leverage as motivation to fight.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1007)

### 28. Baby Hearing

Most babies start developing their hearing while still in the womb, prompting some hopeful parents to play classical music to their pregnant bellies. Some research even suggests that infants are listening to adult speech as early as 10 weeks before birth, gathering the basic building blocks of their family’s native tongue.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1006)

### 29. Stroke Risk

People in their 20s and 30s who drink moderate to heavy amounts of alcohol may be more likely to have a stroke as young adults than people who drink low amounts or no alcohol, according to a study. The risk of stroke increased the more years people reported moderate or heavy drinking.

(APEUni Website / App RA #1005)

### 30. Abortions

The Texas law prohibiting abortion after detectable embryonic cardiac activity was associated with a decrease in in-state abortions and an increase in residents obtaining out-of-state abortions. The proportion of out-of-state abortions obtained at 12 weeks increased significantly from 17.1% to 31%. (APEUni Website / App RA #1004)

### 31. Vitamin and Death

Vitamin D deficiency linked to premature death. Over a 14-year follow-up period, researchers found that the risk for death significantly decreased with increased vitamin D concentrations, with the strongest effects seen among those with severe deficiencies. (APEUni Website / App RA #1002)

### 32. Pollution Reduction

Air pollution reduced when U.S. embassies around the world installed monitors and tweeted the Readings. The resulting reductions in air pollution levels had large health benefits for residents in these cities, speaking to the potential efficacy of other monitoring and information interventions. (APEUni Website / App RA #1001)

### 33. Video Games

A study of nearly 2,000 children found that those who reported playing video games for three hours per day or more performed better on cognitive skills tests involving impulse control and working memory compared to children who had never played video games. (APEUni Website / App RA #1000)

### 34. Flood Control

We've spent a lot of money over the last seventy years on flood control, and it's protected millions of people and has saved us billions of dollars. We've built dams to hold back the waters. We've built levees to keep the water off the people, and we've raised the ones that were originally started in seventeen eighteen. (APEUni Website / App RA #836)

### 35. Window in Painting

We can see from the X-rays that at an early stage of painting, a window was painted at the left of the portrait. It seems that there may have been two windows in the initial design for the portrait or that the window was moved at an early stage. (APEUni Website / App RA #831)

### 36. Psychology

Psychology is the study of cognitions, emotions, and behavior. Psychologists are involved in a variety of tasks. Many spend their careers designing and performing research to understand how people behave in specific situations, how and why we think the way we do, and how emotions develop and what impact they have on our interactions with others. (APEUni Website / App RA #819)

### 37. Climate Effects

Changes in climate affect, for example, the plant and animal life of a given area. The presence of coal beds in North America and Europe along with evidence of glaciation in these same areas indicates that they must have experienced alternately warmer and colder climates than they now possess.

(APEUni Website / App RA #813)

### 38. Gut Microbiome

Research has shown that the gut microbiome is important for human physiology and health. Disturbances to the composition of the gut microbiome can be associated with chronic diseases such as gastrointestinal inflammatory disorders, neurological, cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. The human body has evolved strategies to ensure that a symbiotic relationship exists between the microbes in our gut and our cells.

(APEUni Website / App RA #808)

### 39. University Terms

An industry or workplace often has its own terms for certain items, places, or groups of people, and a university is no different. Here we have attempted to explain some of the terms you may come across on our websites that are specific to higher education.

(APEUni Website / App RA #784)

### 40. 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)

### 41. Roman Army (Shadowing)

There were two types of soldier in the Roman Army: the roman legionary and the auxiliaries. The legionaries were the very best soldiers and the auxiliaries were actually non-Roman citizens. Legionaries wore an undershirt made of linen and a woollen tunic. The linen helped the soldiers to stay cool while the wool helped to trap heat, keeping the soldiers warm.

(APEUni Website / App RA #755)

### 42. Personal Libraries (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #714)

### 43. Behavioral Science (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #713)

### 44. 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)

#### 45. Summerhill School (Shadowing)

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

#### 46. 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)

#### 47. 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)

#### 48. 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)

#### 49. Recurring Dream

Having the same dream again and again is a well-known phenomenon — nearly two-thirds of the population report having recurring dreams. Being chased, finding yourself naked in a public place or in the middle of a natural disaster, losing your teeth or forgetting to go to class for an entire semester are typical recurring scenarios in these dreams. (APEUni Website / App RA #480)

#### 50. 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)

#### 51. Credit Cards (Incomplete)

**Points:** credit cards used instead of cash, benefits and problems (APEUni Website / App RA #448)

#### 52. 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)

### 53. Interdisciplinary Studies (Incomplete)

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

### 54. Natural Networks (Incomplete)

**Points:** Neural networks are some of the most important tools in AI. So far, they run on traditional processors in the form of adaptive software, but experts are working on an alternative concept, the 'neuromorphic computer'. In this case, neurons are not simulated by software but reconstructed in hardware components. A team of researchers has now demonstrated a new approach to such hardware – targeted magnetic waves that are generated and divided in micrometer-sized wafers. (APEUni Website / App RA #418)

### 55. 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)

### 56. Stone Tools (Incomplete)

**Points:** Modern humans arrived in westernmost Europe 41,000 to 38,000 years ago, about 5,000 years earlier than previously known, according to an international team of researchers that discovered stone tools used by modern humans dated to the earlier time period in a cave near the Atlantic coast of central Portugal. The tools document the presence of modern humans at a time when Neanderthals were thought to be present in the region. (APEUni Website / App RA #364)

### 57. Second World War

For the first two or three years after the Second World War, a new title would often sell out within a few months of publication. However, unless public demand for the book was unusually high, they were rarely able to reprint it. With paper stocks strictly rationed, they could not afford to use up precious paper or tie up their limited capital with a reprint. (APEUni Website / App RA #339)

### 58. Black Swan (B) (Shadowing)

Before the discovery of Australia, people in the old world were convinced that all swans were white, an unassailable belief as it seemed completely confirmed by empirical evidence. The sighting of the first black swan might have been an interesting surprise for a few scientists, but that is not where the significance of the story lies.

(APEUni Website / App RA #321)

### 59. 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)

### 60. Man-made Light (Shadowing)

Have you ever pictured a world without light? Just think how much we rely on man-made light sources in our lives. Without engineers, we wouldn't be able to live the way we do. No street lights, no TV, no computer display, no house lights. Engineers design and build all these things, and they also design, build and run the electricity systems that power all these light sources.

(APEUni Website / App RA #169)

### 61. Only Family (Shadowing)

Imagine living all your life as the only family on your street. Then, one morning, you open the front door and discover houses all around you. You see neighbors tending their gardens and children walking to school. Where did all the people come from? What if the answer turned out to be that they had always been there — you just hadn't seen them?

(APEUni Website / App RA #316)

### 62. Online Shopping (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #105)

### 63. Beauty Contests (Shadowing)

Beauty contests, whether it's Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. Opponents say that they are nothing more than symbols of decline. Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country.

(APEUni Website / App RA #109)

### 64. Companies (Shadowing)

Companies will want to be known not just for the financial results they generate, but equally for the imprint they leave on society as a whole. First, ensuring that their products contribute positively. Second, operating in a way that approaches a "net-neutral" impact to the natural environment. And third, cherishing their people.

(APEUni Website / App RA #312)

### 65. Nutritionally Bankrupt (Shadowing)

Globalization has affected what we eat in ways we are only beginning to understand. Modern food production no longer relates to our biological needs but is in direct conflict with them. The relationship between diet and our fertility, our risk of cancer, heart disease and mental illness is becoming clearer. Yet much of our food is nutritionally bankrupt.

(APEUni Website / App RA #308)

### 66. Hazard Assessment (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #304)

### 67. 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)

### 68. Bookkeeper Fraud (Shadowing)

A national study into fraud by bookkeepers employed at small and medium-sized businesses has uncovered 65 instances of theft in more than five years, with more than thirty one million dollars stolen. Of the cases identified by the research, 56 involved women and nine instances involved men. However, male bookkeepers who defrauded their employer stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.

(APEUni Website / App RA #183)

### 69. Black Swan

Before European explorers had reached Australia, it was believed that all swans were white. Dutch mariner, Antonie Caen, was the first to be amazed at the sight of Australia's Black swans on the Shark Bay in 1636. Explorer Willem de Vlamingh captured two of these creatures on Australia's Swan River and returned with them to Europe to prove their existence. From that point on, black swans and Australia have been closely linked.

(APEUni Website / App RA #283)

### 70. Most Important Things

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #248)

### 71. Facebook (Incomplete)

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

built made it hard to use it in those better ways.

(APEUni Website / App RA #210)

## 72. Lunar Events (Incomplete)

**Points:** Three unusual lunar events will coincide on Wednesday night: a blue moon, a super moon and a blood moon. A blue moon signifies two new moons during the same month, because the moon's orbit does not coincide completely with the calendar. A super moon is when the moon gets the closest to earth. And a blood moon or total lunar eclipse happens when the earth, sun and moon are all lined up, making the moon appear red.

(APEUni Website / App RA #195)

## 73. 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)

## 74. 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)

## 75. Tool–user (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #96)

## 76. 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)

## 77. Blue (Shadowing)

While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. 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)

## 78. 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)

### 79. 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)

### 80. Student's Reading

The student's reading in his own subject slows down, and his comprehension becomes less secure. He expresses himself slowly and often fails to convey his ideas exactly. He is disappointed to find that under pressure he makes a lot of unnecessary mistakes in areas where he knows the correct language forms.

(APEUni Website / App RA #48)

### 81. 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)

### 82. Alphabet (Shadowing)

The problem begins with the alphabet itself. Building a spelling system for English using letters that come from Latin — despite the two languages not sharing exactly the same set of sounds — is like building a playroom using an IKEA office set.

(APEUni Website / App RA #10)

## Repeat Sentence

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

1. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #2364 (Audio Available)
2. The study demonstrates a need for further research in this field. #2363 (Audio Available)
3. The result of the experiment indicates that further research is needed. #2362 (Audio Available)
4. **Points:** ... it really depends on a person's situation. #2361 (Incomplete)
5. The energy that we absorb from food can help us prevent the cold and become warmer. #2309 (Audio Available)
6. There are many different religions across the world. #2308 (Audio Available)
7. The campus library will be closed during the winter break. #715 (Audio Available)
8. Digital scans of archived materials are provided for a small fee. #686 (Audio Available)
9. The bus for London will leave 10 minutes later than planned. #613 (Audio Available)
10. If you show your student card, you will get a discount. #148 (Audio Available)
11. After considering all the options she decided to take risks. #2307 (Audio Available)
12. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website. #2306 (Audio Available)
13. The graph shows the population growth in the last century. #2305 (Audio Available)
14. The origin of psychology can be traced back to ancient Greece. #2304 (Audio Available)
15. Experts cannot agree on a single definition of intelligence. #312 (Audio Available)
16. There is a lot more about this topic on the university website. #2303 (Audio Available)
17. The literal output of this research is prolific and diverse. #656 (Audio Available)
18. Knowledge becomes a vital role in young generations. #2302 (Audio Available)
19. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #2300 (Audio Available)
20. At that time, people moved from towns to villages. #1065 (Audio Available)
21. **Points:** Students fear to write essays because they do not know how to ... #2299 (Incomplete)
22. She has a small business about toys. #2298 (Audio Available)
23. **Points:** The ... staff ... student union. #2297 (Incomplete)
24. It is expected that all students have their own laptops. #2296 (Audio Available)
25. You have to submit the project by the end of the week. #2295 (Audio Available)
26. None of the students found it difficult to get a job. #2294 (Audio Available)
27. His particular interest is in the eighteenth century French society. #2293 (Audio Available)
28. Such behaviors are regarded as a deviation of the norm. #2292 (Audio Available)
29. There are lots of opportunities available for the student on campus. #2291 (Audio Available)
30. Before submitting the paper, your thesis must be approved by your tutor. #2290 (Audio Available)
31. The office opens on Monday and Thursday following the freshman seminar. #2289 (Audio Available)
32. The professor took a year off to work on her book. #450 (Audio Available)
33. You may not be allowed to read any books without the reading list. #761 (Audio Available)
34. Living in the twenty first century is increasingly stressful. #2284 (Audio Available)
35. Please make sure you use the standard form of quotation. #2283 (Audio Available)
36. Compiling a bibliography can present a major challenge for some students. #2281 (Audio Available)
37. By logging in, you agree to all terms and conditions regarding your enrollment. #2280 (Audio Available)
38. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada. #2228 (Audio Available)

39. Tomorrow's lecture has been canceled due to the power cut. #2177 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
40. This will be the first art exhibition to be held by the university. #2175 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
41. I think that to raise the issue and to talk about it is great. #2174 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
42. The university hosts a wide range of events both on and off campus. #2173 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
43. At the end of the day, people want to profit from return on their investment. #2170 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
44. Graduates from this course generally find jobs in the insurance industry. #2168 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
45. All the works you consult need to be mentioned in the bibliography. #2167 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
46. I have lectures on Tuesday from nine o'clock until two o'clock. #2164 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
47. The professor plans to discuss issues in the news that reflect concepts taught in class. #2163 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
48. Each group should submit a rough outline of their project to their tutor. #370 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
49. Animal behavior appears to contain both similar and distinct aspects to that of humans. #2160 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
50. Key aspects of this investigative paradigm may prove useful in other spheres. #2158 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
51. **Points:** New universities should allow students to enroll on other ... activities. #2156 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
52. The college operates on a system of continuous assessments. #2152 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
53. Tuesday is the final day for students to submit their assignments without any penalty. #2148 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
54. Eating a healthy breakfast can provide energy throughout the day. #2146 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
55. Students can borrow this book for a maximum of one day. #2144 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
56. Accommodations on campus are limited but there are more options nearby. #451 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
57. **Points:** When we take exams ... radio and audio. #2141 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
58. The percentage of respondents who knew that the earth circles the sun once each year remained essentially unchanged. #1708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
59. This Thursday is the last day for students to withdraw subjects without any penalty. #755 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
60. You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library. #1681 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
61. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #846 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
62. Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another. #1680 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
63. Students can choose graduate certificate, graduate diploma and master course. #1677 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
64. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended. #1676 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
65. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
66. You have to submit projects by the end of this week. #1652 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
67. **Points:** ... review chapter five discussed on Monday. #58 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
68. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
69. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
70. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
71. **Points:** The active volcano is the most ... in the world. #1581 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
72. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #1508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
73. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study. #1449 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
74. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #1229 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
75. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
76. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

77. Inflation rose by two percent over this time last year. #1186 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
78. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris. #1149 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
79. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #1132 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
80. **Points:** Australia is the only country who donates ... #1117 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
81. **Points:** You may use your student ID ... #1112 [\(Incomplete\)](#)
82. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed. #1091 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. During an official ceremony, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the academic dean. #1031 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. If you need help, I can give you a hand in finding a flat. #1022 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. You need to use a Bunsen burner and a test tube. #1013 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. It is necessary to solve the equation to determine the unknown variable. #1002 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. Students should take advantage of the internet before attending the lecture. #710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice. #640 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. You should go to the reception to get your student card. #954 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. You must ensure you do not include too much irrelevant information. #953 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. The university supplies a number of scholarships for qualified students. #946 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library. #943 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. Is the hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as the explanation of astrophysics? #939 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
103. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. The timetable for next term will be available next week. #913 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. The timetable will be posted on the website before the class starts. #868 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
109. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. We want to attract the very best students regardless of their financial circumstances. #848 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. Many undergraduate students go back home to stay with their parents after graduation. #788

(Audio Available)

112. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #762

(Audio Available)

113. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752

(Audio Available)

114. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878

(Audio Available)

115. Please make sure all workers follow the department guidelines. #872 (Audio Available)

116. Fishing is a sport and a means for survival. #869 (Audio Available)

117. The Arts Magazine is looking for a new Assistant Editor. #854 (Audio Available)

118. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 (Audio Available)

119. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 (Audio Available)

120. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 (Audio Available)

121. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 (Audio Available)

122. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785

(Audio Available)

123. The resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 (Audio Available)

124. Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table. #754 (Audio Available)

125. Farmers do not always receive fair prices for agricultural goods. #732 (Audio Available)

126. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 (Audio Available)

127. Doing this research makes me think of the purpose of science. #729 (Audio Available)

128. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar. #717 (Audio Available)

129. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 (Audio Available)

130. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 (Audio Available)

131. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 (Audio Available)

132. In marketing short-term thinking leads to many problems. #670 (Audio Available)

133. Number the beakers and put them away. #665 (Audio Available)

134. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 (Audio Available)

135. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography. #663 (Audio Available)

136. Meeting with mentors can be scheduled for students who require additional support. #648 (Audio Available)

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

(Audio Available)

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

139. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress. #616 (Audio Available)

140. In our city, students have access to thirteen college libraries. #611 (Audio Available)

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

(Audio Available)

142. You must complete this chapter before going to the field trip. #592 (Audio Available)

143. We need to hand in our assignments by the end of this week. #586 (Audio Available)

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

145. He kept giving me suggestive looks. #475 (Audio Available)

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

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

(Audio Available)

148. Many students are so scared of writing essays, because they never learned how. #442  
(Audio Available)
149. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. #426 (Audio Available)
150. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 (Audio Available)
151. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #398 (Audio Available)
152. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 (Audio Available)
153. Please register your student email account at your earliest convenience. #394 (Audio Available)
154. She has been in the library for a long time. #392 (Audio Available)
155. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and physical education instructor. #432  
(Audio Available)
156. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is obligatory. #444  
(Audio Available)
157. 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)
158. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 (Audio Available)
159. Eating too much can lead to too many health problems. #385 (Audio Available)
160. The university celebrated the Earth Day by planting trees. #383 (Audio Available)
161. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 (Audio Available)
162. Students are afraid of writing an essay, because they have learned nothing about it. #371  
(Audio Available)
163. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online. #366 (Audio Available)
164. I still don't understand the last sentence. #355 (Audio Available)
165. Company exists for money, not for society. #344 (Audio Available)
166. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #338  
(Audio Available)
167. Novelists have a major role to play in reflecting their time to their readers. #325 (Audio Available)
168. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 (Audio Available)
169. Students are held accountable for adhering to established community standards. #318  
(Audio Available)
170. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305  
(Audio Available)
171. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299  
(Audio Available)
172. Knife and fork should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #280  
(Audio Available)
173. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 (Audio Available)
174. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the twentieth century. #285 (Audio Available)
175. At night, sailors in the Mediterranean can see the glow from the fiery molten material that is thrown into the air. #235 (Audio Available)
176. English is expanding as a lingua-franca but not as a mother tongue. #221 (Audio Available)
177. By the way, if you want more information about any of the trips, have a look in the student newspaper. #202 (Audio Available)
178. New timetables will be posted on the student noticeboard. #183 (Audio Available)
179. Surprisingly, some people actually enjoy watching advertisements on television. #190  
(Audio Available)
180. He needs to talk to you about your industrial architecture class. #94 (Audio Available)
181. The lecture on child psychology has been postponed until Friday. #72 (Audio Available)

182. Factors such as cost and function influence the design of a bridge. #40 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

183. Marketing involves many activities, including doing research, developing products and promoting them. #31 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

184. There are several reasons for population growth, such as better education. #30 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

185. My parents didn't have a good education so they were determined that I would. #21

[\(Audio Available\)](#)

186. Please come to the next seminar properly prepared. #3 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

188. There is a lot of sugar in many fast foods. #65 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

189. Often, the point of the advertisements is to raise awareness rather than give information. #95

[\(Audio Available\)](#)



Describe Image

1. Supply Chain Management



Answer:

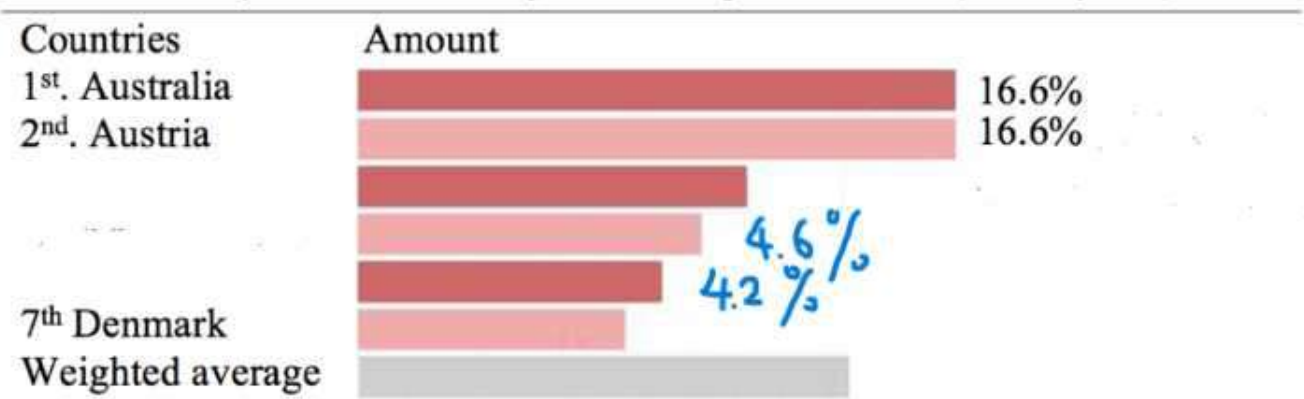
The following graph gives information about supply chain management. It shows how the process is done. The steps include raw materials, components and manufacturer. According to this graph, the first step is to collect raw materials and turn them to components with machine. Followed by that, the second step is to send components to the manufacturer and make products of them there. You can see from this graph that the third step is to send products to the retailer. The final step is to sell products to consumers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.  
(APEUni Website / App DI #191)

2. Assessment (Incomplete)

Points: 'Assessment' may be 'Dissertation'  
(APEUni Website / App DI #904)

3. Tax and Payroll

The taxation by countries → Payroll and superannuation (recent years) xxx

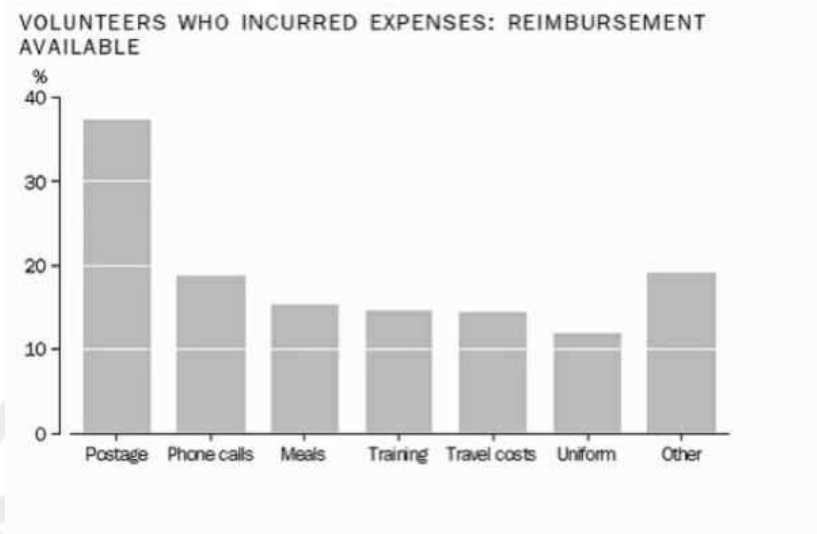


Answer:

The following graph gives information about payroll and superannuation in recent years. The items include countries like Australia, Austria, and Denmark. According to this graph, in Australia, the value is around sixteen point six percent, and that of Austria is the same. You can see from this graph that the

lowest value is in Denmark, which is eight percent. You can also see from this graph that the weighted average is thirteen percent. In conclusion, Both Australia and Austria have the highest percentage. (APEUni Website / App DI #902)

4. Volunteer Expenses



Answer:

The following graph gives information about volunteers who incurred expenses. The items include postage, phone calls, and uniform. According to this graph, in meals, the value of reimbursement is around sixteen percent, and that of phone calls is higher, which is around nineteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of reimbursement is in postage, which is thirty-seven. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of reimbursement is uniform. In conclusion, this bar chart is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #721)

5. Floor Plan

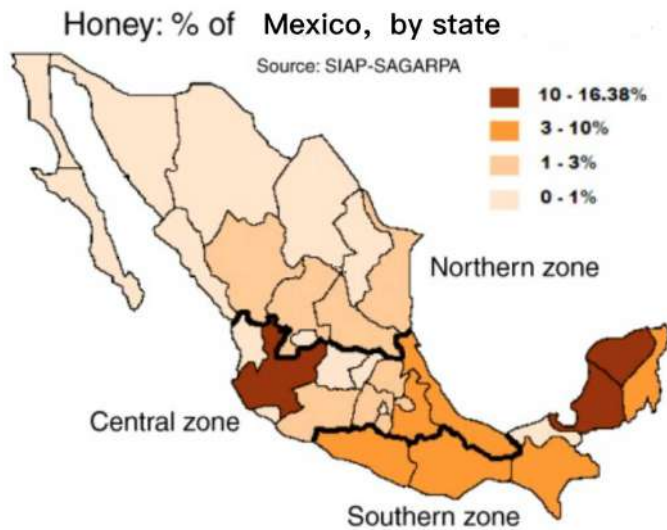


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #718)

6. Honey Production



Answer:

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

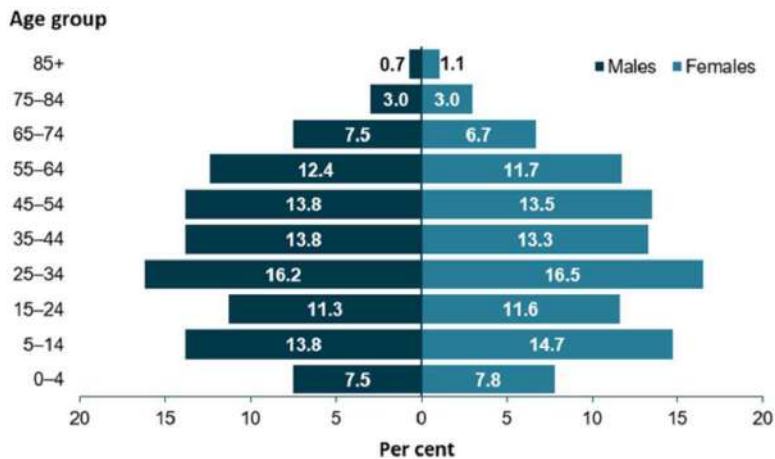
(APEUni Website / App DI #717)

7. Production Map (Incomplete)

**Points:** A map of Africa (Asia?), in which different things are produced in different areas. Himalayas is above, woods in the right upper corner, cotton in the middle, and ...

(APEUni Website / App DI #714)

8. 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)

## 9. 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.

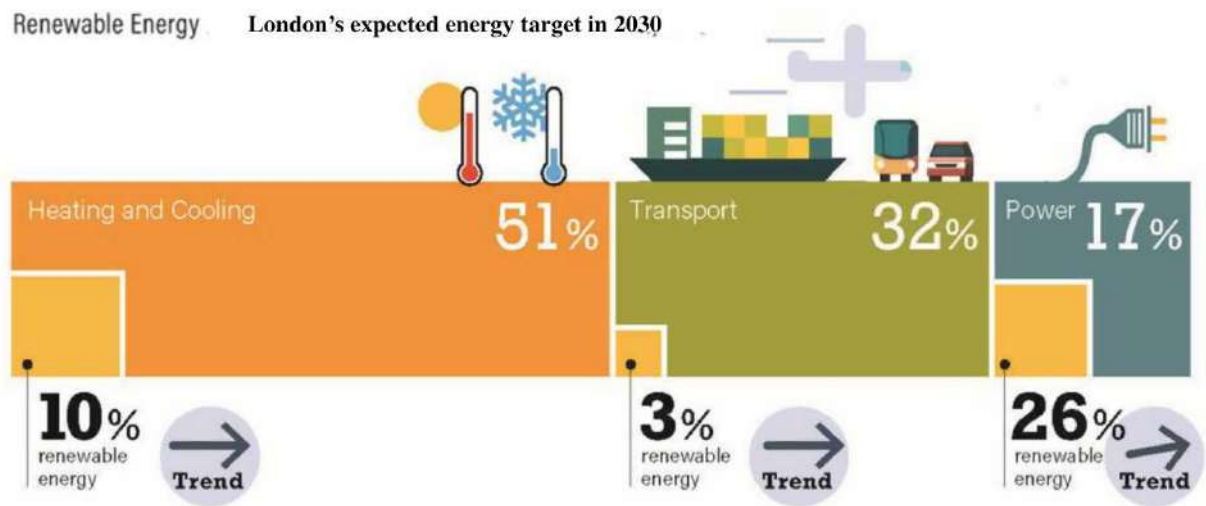
(APEUni Website / App DI #558)

## 10. 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)

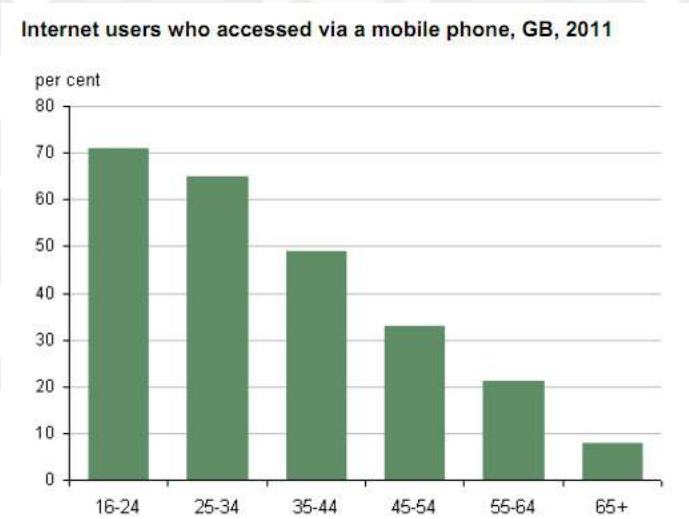
## 11. Renewable Energy



**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)

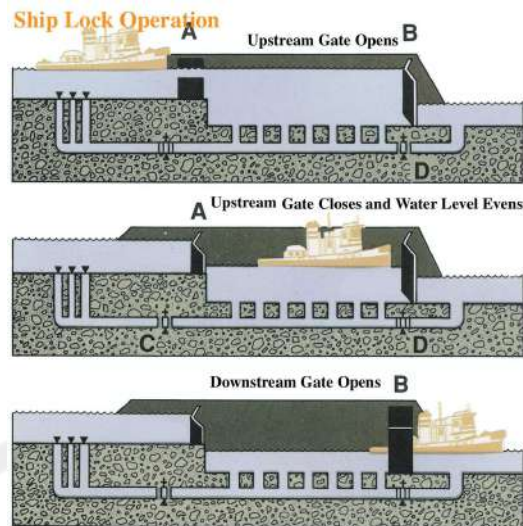
12. Internet Users



**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)

### 13. Ship Lock

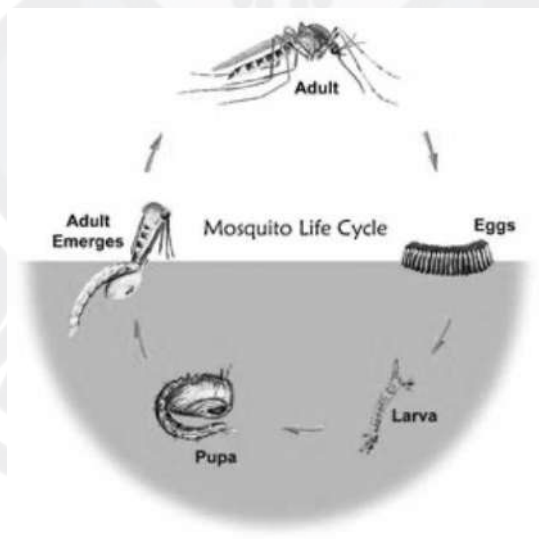


#### Answer:

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)

### 14. Mosquito Life Cycle



#### Answer:

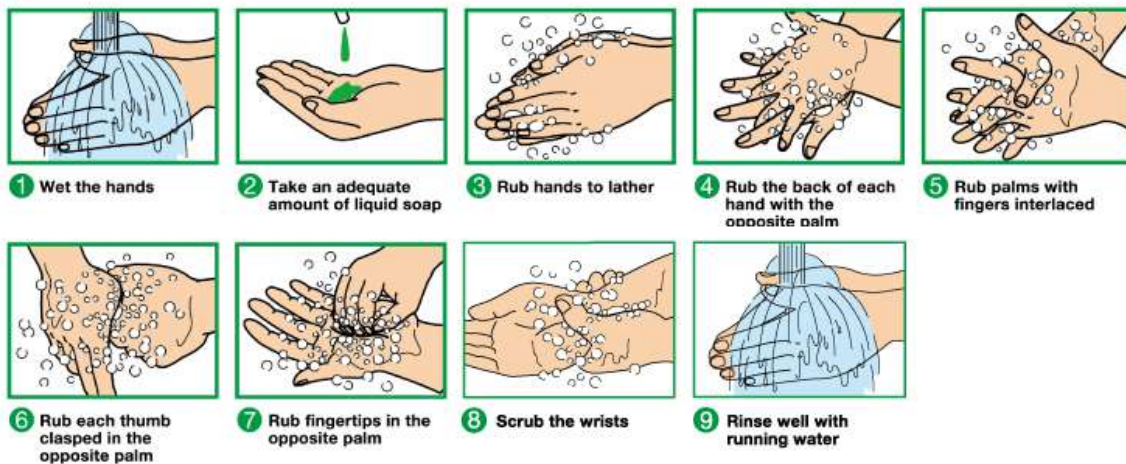
The following graph gives information about the mosquito life cycle. It shows how the process is done. The items include adult, eggs, larva and pupa. You can see from this graph that the first step is the adult laying eggs into water. You can see from this graph that the second step is eggs developing 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)

## 15. Wash Your Hands

### 1 Wash

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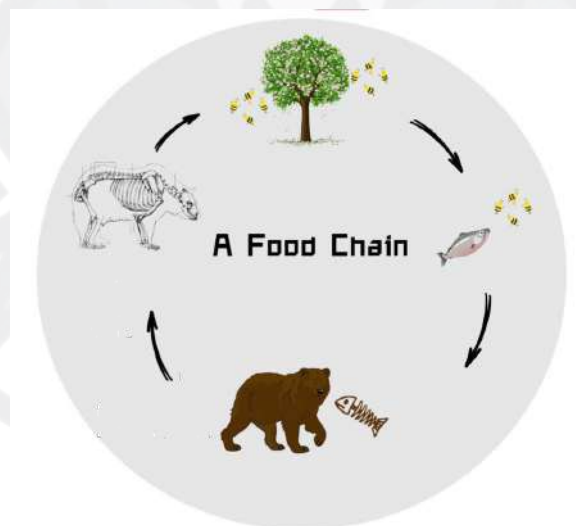


#### Answer:

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)

## 16. 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)

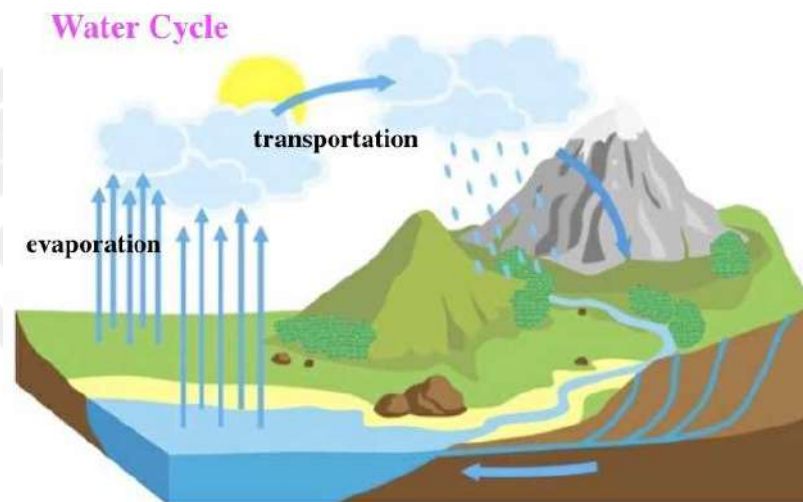
## 17. South American Rainforest



### 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)

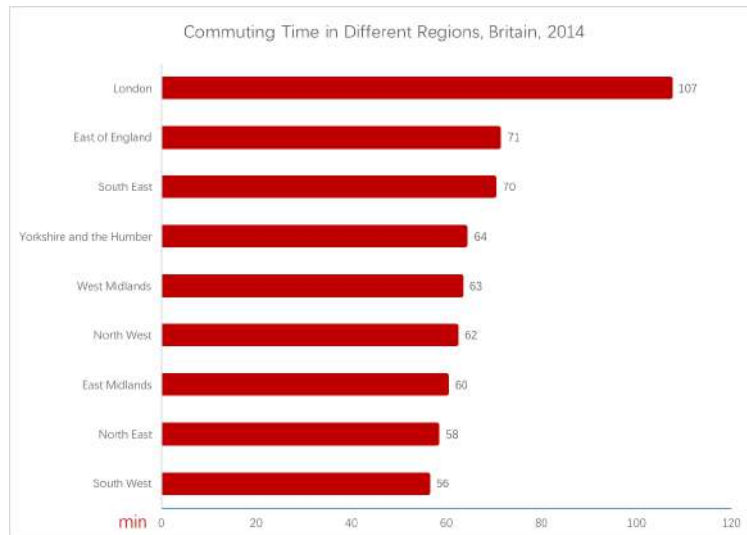
## 18. Water Cycle



### 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)

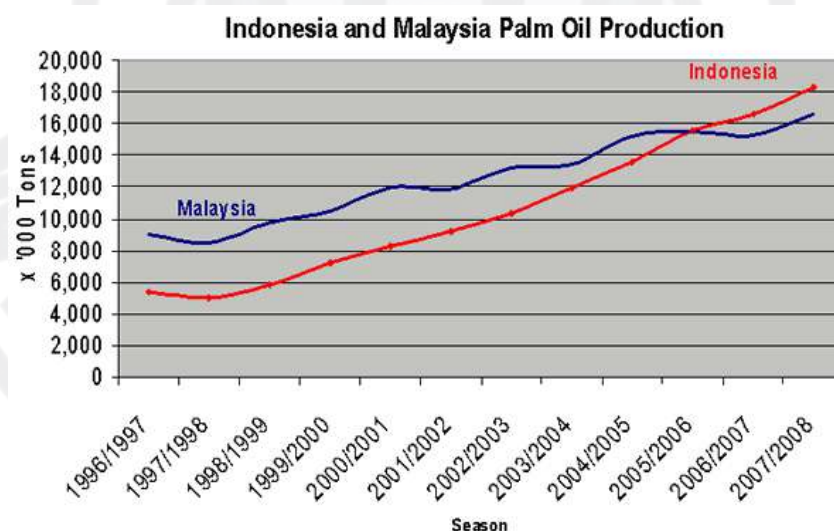
## 19. Commuting Time

**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)

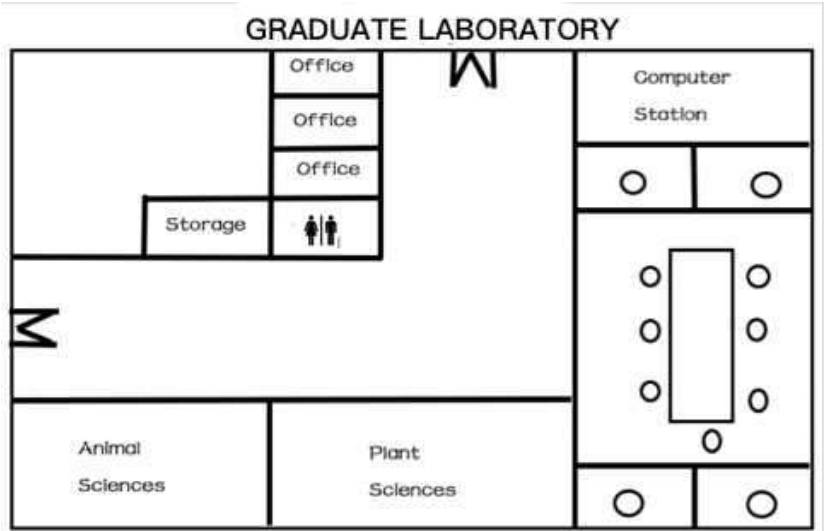
## 20. Palm Oil Production

**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)

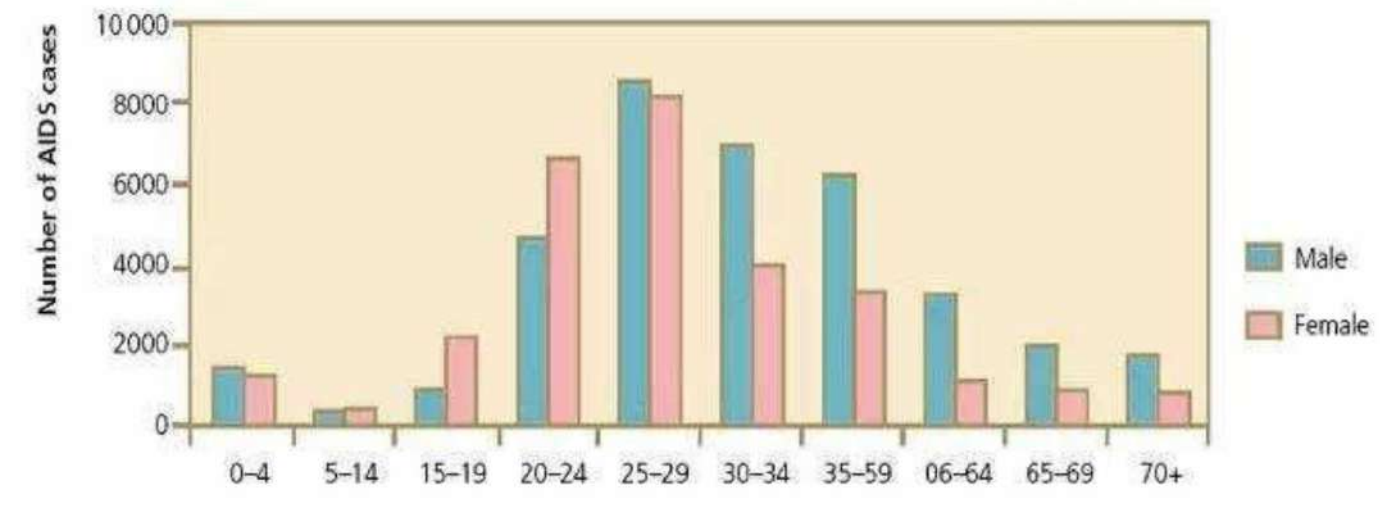
## 21. Laboratory Plan



**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)

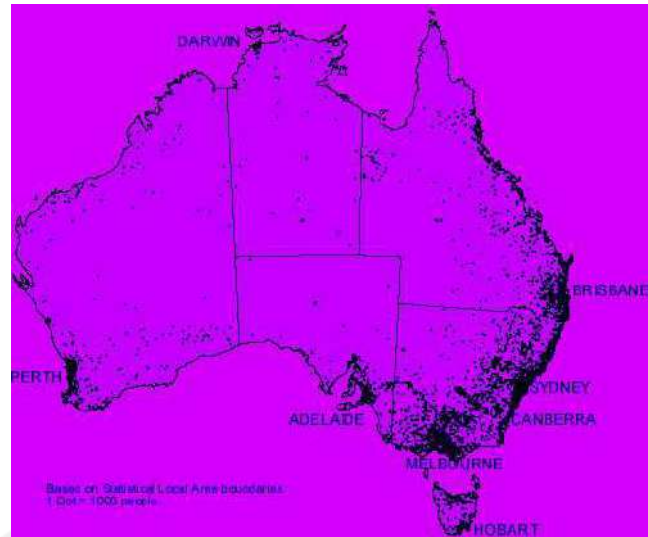
**22. AIDS Cases**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about aids cases. The items include male, female, and the number of aids cases. According to this graph, at the age of 0 to 4, the value of male is around 2000, and that of the female is lower, which is around 1500. You can see from this graph that the highest value of male is at the age of 25 to 29, which is 8000.. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of the female is at the age of 25 to 29. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #44)

**23. 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)

**24. Income Proportion**

The proportion of income adults and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

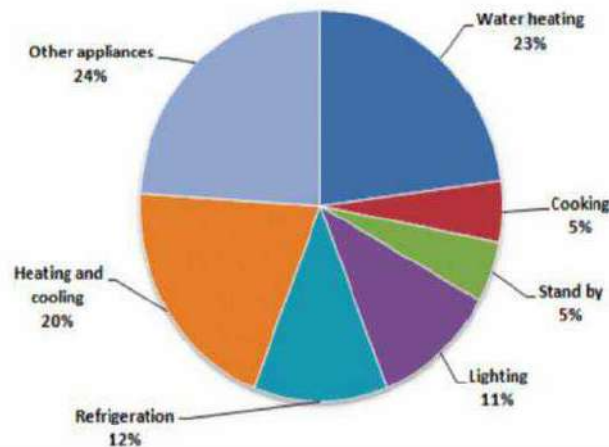
**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the proportion of income adult and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998. The items include food, music, and video. According to this graph, in adults, the value of food is around 25. And in children, the value of food is around 10, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the highest value of food is around 39, which is in women. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of videos is around 0.5, which is in women. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #521)

**25. Household Energy**

The Average Household Energy Consumption

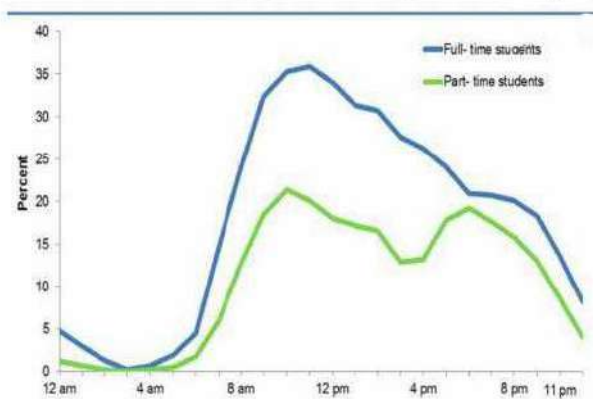
**Answer:**

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)

**26. Educational Activities**

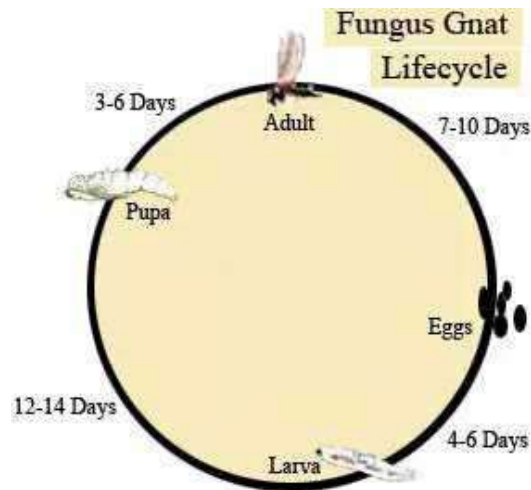
Percent of university and college students who did educational activities, by hour of day on weekdays

**Answer:**

This picture gives information about percent of university and college students who did educational activities, by the hour of the day on weekdays from 12 am to 11 pm. According to the picture, for full-time students in blue, the largest figure can be found at around 12 pm, which is around 36%, and the smallest figure can be found at around 3 am which is around 0. For part-time students in green, the largest and smallest figure can be found at 10 am and 3 am respectively, which is 20% and 0 respectively. In conclusion, no one is studying at 3 am.

(APEUni Website / App DI #434)

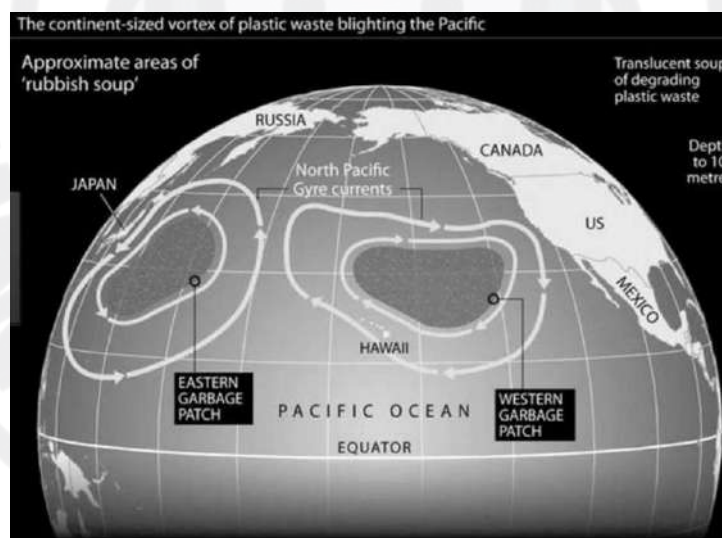
**27. Gnat Life Cycle**

**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)

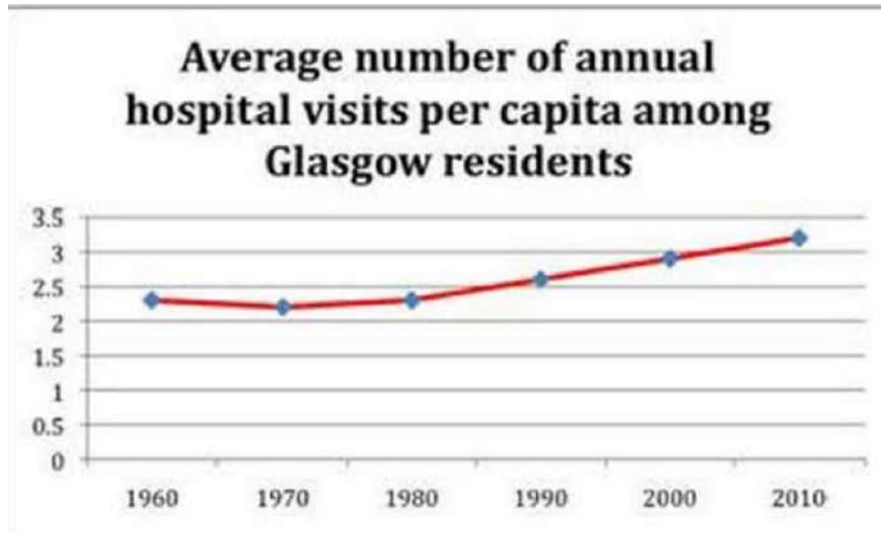
## 28. Garbage Patches 1

**Answer:**

The picture shows us out of sight, out of mind. According to the picture, we can see the continent-sized vortex of plastic waste is blighting the Pacific. Specifically. There are two rubbish soups, the eastern garbage patch which is next to Japan and the western garbage patch which is next to the Hawaii. The north pacific gyre currents are running differently in two different patches. Apart from that, the translucent soup of degrading plastic waste is as deep as 10 meters and the north pacific gyre currents keep soup in constant movement. We can also see the section of garbage patch is in color red. In conclusion, the picture indicates that we need to take environmental problems seriously.

(APEUni Website / App DI #342)

## 29. Hospital Visits

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the average number of annual hospital visits per capita among Glasgow residents. The horizontal axis is years, ranging from 1960 to 2010. According to this graph, in the year of 1960, the value is around 2.5. And according to this graph, in the year of 1970, the value is around 2. The highest value is around 3, which is in 2010. On the contrary, the lowest value is around 2, which is in 1970. In conclusion, if this trend continues, the average number of annual hospital visits will keep increasing in the future.

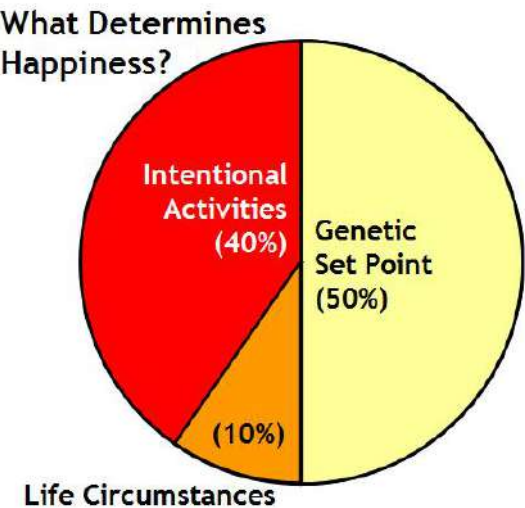
(APEUni Website / App DI #22)

**30. 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, beads and weapons to other countries. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #268)

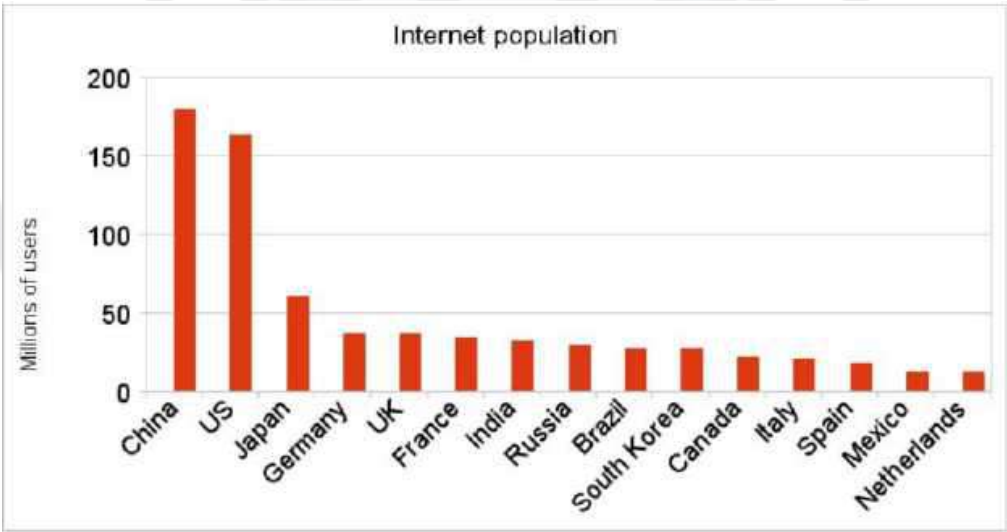
**31. Happiness**



**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)

**32. 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)

**33. Evacuation Route**



**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the school map. In this map, we can see there are two hydrant exits. For the one located on the top left corner, students from the photography lab and micromachining lab and officers, as well as the 1295 room, can follow this route to evacuate. For the other one, students and faculty staffs from room 1292 research deposition furnaces and room 1286 research photo geography lab, mechanical room, and microelectronics lab can go for this route to the stairs for an exit, which is located on the bottom left corner. In conclusion, the picture gives us clear information about the two hydrant exits for evacuation.  
(APEUni Website / App DI #192)

**34. Boat Passengers**

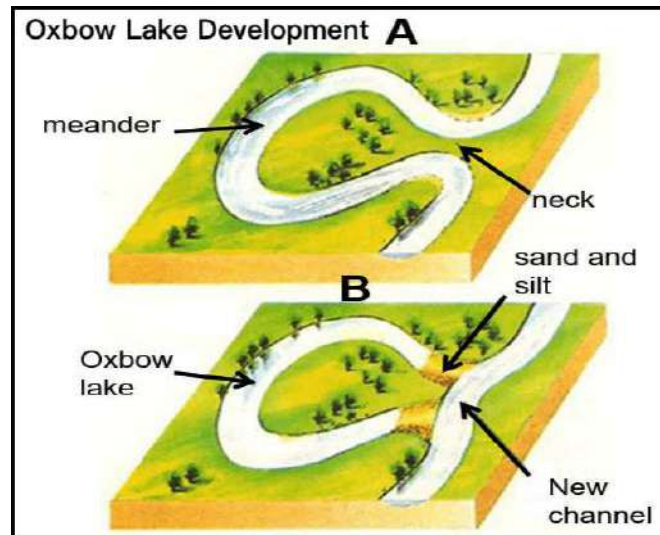
**Percentage of People Using Boat Transport**

Rank	Country	% traveling by boat
1.	Nauru	94.5
2.	Federated States of Micronesia	91.1
3.	Cook Islands	90.9
4.	Tonga	90.8
5.	Niue	81.7

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the percentage of people using boat transport. The items include rank, country, and traveling by boat. According to this graph, in Nauru, the value of traveling by boat is around 94.5. And in Tonga, the value of traveling by boat is around 90.8, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in Nauru, which is around 94.5. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in Niue, which is around 81.7. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.  
(APEUni Website / App DI #57)

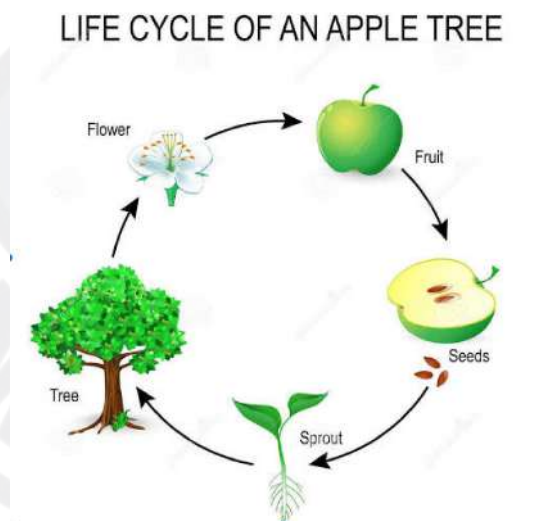
**35. Oxbow Lake**

**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)

### 36. Apple Life Cycle

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #178)

## Retell Lecture

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

### 1. Water and Wind (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture with 'water mill' in the upper half and 'wind mill' in the lower half. The lecture is about comparison between the two mills.

(APEUni Website / App RL #589)

### 2. Arguments (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture about ... arguments. There are four rows of words, each to explain one argument.

(APEUni Website / App RL #410)

### 3. Asian Economy (Incomplete)

**Points:** Key words: Asia tiger, Japan, Southeast Asia, economy, Shanghai, Shenzhen.

(APEUni Website / App RL #318)

### 4. Icy Sea (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video. The camera move forwards above the sea which likely has ice on the surface.

Keywords: countries, ocean, the United Kingdom, French, Norway, New Zealand, ... (these country names are repeated twice in the lecture).

(APEUni Website / App RL #289)

### 5. Venus (Audio Available)

**Original:**

There is a picture, sort of artist's impression, before the space age of what Venus might be like on its surface and so this was looking at the planet Venus, it was science fiction and science fact all the way up to 56 before the start of the space age but it wasn't completely disproved, this idea of a really sort of lush environment on Venus until 1967, which is when the first measurements in detail were done at Venus. So Mariner four and Mariner five confirmed the feeling from an earlier space mission that in fact the surface of Venus was not like this at all, but extremely hot and, and also that the clouds were made of sulfuric acid so there wasn't a nice water cycle like is going on in this picture and so, that it had to wait for these in situ measurements by space craft to actually do that and so Venus turned out not to be quite as Earth like as we thought and I'll sort of tell you about some of the latest results from Venus Express, which, which they actually there are some Earth like features, but to a large extent, it's not like the Earth.

(APEUni Website / App RL #286)

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

### 6. Education (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture about education, similarly as shown here. Keyword: education, skills, potential.

(APEUni Website / App RL #239)

### 7. Multitasking Man (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video in which a bare-headed man in a meeting talks about what a smart man does in the security council. He has strong will power, but also has a soft side. Others find that the guy sits quietly in

the meeting and keeps nodding and don't know why. In fact that is the way he pays attention: he listens to talks in Russian and the simultaneous interpretation into English, and he can point out errors in the interpretation. In some special situation, he talks directly to the other party in Russian. Besides, people near him find that he is also sketching images of the security council members. People pick up the scape papers that he left. Now there is a dark market that sells his drawings.

(APEUni Website / App RL #202)

## 8. Universal Philosophy (Audio Available)

### Original:

Okay. So this is the this is the big benefit of a universal philosophy. It says it applies to everybody. Well, looks that doesn't, you know, 205 or 206 countries in the world. And you've got something that applies to everybody. That's a bit strange, isn't it? No, says liberal theory. There are same value structures that apply to all of us. You couldn't have the United Nations without it. It couldn't tell you that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without this idea of values that apply to all of us just because we are humans. Now, the idea is to test that as well. Why is sport universal? Why does everybody play football? It's because the values are specified at a very thin level at the top. There are these rules and we all have to abide by just these rules. But there are lots of things about football that aren't rules specified. So Brazilian football is different from Italian football, from British football, from German football, from Spanish football. It's culturally specific, but acknowledges that there are these universal general rules to apply to everybody.

(APEUni Website / App RL #586)

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

## 9. Facial Recognition (Audio Available)

### Original:

Last week we talked about how people recognize objects and really how well people recognize objects, given how difficult the problem is, given how objects can be seen in all different sorts of illumination, in different positions, in different angles. And yet we are able to extract that information, we are able to take the visual stuff out there, interpret it in a way that allows us to recognize all the different things that we can see in our environment. Today we're gonna kind of carry on looking at that, but we gonna look at what's really a special class of objects. That's the human face. So we gonna look at how we recognize human faces and how we do it quite as well as we do. We're really expert at recognizing faces. So again we can think about how do we take that visual information and how do we transform it into a form which allows us to put a name to a face, and to do all the other clever things that we can do with faces. So I'm gonna start off again by just pointing out that it's a hard problem. Face recognition is a hard problem, and it's a clever thing we do. If you think about all the different types of faces you can recognize, and all the different types of information you can get from the face, you kind of start to appreciate how well we can do face recognition.

(APEUni Website / App RL #580)

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

## 10. Internet and Children (Incomplete)

**Points:** In a video a woman talking about the effects of the Internet on children development, including positive effects, and negative effects such as access to pornography sites and ... the roles of parent and teachers and policymakers on this phenomenon.

(APEUni Website / App RL #341)

## 11. Energy Challenge (Audio Available)

### Original:

Most Americans take energy for granted. But, for many families, maintaining access to reliable and affordable energy is a persistent challenge and a significant material hardship. This is a problem referred to as energy insecurity, and it affects millions of American households each year. We have found that energy insecurity is a growing and vexing problem among low-income households, and the COVID–Nineteen pandemic has made this problem worse. Our analysis finds that there are disparities in rates of energy insecurity across various socio–demographic groups. Black and Hispanic households, for example, are significantly more likely to experience energy insecurity and face utility disconnection than white households. So too are households with young children, individuals that require electronic medical devices, and those in dwellings with inefficient or poor conditions. Households that cannot pay for energy are unable to power electronic learning or medical devices, keep perishable, healthy food in the refrigerator, or maintain safe body temperatures. Under conditions of extreme heat or cold, people can suffer from mental and physical health consequences, including the possibility of death. Strategies for coping with uncomfortable temperatures, such as burning trash or sitting in one's car with the heat running, can lead to tragic outcomes as well. Our research underscores the importance of public policy that targets energy insecurity and its underlying causes. Weatherization assistance, incentives for residential solar power, energy bill assistance, and utility disconnection protections are all viable strategies for helping the millions of households across the country that are currently unable to pay their energy bills.

(APEUni Website / App RL #340)

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

## 12. Newspapers (Incomplete)

**Points:** About newspapers and their businesses. Keywords: economy, 15–30%, online news, single digit profit.

(APEUni Website / App RL #208)

## 13. DNA (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #308)

## 14. Amazon (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture about Amazon, the most innovative company. Two examples are given, with one being that kindles can cancel the wrong orders. The lecture mainly talks about how to be customer centric.

(APEUni Website / App RL #300)

## 15. 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](http://APEUni Website / App)

[App to listen.](#)

## 16. 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)

## 17. General-purpose Cars (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #291)

## 18. Fatherhood (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture in which a pair of hands hold a baby. The lecturer talks with a high speech rate. 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)

## 19. Overfishing (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Aquaculture, the farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish and seaweeds, has been the sources of human protein for nearly four thousand years, especially in Asia. In the last decade, however, there is been unprecedented growth in aquaculture production, more than 300% since 1984, which has increased the importance of the modern food supply. It's the world's fastest growing food production activity. And globally, more than 25% of the odd fishing and shellfish production in 1999 was attributable to aquaculture. Yes, this industry's contributions to human diet is actually greater than the numbers imply, whereas 1/3 of the conventional fish catch is used to make fish meal and fish oil. Virtually all farmed fish are used as human food. Today, nearly 1/3 of fish consumed by human is the product of aquaculture, and that percentage will only increase as aquaculture expands the world's conventional fish catch, for the oceans and lakes continues to decline because of overfishing and environmental damage.

(APEUni Website / App RL #263)

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

## 20. 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.](#)

## 21. Social Identity (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #255)

## 22. Robot and Human (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Why is it difficult to make a robot like a human being? Why cannot robots finish the work easily like human beings? For some tasks, it is easy and simple for humans to complete, but it is very difficult to ask a robot to do what we want because humans and robots have different recognition functions. For example, considering the insights, it is hard for robots to recognize colors because they do not have sensory mechanisms. Artificial intelligence scientists have to devise a sensor that is implanted to robots to enable them to recognize different colors. The sensor has a camera on it to capture pixels, and then will translate the pixels into an image, which is not as easy as expected. This process is very complex. The translation of every pixel to accurate things could be difficult, especially color differentiation which needs complicated sensors to fulfil. So the improvement of the sensor is necessary. In conclusion, there is no comparison between humans and robots.

(APEUni Website / App RL #254)

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

## 23. 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.](#)

## 24. 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.](#)

## 25. 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.](#)

## 26. Loggerhead Turtle (Incomplete)

**Points:** 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 used satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle. They reached different localities in different time. The migration took three months, from the south Florida to the north. A map of the East Coast of the US is given and the turtle migration route and the year are marked it.

(APEUni Website / App RL #233)

## 27. Attention Span (Incomplete)

**Points:** 10 years ago, before the use of iPhone or iPad, people's attention interval is about 25 minutes. This number is good. However, nowadays the attention interval has dropped from 25min to only 8 seconds, which means our memories are shorter than that of a goldfish.

(APEUni Website / App RL #231)

## 28. Motivation (Incomplete)

**Points:** About two types of motivation, Approach Motivation and Avoidance Motivation. Approach Motivation means moving to things that are positive, such as vocational plans. Avoidance Motivation is driving away things that are negative and whose purpose is to reduce anxiety. Avoidance Motivation is quite intense.

(APEUni Website / App RL #225)

### 29. 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.](#)

### 30. 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.](#)

### 31. 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.](#)

### 32. Automobile Exhausts (Incomplete)

**Points:** Pollution caused by automobile exhausts occurs in Washington. People advocate improvement of the choice of transportation, and people should reduce the use of automobiles.

(APEUni Website / App RL #209)

### 33. Beautiful Melbourne (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture of Flinders Station, and a female speaker speaking fast. Melbourne is a beauty city, but can be better. Industrialization is mentioned, which has changed people's lives. People used to go to only near places, but now people who don't have their own vehicles can go further because public transportation helps them travel long distance. It's important to do.....Diversity contributes a lot to the market and its culture.

(APEUni Website / App RL #195)

### 34. Wind Power (Incomplete)

**Points:** In Australia wind power is just 1% of the whole; But in Denmark, wind power has a larger proportion; In other countries, hydropower has a larger proportion.

(APEUni Website / App RL #196)

### 35. 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 French-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 French-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.](#)

### 36. 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.](#)

### 37. 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.](#)

### 38. 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.](#)

### 39. 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.](#)

### 40. Sugar (Audio Available)

**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #148)

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

### 41. 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.](#)

## 42. 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.](#)

## 43. Genome Structural Variation (Audio Available)

### Original:

But I'm going to focus on today, is really different larger forms of genetic variation involving essentially gains losses and inversions of sequence. so showing here is a 30 in the simple diagram. we have an example of some structural variation operationally defined as events greater than a KB in size. so we have pieces of DNA that sometimes become deleted. we have pieces of DNA that sometimes become duplicated on chromosomes and regions which can be in fact inverted or turned around with respect to another orientation. so this very busy map here represents probably about three years of work in my lab, just to kind of characterize the general pattern of structural variation in eight human genomes. so shown here are different human chromosomes for from African, and for from non-African the distinctions really aren't that important, but what I'm showing you here, is the presence of insertions deletions and inversions as red as blue red and green and so each line here represents a different human genome that has been analyzed looking for structural variation of events greater than 5,000 base pairs in size, so a couple things you can maybe get from. this is you can see that there's a lot of genetic variation out there , that is above the level of single base pair change and most of the events that you're seeing here are essentially inherited , but we now know based on studying roughly about 2,000 human genomes, but there's a significant fraction of very large events often hundreds of KB in size that are either individually specific or specific to specific families , so this is kind of changing our view of the dynamic nature of the human genome.

(APEUni Website / App RL #129)

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

## 44. 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.](#)

#### 45. Museum (Audio Available)

**Original:**

From Boston to Los Angeles, from New York City to Chicago to Dallas, museums are either planning, building, or wrapping up wholesale expansion programs. These programs already have radically altered facades and floor plans or are expected to do so in the not-too-distant future. In New York City alone, six major institutions have spread up and out into the air space and neighborhoods around them or are preparing to do so. The reasons for this confluence of activity are complex, but one factor is a consideration everywhere – space. With collections expanding, with the needs and functions of museums changing, empty space has become a very precious commodity. Probably nowhere in the country is this more true than at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, which has needed additional space for decades and which received its last significant facelift ten years ago. Because of the space crunch, the Art Museum has become increasingly cautious in considering acquisitions and donations of art, in some cases passing up opportunities to strengthen its collections. Deaccessing – or selling off – works of art has taken on new importance because of the museum's space problems. And increasingly, curators have been forced to juggle gallery space, rotating one masterpiece into public view while another is sent to storage. Despite the clear need for additional gallery and storage space, however," the museum has no plan, no plan to break out of its envelope in the next fifteen years," according to Philadelphia Museum of Art's president.

(APEUni Website / App RL #90)

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

#### 46. Archaeology (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Archaeology is a source of history, not just a bumble auxiliary discipline. Archaeological data are historical documents in their own right, not mere illustrations to written texts, Just as much as any other historian, an archaeologist studies and tries to reconstitute the process that has created the human world in which we live – and us ourselves in so far as we are each creatures of our age and social environment. Archaeological data are all changes in the material world resulting from human action or, more succinctly, the fossilized results of human behavior. The sum total of these constitutes what may be called the archaeological record. This record exhibits certain peculiarities and deficiencies the consequences of which produce a rather superficial contrast between archaeological history and the

more familiar kind based upon written records. Not all human behavior fossilizes. The words I utter and you hear as vibrations<sup>6</sup> in the air are certainly human changes in the material world and may be of great historical significance. Yet they leave no sort of trace in the archaeological records unless they are captured by a dictaphone or written down by a clerk. The movement of troops on the battlefield may "change the course of history," but this is equally ephemeral from the archaeologist's standpoint. What is perhaps worse, most organic materials are perishable. Everything made of wood, hide, wool, linen, grass, hair, and similar materials will decay and vanish in dust in a few years or centuries, save under very exceptional conditions. In a relatively brief period the archaeological record is reduce to mere scraps of stone, bone, glass, metal, and earthenware. Still modern archaeology, by applying appropriate techniques and comparative methods, aided by a few lucky finds from peat-bogs, deserts, and frozen soils, is able to fill up a good deal of the gap.

(APEUni Website / App RL #84)

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

#### 47. Licking and Grooming (Audio Available)

##### Original:

So the way a mother rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming, nipple switching an 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.](#)

#### 48. 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, its's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare so what's the problem. So, there's no problem. There's no issue, right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key striker seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600

million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I, instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare, I just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key striker a second. To type "to be or not to be that is the question". Right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerge within and when I run the numbers "to be or not to be is the question" takes 12.6 trillion trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string 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 favor 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.](#)

#### 49. 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.](#)

## 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. If you have an appointment on Wednesday, and today is Thursday, you will have the appointment 'yesterday' or 'tomorrow'?

Answer: Yesterday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1731) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

2. What do we call the clothing that covers the hand with individual sections for each finger?

Answer: Glove (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1689) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

3. What is the hair called that grows on the skin of a sheep?

Answer: Wool / fleece (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1688) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

4. What is the opposite of 'affluence'?

Answer: Poverty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1687) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

5. Which one do you spend longer time in, eating, drinking or sleep?

Answer: Sleep (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1686) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

6. What is the verb that means employing someone or renting something?

Answer: Hire (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1682) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

7. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1681) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

8. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1677) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

9. What do we call an amount of money that is taken off the usual cost of something?

Answer: Discount / reduction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1676) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

10. What is the generic term for gold, silver and copper?

Answer: Metal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1675) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

11. **Points:** What is the field of study?

Answer: Geography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1674) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

12. Which continent is Canada located in?

Answer: North America (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1673) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

13. What is the opposite of the minus sign?

Answer: Plus sign (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1672) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

14. What is the food that is used in a recipe?

Answer: Ingredient (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1671) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

15. What is the colorful sticker that is attached to an envelope?

Answer: Stamp (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1669) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

16. What is the summary at the beginning of an academic paper called?

Answer: Abstract (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1668) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

17. What is the part powering a car, ship or an aircraft?

Answer: Engine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1666) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

18. What is the famous canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean?

Answer: Suez (APEUni Website / App ASQ #305) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

19. What do we say if we call brothers and sisters in a same way?

Answer: Siblings (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1659) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

20. If a driver drives the car, what does a pilot do to the plane?

Answer: Fly / flies (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1654) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

21. What do we call the weather conditions like rain, hail, etc.?

Answer: Precipitation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1646) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

22. What is the synonym of 'destiny'?

Answer: Fate / fortune (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1641) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

23. What do we call a vehicle equipped for carrying the injured or sick?

Answer: Ambulance (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1530) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

24. How often is a quarterly journal published?

Answer: Every three months / once a quarter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1517) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

25. What is the part of the leg below the thigh?

Answer: Shank / calf (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1507) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

26. What do we call the industry which involves designing, building and flying of aircrafts?

Answer: Aviation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1502) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

29. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?

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

30. Who serves and helps passengers in a plane?

Answer: Flight attendant / cabin crew / air hostess / steward / stewardess (APEUni Website / App ASQ #964) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: Flock (APEUni Website / App ASQ #950) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. What is the opposite of horizontal?

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

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

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

38. What is the opposite of maximum?

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

39. What do we call a group of mountains such as the Himalayas?

Answer: range (APEUni Website / App ASQ #832) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

42. What is the low land between two hills or mountains?

Answer: Valley / canyon / trough (APEUni Website / App ASQ #795) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

43. What do people usually use to cut food in the plate?

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

44. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #754) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

45. What is the opposite of north?

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

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

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

47. What do you call the diagram which includes X-axis and Y-axis?

Answer: coordinate system (APEUni Website / App ASQ #728) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

48. How many years are there in a century?

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

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

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

50. How many days are there in a fortnight?

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

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

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

52. What is the boat that carries people from one side of a river to the other?

Answer: ferry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #692) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

57. What do we call a baby cat?

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

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

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

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

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

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

61. What do we call the condition that people cannot sleep?

Answer: insomnia / sleeplessness (APEUni Website / App ASQ #538) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

62. What do you call the people who work for a company?

Answer: employees / employee (APEUni Website / App ASQ #533) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

63. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

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

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

65. What are the five things in front of your foot?

Answer: toes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #498) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

72. What are the people who study history and historical evidence?

Answer: historian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #649) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

73. What is the opposite of artificial?

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

74. What is H<sub>2</sub>O in chemical substances?

Answer: water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #463) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

75. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

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

76. What does IT stand for?

Answer: information technology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #447) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

77. What word can describe both a color and the environment?

Answer: Green (APEUni Website / App ASQ #442) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

82. Which kind of mountain can erupt lava?

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

83. What do we call the thread in the center of the candle?

Answer: wick (APEUni Website / App ASQ #332) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

84. How do you call the pointing device that is connected to the computer?

Answer: mouse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #330) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

85. How many years are there in a decade?

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

86. What is the antonym of vertical?

Answer: horizontal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #277) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

87. How many years does it typically take to finish undergraduate study?

Answer: three years / four years (APEUni Website / App ASQ #267) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

89. How many days are there in a week?

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

90. What is the most important document you would have to show if you would to hire a car?

Answer: driver's license / driving license (APEUni Website / App ASQ #205) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

91. What we call it when the moon completely blocks out the light from the sun?

Answer: a solar eclipse / an eclipse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #198) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

93. What plan shows how much money is available and how it will be spent?

Answer: budget (APEUni Website / App ASQ #168) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

96. On what geographical location would someone be living if their country is surrounded by water on all sides?

Answer: Island (APEUni Website / App ASQ #191) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

97. What do you call the very long essay that students have to write for a doctoral degree?

Answer: Thesis / dissertation / discourse / paper (APEUni Website / App ASQ #141) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: city / town (APEUni Website / App ASQ #35) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

99. What is the word for a building or room where art exhibitions are held?

Answer: art gallery / art museum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #14) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

100. At what ceremony do students receive their degree or diploma at the end of their period of study?

Answer: graduation / commencement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #8) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

101. What is it that you wear on your wrist and that tells you time?

Answer: wrist watch / watch (APEUni Website / App ASQ #5) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

102. How many languages can a monolingual person speak?

Answer: one (APEUni Website / App ASQ #105) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

103. What do we call the organs in our chest that we use to breathe?

Answer: Lungs / lung (APEUni Website / App ASQ #41) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

104. How many years does a millennium have?

Answer: One thousand / a thousand (APEUni Website / App ASQ #122) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

106. Where do people usually go to deposit money?

Answer: Bank (APEUni Website / App ASQ #106) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

107. What are winter, spring, summer and autumn?

Answer: Seasons (APEUni Website / App ASQ #134) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

108. Which sweet food is produced by bees?

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

## B. Writing

### Summarize Written Text

#### 1. Democracy Representative (Incomplete)

**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #420)

#### 2. Intellectual Capital (Incomplete)

**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #149)

#### 3. Immune System (Incomplete)

**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #416)

#### 4. Telescope

**Original:**

On a starry night in Padua 400 years ago, Galileo first turned a telescope toward the sky. It might seem the most natural of actions—after all, what else does one do with a telescope? But in 1609, the instrument, which had been invented only the year before by Dutch opticians, was known as a "spyglass," in anticipation of its military uses. The device was also sold as a toy. When Galileo read of it, he quickly set about making a much more powerful version. The Dutch telescopes magnified images by 3 times; Galileo's telescopes magnified them by 8 to 30 times. At the time, astronomy, like much of science, remained under the spell of Aristotle. Almost 2,000 years after his death, the giant of Greek philosophy was held in such high regard that even his most suspect pronouncements were considered unimpeachable. Aristotle had maintained that all celestial objects were perfect and immutable spheres, and that the stars made a dizzying daily journey around the center of the universe, our stationary Earth. Why scrutinize the sky? The system had already been neatly laid out in books. Astronomers "wish never to raise their eyes from those pages," Galileo wrote in frustration, "as if this great book of the universe had been written to be read by nobody but Aristotle, and his eyes had been destined to see for all posterity." In Galileo's day, the study of astronomy was used to maintain and reform the calendar. Sufficiently advanced students of astronomy made horoscopes; the alignment of the stars was believed to influence everything from politics to health.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #414)

#### 5. Women in University

**Original:**

If women are so far ahead of men, why are they so far behind? Reports from both sides of the Atlantic show that female students dominate university courses, yet women still do not make it to the top. A report on inequality in the UK said last week that girls had better educational results than boys at 16, went to university in greater numbers and achieved better degrees once they got there. "More women now have higher education qualifications than men in every age group up to age 44," the report said. In the US, 57 per cent of college graduates in 2006–07 were women. Women form the majority of all graduates under 45. Yet few women make it to the boards of companies in either country. In the UK, the proportion of women on FTSE 100 boards rose fractionally from 11.7 per cent to 12.2 per cent last year, according to the Cranfield University School of Management, but that was only because of a fall in the

size of the boards. In the US, women accounted for 15.2 per cent of board seats on Fortune 500 companies, according to Catalyst, the research organization, which said the numbers had barely budged for five years. The hopeful way of looking at this is that the rising generation of female graduates has yet to reach director age. Give it 10 years and they will dominate boards as they do universities. If that were true, however, we would surely see the number of women director numbers moving up by now. The first year that women college graduates outnumbered men in the US was 1982. These graduates must be entering their 50s — prime director age.

**Answer:**

More women now have higher education qualifications than men in every age group up to age 44, and women form the majority of all graduates under 45, which means that we would surely see the number of women director numbers moving up by now, so the younger generation of women is thriving in the workplace; there was still a large pay gap.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #412)

## 6. Levels of Crime

**Original:**

The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides an important source of information about levels of crime, public attitudes to crime and other related issues. The results play an important role in informing Home Office policy. The BCS measures the amount of crime in England and Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year. This includes crimes not reported to the police, so it is an important alternative to police records. Victims do not report crime for various reasons, and without the BCS there would be no official source of information on these unreported crimes. Because members of the public are asked directly about their experiences, the survey also provides a consistent measure of crime that is unaffected by the extent to which crimes are reported to the police, or by changes in the criteria used by the police when recording crime. The survey also helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, and this helps in the planning of crime prevention programs. The BCS also examines people's attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime and what measures they take to avoid it. The survey also covers attitudes to the Criminal Justice System (CJS), including the police and the courts, and has also been successful at developing special measures to estimate the extent of domestic violence, stalking and sexual victimization, which are probably the least reported to the police, but among the most serious of crimes in their impact on victims.

**Answer:**

The British Crime Survey provides an important source of information, and the survey also provides a consistent measure of crime that is unaffected, which means that the survey also helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, so the BCS also examines people's attitudes to crime; the survey also covers attitudes to the Criminal Justice System.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #411)

## 7. Difference in Intelligence

**Original:**

People differ greatly in all aspects of what is casually known as intelligence. The differences are apparent not only in school, from kindergarten to college, but also in the most ordinary circumstances: in the words people use and comprehend, in their differing abilities to read a map or follow directions, or in their capacities for remembering telephone numbers or figuring change. The variations in these specific skills are so common that they are often taken for granted. Yet what makes people so different? It would be reasonable to think that the environment is the source of differences in cognitive skills — that we are what we learn. It is clear, for example, that human beings are not born with a full vocabulary; they have

to learn words. Hence, learning must be the mechanism by which differences in vocabulary arise among individuals. And differences in experience — say, in the extent to which parents model and encourage vocabulary skills or in the quality of language training provided by schools — must be responsible for individual differences in learning. Earlier in this century, psychology was in fact dominated by environmental explanations for variance in cognitive abilities. More recently, however, most psychologists have begun to embrace a more balanced view: one in which nature and nurture interact in cognitive development. During the past few decades, studies in genetics have pointed to a substantial role for heredity in molding the components of intellect, and researchers have even begun to track down the genes involved in cognitive function. These findings do not refute the notion that environmental factors shape the learning process. Instead they suggest that differences in people's genes affect how easily they learn.

**Answer:**

People differ greatly in all aspects of what is casually known as intelligence, and the differences are in the most ordinary circumstances, which means that the environment is the source of differences in cognitive skills, so differences in experience must be responsible for individual differences in learning; these findings suggest that differences in people's genes affect how easily they learn.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #336)

## 8. Flow State (Incomplete)

**Points:**

(APEUni Website / App SWT #326)

## 9. Brain Wave

**Original:**

We can't see it, but brains hum with electrical activity. Brain waves created by the coordinated firing of huge collections of nerve cells pinball around the brain. The waves can ricochet from the front of the brain to the back, or from deep structures all the way to the scalp and then back again. Called neuronal oscillations, these signals are known to accompany certain mental states. Quiet alpha waves ripple soothingly across the brains of meditating monks. Beta waves rise and fall during intense conversational turns. Fast gamma waves accompany sharp insights. Sluggish delta rhythms lull deep sleepers, while dreamers shift into slightly quicker theta rhythms. Researchers have long argued over whether these waves have purposes, and what those purposes might be. Some scientists see waves as inevitable but useless by-products of the signals that really matter — messages sent by individual nerve cells. Waves are simply a consequence of collective neural behavior, and nothing more, that view holds. But a growing body of evidence suggests just the opposite: instead of by-products of important signals, brain waves are key to how the brain operates, routing information among far-flung brain regions that need to work together. MIT's Earl Miller is among the neuroscientists amassing evidence that waves are an essential part of how the brain operates. Brain oscillations deftly route information in a way that allows the brain to choose which signals in the world to pay attention to and which to ignore, his recent studies suggest.

**Answer:**

Brains hum with electrical activity, and these signals are known to accompany certain mental states, which means that brain waves are key to how the brain operates, routing information among far-flung brain regions that need to work together, so brain oscillations deftly route information in a way that allows the brain to choose which signals in the world to pay attention to and which to ignore.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #324)

## 10. Importance of Water

**Original:**

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

**Answer:**

Water is at the core of sustainable development, and water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions, which means that in a sustainable world that is achievable in the near future, water and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy, so water is duly valued in all its forms.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #317)

## 11. Rosling's Discoveries

**Original:**

A medical doctor and professor for international health at Stockholm's Karolinska Institute, Rosling became famous as the public educator who used statistics to show how the world is changing. He chose this public role after making two significant discoveries. Rosling's first discovery was that many people are not aware of even the most basic facts about global health and global development. Through surveys he conducted, Rosling found that at a time when poverty is falling faster than ever before, the majority of people think that the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty is rising. Similarly, he found that many underestimate global life expectancy widely, and are not aware of the success of delivering healthcare services — for example, vaccines — globally. He found that people's worldviews often do not have much grounding in facts, even long before the "post-fact" era. Rosling was convinced that this unawareness of global progress matters. He made it his mission to fight this "devastating ignorance" that turns us into cynics, as we falsely believe that global development must be a mirage. Rosling's second discovery was that this lack of factual knowledge was not because people are not interested in global development, but because it is too hard for those that want to know about global development to access this knowledge. Neither the experts nor the media were presenting how global development changes the world. Based on these two insights, Hans Rosling made it his mission to bridge this gap and present the evidence that global development is a reality. His approach to communicating research on global development was through public talks and the use of data visualisation.

**Answer:**

Rosling became famous as the public educator who used statistics to show how the world is changing; Rosling's first discovery was that many people are not aware of even the most basic facts about global health and global development, and his second discovery was that lack of factual knowledge was

because it is too hard for those that want to know about global development to access this knowledge. (APEUni Website / App SWT #281)

## 12. Natural Language

### Original:

When people start thinking about language, the first question which often occurs to them is this: is language natural to humans? – in the same way that grunting is natural to pigs, and barking comes naturally to dogs. Or is it just something we happen to have learned? – in the same way that dogs may learn to beg, or elephants may learn to waltz, or humans may learn to play the guitar. Clearly, in one sense, children 'learn' whatever language they are exposed to, be it Chinese, Nootka or English. So no one would deny that 'learning' is very important. But the crucial question is whether children are born with 'blank sheets' in their head as far as language is concerned – or whether humans are 'programmed' with an outline knowledge of the structure of languages in general. This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature–nurture controversy, and has been discussed for centuries. For example, it was the topic of one of Plato's dialogues, the *Cratylus*. Controversies which have been going on for literally ages tend to behave in a characteristic fashion. They lie dormant for a while, then break out fiercely. This particular issue resurfaced in linguistics in 1959 when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review of *Verbal Behavior*, a book by the Harvard psychologist B.F. Skinner (Skinner 1957; Chomsky 1959). This book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years. According to Skinner, no complicated innate or mental mechanisms are needed. All that is necessary is the systematic observation of the events in the external world which prompt the speaker to utter sounds.

### Answer:

This question of whether language is partly due to nature or wholly due to learning or nurture is often referred to as the nature–nurture controversy, because this issue resurfaced in linguistics when the linguist Noam Chomsky wrote a devastating and witty review of *Verbal Behavior*, while Skinner's book claimed to 'explain' language as a set of habits gradually built up over the years.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #230)

## 13. Environmental Technologies

### Original:

Many technologies have promised these qualities, but few have been commercially viable. What's been lacking is the performance data needed to demonstrate that these technologies are durable, genuinely environmentally beneficial, and suitable to be insured. Over the past 13 years, our Department of Architecture & Civil Engineering has led on research into straw as a low–impact building material. This work, which has included developing a unique straw bale panel as well as scientific monitoring and testing, has now culminated in crucial industry certifications. The BM TRADA's Q–Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather–resilience and means that developers and homebuyers can now get insurance and mortgages for straw homes and buildings. The innovative straw walls in the new houses provide two times more insulation than required by current UK building regulations. Based on monitoring a residential straw–bale development in Leeds, fuel bill reductions up to 90% can be expected. The walls have been built using ModCell technology; prefabricated panels consisting of a wooden structural frame infilled with straw bales or hemp and rendered with either a breathable lime–based system or ventilated timber or brick cladding. This technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO<sup>2</sup> performance of any system of construction currently available. In fact, as an agricultural co–product, straw buildings can be carbon negative as straw absorbs CO<sup>2</sup> when it grows.

**Answer:**

Our Department has led research into straw as a low-impact building material and the BM TRADA's Q-Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather-resilience as the technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO<sup>2</sup> performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills. (APEUni Website / App SWT #225)

**14. Great Manager (Explanation)****Original:**

What do great managers actually do? In my research, beginning with a survey of 80,000 managers conducted by the Gallup Organization and continuing during the past two years with in-depth studies of a few top performers, I've found that while there are as many styles of management as there are managers, there is one quality that sets truly great managers apart from the rest: They discover what is unique about each person and then capitalize on it. Average managers play checkers, while great managers play chess. The difference? In checkers, all the pieces are uniform and move in the same way; they are interchangeable. You need to plan and coordinate their movements, certainly, but they all move at the same pace, on parallel paths. In chess, each type of piece moves in a different way, and you can't play if you don't know how each piece moves. More important, you won't win if you don't think carefully about how you move the pieces. Great managers know and value the unique abilities and even the eccentricities of their employees, and they learn how best to integrate them into a coordinated plan of attack. This is the exact opposite of what great leaders do. Great leaders discover what is universal and capitalize on it. Their job is to rally people toward a better future. Leaders can succeed in this only when they can cut through differences of race, sex, age, nationality, and personality and, using stories and celebrating heroes, tap into those very few needs we all share. The job of a manager, meanwhile, is to turn one person's particular talent into performance. Managers will succeed only when they can identify and deploy the differences among people, challenging each employee to excel in his or her own way. This doesn't mean a leader can't be a manager or vice versa. But to excel at one or both, you must be aware of the very different skills each role requires.

**Answer:**

In my research, I've found that great managers discover what is unique about each person and then capitalize on it; great managers know and value the unique abilities of their employees, and they learn how best to integrate them into a coordinated plan of attack, while great leaders discover what is universal and capitalize on it, which means that you must be aware of the very different skills each role requires.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #214)

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #206)

**16. Seattle Commuters (Incomplete)**

**Points:** The traffic improvement in Seattle is due to the decreasing number of cars of commuters, who have turned to take bus. This is a piece of news from a survey and the situation has not changed a lot.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #188)

**17. Materials (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About the increase demand for materials such as minerals to build houses, plastic, papers, petrol

and diesel for fuel, etc., and its effects on the environment.  
(APEUni Website / App SWT #183)

### 18. New Women (Incomplete)

**Points:** About New Women in British and North America, which was a concept brought forward by a writer named Sarah, who wrote a book which triggered dispute between two kinds of commentators. The book mainly talks about women's position in the middle class, including a few aspects, such as finance, employment, marriage, etc.. The write advocated protecting women's position. Although the idea did not go well, it was still commemorated as women's movement.  
(APEUni Website / App SWT #180)

### 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. Legume

#### Original:

Gardeners can feed their families and enrich the soil by growing legumes, such as green beans, soybeans, lentils and peas. Legume roots produce their own nitrogen, which is a major fertilizer nutrient needed by all plants for growth. Nitrogen is produced in nodules that form on the roots of legumes, which contain Rhizobium bacteria. The bacteria take nitrogen from the air and convert it into a form the plants can use. When legumes are pulled up in the fall, excess nitrogen from the nodules is left in the soil. The excess organic nitrogen can be used by other plants the following growing season. It's considered organic nitrogen because it was produced naturally, making green beans or peas great rotational crops in an organic crop production system. Organic growers prefer organic nitrogen because of its natural origins and because it breaks down slowly in the soil, thus slowly feeding plants throughout the growing season. Synthetic nitrogen fertilizers tend to release nitrogen quickly and are harsher on the environment. Synthetic nitrogen fertilizers are generally applied in split applications during the season to mimic the slow release of organic nitrogen sources. Each specific legume generally requires a specific type of Rhizobium bacteria to produce nodules on their roots. Gardeners who have never grown green beans before can purchase small bags of inoculum or bacteria from most popular vegetable seed catalogs. Before planting beans, open the package and pour in the dust-like bacteria among the seed. Shake the package and then plant. Nodules will form on the roots as they develop. The bacteria will remain in the soil, making it unnecessary to inoculate the seed next year. Do not apply extra nitrogen fertilizer to bean crops. Doing so makes bacteria in the nodules lazy, encouraging them to stop producing their own nitrogen. Legumes that are particularly popular in the home vegetable garden include lima beans, peas, edible soybeans, lentils and fava beans. In a recent survey, 44 percent of gardeners trained through New Mexico State University's Master Gardener Program said they grew green beans and other legumes in their home gardens. When planting, be sure to purchase appropriate strains of Rhizobium bacteria for each type of legume.  
(APEUni Website / App SWT #178)

### 21. Education Technology (Explanation)

#### Original:

In 1953 B.F. Skinner visited his daughter's maths class. The Harvard psychologist found every pupil

learning the same topic in the same way at the same speed. A few days later he built his first “teaching machine”, which let children tackle questions at their own pace. By the mid-1960s similar gizmos were being flogged by door-to-door salesmen. Within a few years, though, enthusiasm for them had fizzled out. Since then education technology (edtech) has repeated the cycle of hype and flop, even as computers have reshaped almost every other part of life. One reason is the conservatism of teachers and their unions. But another is that the brain-stretching potential of edtech has remained unproven. 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. The conventional model of schooling emerged in Prussia in the 18th century. Alternatives have so far failed to teach as many children as efficiently. Classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardized curriculums and fixed timetables are still the norm for most of the world’s nearly 1.5bn schoolchildren.

**Answer:**

Despite education technology, which must be at the service of teaching, having repeated the cycle of hype and flop, schools around the world are using new software to “personalize” learning, helping hundreds of millions of children stuck in dismal classes, but alternatives of the conventional model of schooling failed to teach as many children as efficiently, with classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardized curriculums and fixed timetables being still the norm for most of the world’s schoolchildren. (APEUni Website / App SWT #169)

## 22. 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)

## 23. 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)

## 24. World Wide Web (Explanation)

### Original:

Tim Berners-Lee believes the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace. He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. Along with Galileo, William Caxton and Sir Isaac Newton, he is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live. Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature, economics even terrorism because an individual can now have the same access to information as the elite. Society will never be the same. The computer scientist from Oxford, who built his own computer from a television screen and spare parts after he was banned from one of the university computers, is a cultural guru as much as a technological one. It is amazing how far we've come, he says. But you're always wondering what's the next crazy idea, and working to make sure the web stays one web and that the internet stays open. There isn't much time to sit back and reflect. We speak for more than an hour about everything from Facebook to fatwas, Wikipedia to Google. He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn't find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

### Answer:

Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the world wide web, is a revolutionary scientist who has altered the

way people think as well as the way they live, believing the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace, because an individual now have the same access to information as the elite; there is not much time to sit back and reflect because society will never be the same.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #154)

## 25. Pre-service teachers (Incomplete)

**Points:** 1) Each course has a specific syllabus that highlights specific technologies required. 2) Some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't. 3) There will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, and to encourage pre-service teachers to think about the integration, which always allows them to learn online anytime.

**Answer:**

While each course has a specific syllabus to highlight specific technologies required, some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't, but there will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, which allows them to learn online anytime.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #113)

## 26. 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)

## 27. 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)

**28. 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)

## 29. Biomimicry (Explanation)

### Original:

Biomimicry (from bios, meaning life, and mimesis, meaning to imitate) is a new science that studies nature's best ideas and then imitates these designs and processes to solve human problems. Studying a leaf to invent a better solar cell is an example. I think of it as 'innovation inspired by nature.' The core idea is that nature, imaginative by necessity, has already solved many of the problems we are grappling with. Animals, plants, and microbes are the consummate engineers. They have found what works, what is appropriate, and most important, what lasts here on Earth. This is the real news of biomimicry: After 3.8 billion years of research and development, failures are fossils, and what surrounds us is the secret to survival. Like the viceroy butterfly imitating the monarch, we humans are imitating the best and brightest organisms in our habitat. We are learning, for instance, how to harness energy like a leaf, grow food like a prairie, build ceramics like an abalone, self-medicate like a chimp, compute like a cell, and run a business like a hickory forest. The conscious emulation of life's genius is a survival strategy for the human race, a path to a sustainable future. The more our world looks and functions like the natural world, the more likely we are to endure on this home that is ours, but not ours alone.

### Answer:

Biomimicry is a new science that studies nature's best ideas and then imitates these designs and processes to solve human problems, whose core idea is that nature has already solved many of the problems we are grappling with, with animals, plants, and microbes being the consummate engineers, and the more our world looks and functions like the natural world, the more likely we are to endure on this home.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #87)

## 30. Plastic Particles (Explanation)

### Original:

Fish are being killed, and prevented from reaching maturity, by the litter of plastic particles finding their way into the world's oceans, new research has proved. Some young fish have been found to prefer tiny particles of plastic to their natural food sources, effectively starving them before they can reproduce. The growing problem of microplastics – tiny particles of polymer-type materials from modern industry – has been thought for several years to be a peril for fish, but the study published on Thursday is the first to prove the damage in trials. Microplastics are near-indestructible in natural environments. They enter the oceans through litter, when waste such as plastic bags, packaging and other convenience materials are discarded. Vast amounts of these end up in the sea, through inadequate waste disposal systems and sewage outfall. Another growing source is microbeads, tiny particles of hard plastics that are used in cosmetics, for instance as an abrasive in modern skin cleaners. These easily enter waterways as they are washed off as they are used, flushed down drains and forgotten, but can last for decades in our oceans. The impact of these materials has been hard to measure, despite being a growing source of concern. Small particles of plastics have been found in seabirds, fish and whales, which swallow the materials but cannot digest them, leading to a build-up in their digestive tracts. For the first time, scientists have demonstrated that fish exposed to such materials during their development show stunted growth and increased mortality rates, as well as changed behavior that could endanger their survival.

### Answer:

Fish are being killed and prevented from reaching maturity, by the litter of plastic particles finding their

way into the world's oceans, as some young fish have been found to prefer tiny particles of plastic to their natural food, effectively starving them before they can reproduce, which has been thought for several years to be a peril for fish, with the impact of these materials hard to measure, despite being a growing source of concern.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #86)

### 31. Vividity of TV and Newspaper (Explanation)

#### Original:

To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the “vividness” experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought. The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book's author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols—letters—that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences. Television, by contrast, presents to its viewers a much more fully formed representation of reality—without requiring the creative collaboration that words have always demanded.

#### Answer:

The news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, because the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers is different from that by readers, and the simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is much more compelling and vivid compared with the representation of reality conveyed by printed words. (APEUni Website / App SWT #74)

### 32. Rosetta Stone (Explanation)

#### Original:

When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or “facsimiles” have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem. An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta Stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999. When work commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material, the stone was black with white lettering. As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analyzed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer's ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed

with cotton swabs and purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.

**Answer:**

Since the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied, which leaves the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue, so when the work of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999 commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #69)

### 33. Great Sphinx (Explanation)

**Original:**

Archaeological excavations in the early 19th century found pieces of its carved stone beard and a royal cobra emblem form its headdress. Residues of red pigment are still visible on the face, leading researchers to conclude that at some point, the Sphinx's entire visage was painted red. Traces of blue and yellow paint elsewhere suggest to Lehner that the Sphinx was once decked out in gaudy comic book. For thousands of years, sand buried the colossus up to its shoulders, creating a vast disembodied head atop the eastern edge of the Sahara. Then, in 1817, a Genoese adventurer, Capt. Giovanni Battista Caviglia, led 160 men in the first modern attempt to dig out the Sphinx. They could not hold back the sand, which poured into their excavation pits nearly as fast as they could dig it out. The Egyptian archaeologist Selim Hassan finally freed the statue from the sand in the late 1930s. "The Sphinx has thus emerged into the landscape out of shadows of what seemed to be an impenetrable oblivion," the New York Times declared.

**Answer:**

Archaeological excavations found pieces of its carved stone beard and a royal cobra emblem form its headdress, with residues of red pigment still visible on the face, concluding Sphinx was once decked out in gaudy, comic book, and in 1817, a Genoese adventurer, attempted to dig out the Sphinx with the statue freed from the sand finally.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #67)

### 34. School Liaison Police NSW (Explanation)

**Original:**

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students. The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state. Organisers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain. Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behaviour, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross. Constable Purvis said the full time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school. We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them knowledge to improve their own safety." Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions. "It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be

some positive benefits,” Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer.

**Answer:**

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students, but parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain; one policeman said that he could work on the broader issues of crime prevention, improve relationships between police and schoolchildren and have positive interaction.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #60)

### 35. 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)

### 36. Plants Research (Explanation)

**Original:**

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they shape our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental degradation. All three are plant related. All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a source of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution. What's more, none of these issues are independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly

forward, Ehrhardt and Former say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life, they say.

**Answer:**

The three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, all of which is produced by plants as a source of energy production, energy, a source of whose production plants are, and environmental degradation, and they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, with none independent of each other, so plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future.】

(APEUni Website / App SWT #55)

**37. Overqualified Employees (Explanation)****Original:**

If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers’ MO: Don’t reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don’t quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—empowerment—can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel. The prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive. Companies tend to prefer an applicant who is a “perfect fit” over someone who brings more intelligence, education, or experience than needed. On the surface, this bias makes sense: Studies have consistently shown that employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent. For example, over-qualification correlated well with job dissatisfaction in a 2008 study of 156 call-center reps by Israeli researchers Saul Fine and Baruch Nevo. And unlike discrimination based on age or gender, declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal. But even before the economic downturn, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity. Berrin Erdogan and Talya N. Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers’ feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn’t feel empowered, “overeducated” workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

**Answer:**

Prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive as employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent and declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal, but the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity for managers because overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and empowerment can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #50)

**38. 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)

### 39. Oil Price Decline (Explanation)

**Original:**

A plunging oil price has dragged UK inflation to zero over recent months. But analysts say the fall in retail prices cannot solely be attributed to oil. Discount retailers continue to steal market share from established industry giants, taking an increased chunk of both food and non-food markets. And, as retail analyst Nick Bubb notes, “the big supermarkets have had to respond to this by bringing down their own ‘rip off’ prices”. The result is a sector-wide fall in prices paid at the till. The growth of online retailers has also brought prices down, in part due to the ease with which customers can compare prices and purchase goods elsewhere if they find an item cheaper on a competitor’s site. Retailers are also reluctant to offer different prices in their physical and online stores, according to retail analyst Richard Hyman, which means shops are forced to cut prices on the high street. An ever-expanding range of shops is also to blame, according to Mr. Hyman. “Overcapacity is the biggest of the issues affecting prices,” he says. “In the last 10 years, online alone has added the equivalent of 110m square feet of trading space — that’s roughly equal to 65 additional Westfield London shopping malls. An increase in supply of retailers, with no increase in demand, has left the industry massively oversupplied.”

**Answer:**

While analysts say the fall in retail prices cannot just be attributed to the plunging oil price, discount retailers continue to steal market share from established industry giants, and the growth of online retailers and the increase in supply of retailers are both to blame.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #47)

### 40. 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)

**41. Grass & Cow (Explanation)****Original:**

The co–evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature’s underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass — which single–stomached creatures like us can’t digest — into high–quality protein. They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty–five–gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

**Answer:**

While the grasses have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants because the cow not only maintains and expands their habitat, but also spreads, plants and fertilizes grass seeds, cows have evolved the special ability to convert grass into high–quality protein because they possess the most highly evolved digestive organ of rumen in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass, which is the co–evolutionary relationship between cows and grass.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #31)

**42. 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)

**43. 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)

**44. 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)

**45. Diasporas (Explanation)****Original:**

Diasporas — communities which live outside, but maintain links with their homelands — are getting larger, thicker and stronger. They are the human face of globalisation. Diaspora consciousness is on the rise: diasporas are becoming more interested in their origins, and organising themselves more effectively; homelands are revising their opinions of their diasporas as the stigma attached to emigration declines, and stepping up their engagement efforts; meanwhile, host countries are witnessing more assertive diasporic groups within their own national communities, worrying about fifth columns and foreign lobbies, and suffering outbreaks of ‘diaspora phobia’. This trend is the result of five factors, all of them connected with globalisation: the growth in international migration; the revolution in transport and communications technology, which is quickening the pace of diasporas’ interactions with their homelands; a reaction against global homogenised culture, which is leading people to rethink their identities; the end of the Cold War, which increased the salience of ethnicity and nationalism and created new space in which diasporas can operate; and policy changes by national governments on

issues such as dual citizenship and multiculturalism, which are enabling people to lead transnational lives. Diasporas such as those attaching to China, India, Russia and Mexico are already big, but they will continue to grow; the migration flows which feed them are likely to widen and quicken in the future.

**Answer:**

With the Diasporas are getting larger, thicker, and stronger, resulting of five globalization factors, including the growth in international migration, the revolution in transport and communications technology, a reaction against global homogenized culture, the end of the Cold War, and policy changes by national governments, homelands are revising their opinions to their engagement efforts while host countries are starting to worry about foreign lobbies and Diaspora phobia.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #23)

**46. Children Allowance (Explanation)****Original:**

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

**Answer:**

Although many people say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home, it can provide an understanding of how a business works and give them a chance to experience the things they can do with money because children can spend the money or understand saving and investing, so that they can learn about the power of compound interest.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #15)

**47. Cataract Surgery (Explanation)****Original:**

Scientists believe they may have found a way to prevent complications that can arise following cataract surgery, the world's leading cause of blindness. Detailing why complications can occur after surgery, researchers from the University of East Anglia (UEA) explained that while cataract surgery works well to restore vision, a few natural lens cells always remain after the procedure. Over time, the eye's wound-healing response leads these cells to spread across the underside of the artificial lens, which interferes with vision, causing what's known as 'posterior capsule opacification' or secondary cataract. UEA's School of Biological Sciences academic, Dr. Michael Wormstone, who led the study, said: "Secondary visual loss responds well to treatment with laser surgery. But as life expectancy increases, the problems of cataract and posterior capsule opacification will become even greater in terms of both patient well being and economic burden. It's essential that we find better ways to manage the condition in future." As a result, researchers are designing new artificial lenses that can be placed into a capsular bag that stays open, instead of shrink-wrapping closed, which currently occurs. It is believed that, through the

new approach, fluid in the eye can flow around the artificial lens, therefore diluting and washing away the cell–signaling molecules that encourage cell re–growth.

**Answer:**

Complications following cataract surgery are the world’s leading cause of blindness because it will cause secondary cataract which will become even greater in terms of patients’ wellbeing and economic burden as life expectancy increases, but researchers are designing new artificial lenses that are proved to be able to prevent complications following cataract surgery.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #14)

**48. Australia–US Alliance (Explanation)****Original:**

Some “moments” seem more important in hindsight than they were at the time. David Day, for example, looks at John Curtin’s famous “Australia looks to America” statement of December 1941, a moment remembered as embodying a fundamental shift in Australia’s strategic alliance away from Britain towards the US. As Day points out, the shift to the US as our primary ally was a long, drawn–out process which occurred over half a century. Curtin’s statement is iconic – it represents and symbolizes the shift – but in and of itself it made almost no difference. Russell McGregor makes similar arguments with regard to the 1967 referendum, falsely hailed in our memories as a huge advance in Aboriginal rights. There are many other important events which our contributors examine – the campaign to save the Franklin River; the landings at Gallipoli, the discovery of gold in 1851, the disastrous Premiers’ Plan designed to cope with the Great Depression, to name just a few. Taken together, our contributors show that narrative approaches to Australian history are not as simple as might be imagined. There is of course the issue of what should be included and what should not be – what, after all, makes a moment or an event sufficiently important to be included in an official narrative? Just as importantly, the moments and events that are included in narrative histories are open to multiple interpretations. We hope this collection will provide an important reminder to those wanting to impose a universal history curriculum for our schoolchildren, and indeed a lesson to all Australians wishing to understand their nation’s past. History is never simple or straightforward, and it always resists attempts to make it so.

**Answer:**

While a moment is remembered as embodying a fundamental shift in Australia’s strategic alliance away from Britain towards the US, there are many other important events which our contributors examine, which suggests our contributors show that narrative approaches to Australian history are not as simple as might be imagined, and the moments and events that are included in narrative histories are open to multiple interpretations.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #8)

**49. 3D Printing (Explanation)****Original:**

Madeline Gannon is a researcher, teacher at the Carnegie Mellon University School of Architecture and Ph.D. candidate in Computational Design — but that’s not all. She is on a mission to open up the infinite design possibilities of 3D printing to the world. “Currently you have to have a lot of technical background in order to participate in creating things for 3D printers,” Gannon says. “There is still a huge knowledge barrier for how we create digital models.” As the technology has advanced, prices have plummeted, and now anyone can buy a 3D printer for a few hundred dollars, Gannon notes. However, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D–printed artifacts. To put true creative power into the hands of any ordinary 3D printer owner, Gannon has developed an innovative new system called “Tactum.” Tactum is a new type of software that lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply

touching a projected image. Using their innate hand gestures, someone using Tactum can poke, rub and otherwise manipulate the projected image that will become their 3D printed object, and see it instantly change shape in response. In keeping with the goal of democratizing the process, Gannon designed her first series of Tactum artifacts on a surface that everyone can access freely and manipulate instinctively, that being the human body. “My goal was to bring the digital out to the physical world and out onto your body,” says Gannon. Along with a companion project called Reverb — which translates these user-created designs into printable meshes — that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs, ranging from smooth landscapes, intricate textures and chaotic free forms to delicate geometries derived from the 19th century art of chronography.

**Answer:**

Although anyone can buy a 3D printer to participate in creating things, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D-printed artifacts, so Madeline Gannon has developed an innovative new system called Tactum, which lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply touching a projected image, and that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs with a companion project called Reverb.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #2)

**50. 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, labor 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 labor force (39% compared with 60%). Women not in the labor 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)

**51. American English (Explanation)****Original:**

American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect

with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

**Answer:**

While American English is a dialect with an army because the United States is the most powerful nation on the earth and such power brings with it influence, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture which also results in an expansion of its language, and the international prominence of American English is associated with the quick development of communications technology, which suggests American English is the most influential and powerful variety of English. (APEUni Website / App SWT #6)

**52. Crime Rate (Explanation)****Original:**

The Home Office's periodic British Crime Survey estimates that the true level of crime (the sorts, anyway, which inform the official figures) is about four times than is registered in the annual statistics. Quite often, especially in the financial services sector, businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image. Many citizens today are not insured against car theft or property loss (because they cannot afford the premiums) so they have no incentive to tell the police if they become victims. A steep statistical rise in crime can sometimes arise not from a real growth in a particular type of conduct but from a new policing policy – offences of "lewd dancing" rose by about 300 per cent during 12 months in the 1980s in Manchester, but only because the zealous Chief Constable James Anderton had deployed a great many officers in gay night clubs. Sometimes the enactment of a new range of offences or the possibility of committing old offences in a new way (like computer offences involving fraud and deception) can cause an upward jolt in crime levels. The figures just released show a startling jump in street robbery but much of this seems to be a very particular crime: the theft of the now ubiquitous mobile phones. Conversely, if crimes like joyriding and some assaults are kept out of the categories measured in the annual statistics, as is the case, the official figures do not reflect even what is reported to the police as criminal. The way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office is also relevant. From April 1998, police forces started to count crime in a way which, according to the government, will give "a more robust statistical measure".

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #21)

## Write Essay

### 1. Better Future

**Question:**

Among computer, aerospace, and manufacturing industries, which one has a more promising future? Please provide your reasons.

(APEUni Website / App WE #385)

### 2. Foreign Language Learning (Explanation)

**Question:**

What can make learning a new foreign language unimportant? Give your example and explanation.

(APEUni Website / App WE #177)

### 3. Art and Culture (Explanation)

**Question:**

Art and culture can improve life quality. Should the government or charity/private investment be responsible for the funding of art and culture? Give your opinion.

(APEUni Website / App WE #384)

### 4. Replaced Textbooks (Explanation)

**Question:**

Do you think textbooks should be replaced by online resources and technological innovations?

(APEUni Website / App WE #139)

### 5. Overcrowding (Explanation)

**Question:**

As the urban population grows, traffic is heavy and public areas such as parking lots are packed. What solutions do you think can address such problems?

(APEUni Website / App WE #369)

### 6. Nature or Nurture (Explanation)

**Question:**

Scientists have been debating the impact of nature and nurture on people's personality and behavior. Nature brings you inborn skills and nurture helps you obtain skills by practices. Which one do you think has a greater influence?

(APEUni Website / App WE #368)

### 7. Financial Learning (Explanation)

**Question:**

As dealing with money is such an important skill, all children should be taught financial management at school. Do you agree with it or not?

(APEUni Website / App WE #366)

### 8. Salary on Achievements (Explanation)

**Question:**

Pay-for-performance is a trend for teachers. Some people agree that it is an incentive for teachers to link students' achievements to teachers' salaries, while others disagree. What is your opinion about paying teachers according to students' achievement? Give your reasons.

(APEUni Website / App WE #365)

### 9. Travel for Education (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some believe the value of travel is overrated. Some brilliant scholars know things across the world without travel. People argue whether travel is or not a necessary part of education. To what extent do you agree with it?

(APEUni Website / App WE #261)

### 10. Foreign Languages (Explanation)

**Question:**

While artificial intelligence becomes so advanced, people can use computers to translate foreign languages. That makes learning a foreign language unnecessary. To what extent do you agree with it?

(APEUni Website / App WE #184)

### 11. City or Countryside (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some people prefer to live in cities, while some people prefer to live in the countryside. Which is better for you? Give your reasons or experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #183)

### 12. Harder Life (Explanation)

**Question:**

It is harder for children living in the 21st century than in the past. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your opinions.

(APEUni Website / App WE #173)

### 13. Old or Modern Buildings (Explanation)

**Question:**

More and more countries spend large amounts of money on the restoration of historic buildings instead of on modern housing. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this analysis? What are advantages and disadvantages of this? Support your writing with your experience or examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #171)

### 14. Compulsory Learning (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some people think learning a foreign language at school should be compulsory. Do you agree with it? Use your experience or examples to support your viewpoint.

(APEUni Website / App WE #170)

### 15. Working Women (Explanation)

**Question:**

More and more women are managing to combine raising a family and following a career. Some people believe this is a challenge for women. Please give your suggestions about this challenge on a personal level and a national level.

(APEUni Website / App WE #169)

### 16. Short Weeks (Explanation)

**Question:**

Unemployment among young people is a serious problem. One solution has been suggested is to shorten the working week. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages? Do you think this policy should apply to just young workers or the whole workforce?

(APEUni Website / App WE #166)

**17. Celebrities' Privacy (Explanation)****Question:**

People who are famous entertainers or sportspeople should give up the right to privacy as this is the price of fame. To what extent do you agree/disagree with this point of view? Give your opinion with your experiences.

(APEUni Website / App WE #163)

**18. Less Work Hours (Explanation)****Question:**

“In the future, people will work fewer hours at their jobs than they do now.” To what extent do you agree with it? Please support your opinion with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #162)

**19. Television (Explanation)****Question:**

Television serves many useful functions. It helps people to relax. Besides, it can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain why with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #160)

**20. Inventions (Explanation)****Question:**

In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been evolving on a daily basis. Please describe a new invention and determine whether it brings beneficial or detrimental impact to society.

(APEUni Website / App WE #159)

**21. Dangerous Activities (Explanation)****Question:**

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving, skiing and extreme motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #158)

**22. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation)****Question:**

For less developed countries, the disadvantages of tourism are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?

(APEUni Website / App WE #156)

**23. 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 the discounts and special offers? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #195)

## 24. Studying Climate Change (Explanation)

### Question:

Imagine you have been assigned on the study of climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #155)

## 25. Distraction (Explanation)

### Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

## 26. Life Experience (Explanation)

### Question:

Experience is the best teacher. Some people think life experiences teach people more effectively than books or formal education can. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your reason or provide your personal experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #102)

## 27. 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 or problems of this phenomenon?

(APEUni Website / App WE #95)

## 28. Journalist (Explanation)

### Question:

Being a journalist is one of the most difficult jobs in the world. To what extent, you agree with it?

(APEUni Website / App WE #93)

## 29. Age Limit (Explanation)

### Question:

Age restrictions can be seen everywhere. It is believed that people should not do things until they reach the right ages, such as marriage and driving. Select one activity and state the minimum age that you think. Support with your own experiences.

(APEUni Website / App WE #90)

## 30. Tourism (Explanation)

### Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

## 31. Digital Materials (Explanation)

### Question:

With the increase of digital information available online, the role of the library has become obsolete.

Therefore universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly update textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.  
(APEUni Website / App WE #86)

### 32. 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)

### 33. 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)

### 34. 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)

### 35. Facing Issues (Explanation)

**Question:**

The world's governments and organizations confront a multitude of global problems. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants of our planet and give the solution?  
(APEUni Website / App WE #76)

### 36. Global Issue (Explanation)

**Question:**

Climate change is a concerning global issue, and many people hold a negative attitude towards it. Who should take the main action to solve this problem, governments, big companies or individuals?  
(APEUni Website / App WE #9)

### 37. Getting Married (Explanation)

**Question:**

It is argued that getting married before finishing studying or getting established in a good job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?  
(APEUni Website / App WE #27)

### 38. Digital Age (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some people claim that the digital age has made us lazier, while others claim it has made us more knowledgeable. Discuss both opinions, and use examples to support them.  
(APEUni Website / App WE #53)

### 39. Senior Executives (Explanation)

**Question:**

Employers involve workers in decision making process about products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a policy?

(APEUni Website / App WE #46)

#### 40. Studying Theater (Explanation)

**Question:**

There are both problems and benefits for high school students to study plays and other works for theater that were written centuries ago. Use your own experience to discuss it.

(APEUni Website / App WE #77)

#### 41. Legal Responsibility (Explanation)

**Question:**

Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Support your opinion with personal examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #43)

#### 42. Right Balance (Explanation)

**Question:**

Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and the other aspects of one's life, such as leisure pursuits with family members. How important do you think this balance is? What are the reasons that make some people think that this is hard to achieve?

(APEUni Website / App WE #39)

#### 43. Transportation Networks (Explanation)

**Question:**

As cities expand, governments should look forward to creating better networks of public transport available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

(APEUni Website / App WE #5)

#### 44. Mass Media (Explanation)

**Question:**

The mass media, such as TV, radio and newspapers, have an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivotal role in shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. To what extent do you agree with this? Please give examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #35)

#### 45. Shopping Malls (Explanation)

**Question:**

In many towns and cities, large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. Do you think this is a positive development? Give your reasons and examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

#### 46. Information Revolution (Explanation)

**Question:**

The information revolution brought about by modern mass communications has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reason with your own experience.

(APEUni Website / App WE #24)

#### 47. Extending Life Expectancy (Explanation)

**Question:**

Medical technology is responsible for increasing the average life expectancy. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?

(APEUni Website / App WE #71)

#### 48. 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 one? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #22)

#### 49. Mark Deduction (Explanation)

**Question:**

Some universities deduct marks from students' work if it is given in late. What is your opinion? Suggest some alternative actions.

(APEUni Website / App WE #63)

## C. Reading

### Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

#### 1. Forest and Climate (Incomplete)

**Points:** Forest plays a crucial role in climate change. Blanks: primarily, promoting, increasing, equivalent (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #927)

#### 2. Blind Behavior (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blind ... is defined as a kind of behavior in a law: even if you do not know or fully understand something illegal, you will still be punished because you have done it– The evolution of the judgement is introduced. Money laundering and drug trafficking are mentioned. (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #926)

#### 3. Indian Daughters (Incomplete)

**Points:** An Indian man had two daughters. One went to Germany, and the other became a professor. (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #925)

#### 4. To Quit Smoking (Incomplete)

**Points:** Health professionals will give others suggestions on how to quit smoking, but they won't do as they advocate. (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #924)

#### 5. Penicillin (Incomplete)

**Points:** The initial use of penicillin is mentioned. ... infection ... prevention ... Drug resistance has occurred. But it is all right because more other types of medicine have been invented. (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #54)

#### 6. Rainforest (Incomplete)

**Points:** In the rainforest, there (can have / have) more than two hundred species well (known / knowing / know / knew) to people. ... (con ... / com ...) ... (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #923)

#### 7. Recruitment Tool (Explanation)

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:**

- 1) spread, deepen, unfold, splay
  - 2) effect, errand, effort, emotion
  - 3) rarely, totally, especially, likely
  - 4) telling, warning, messages, stories
  - 5) facet, charge, boon, burden
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #920)

**8. Bonus of Dendrochronology (Explanation)**

A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring **reflect** the amount of rain and the **season** at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct **past** climate; e.g., a series of wide rings means a wet period, and a **series** of narrow rings means a **drought** .

**Options:**

- 1) covet, reflect, register, copy
  - 2) timing, duration, division, season
  - 3) then, before, past, pass
  - 4) seam, serious, serial, series
  - 5) drought, hardness, humidity, strength
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #904)

**9. New Material (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About the cooperation between a scientific research institute and Samsung. ... new (result / method / conclusion) was published in academic periodicals. ... academic and industrial (researchers / people / areas) ... the method that has been studied for years ... The new material can lower costs in production. ... (whereby / whereas / wherever) the performance of the material ... The material is (comparable / preferable / compatible) with ... industrial product.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #902)

**10. Water Consumption (Incomplete)**

**Points:** A short passage about water consumption with three, or four blanks. The growing population makes the city's water (pollution / consumption). We should improve water resource's (efficiency). In rich countries, water consumption has gradually been slowed down by increased prices and the use of modern technologies and recycling.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #901)

**11. Environmental Policy (Explanation)**

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:**

- 1) cater, enlist, enrol, establish
- 2) practice, vocation, code, revision
- 3) concern, level, effect, bother

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #898)

## 12. Clinical Trials (Incomplete)

**Points:** Clinical trials are a type of research that studies new tests and treatments and evaluates their effects on human health outcomes. People volunteer to take part in clinical trials to test medical interventions. Clinical trials are carefully designed, reviewed and completed, and need to be approved before they can start.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #897)

## 13. Korean Students (Incomplete)

**Points:** A survey about Korean students using media. Some people use it to keep touch with the family and cultivate relationships with friends. Some Korean students study (during / by / while / about) oversea programs ... they think using media spends too much time, (and / as well as / because / ... ) ... They use media just (gathering) information ... (focus on) ... study.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #894)

## 14. Financial Crisis (Explanation)

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:

- 1) explanations, debates, excuses, examples
- 2) function, use, stabilize, maintain
- 3) rough, rampant, incompetent, irresponsible
- 4) counting, understanding, correcting, valuing

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #892)

## 15. Crime Prevention (Explanation)

Crime prevention has a long history in Australia, and in other parts of the world. In all societies, people have tried to **protect** themselves and those close to them from assaults and other abuses. Every time someone locks the door to their house or their car, they practice **a form of** prevention. Most parents want their children to learn to be law abiding and not spend extended periods of their lives in prison. In this country, at least, most **succeed**. Only a small minority of young people become recidivist offenders. In a functioning society, crime prevention is part of everyday life. While prevention can be all-pervasive at the grassroots, **it** is oddly neglected in mass media and political discourses. When politicians, talkback radio hosts and newspaper editorialists pontificate about crime and **possible** remedies, it is comparatively rare for them to mention prevention. Overwhelmingly, emphasis is on policing, sentencing and other 'law and order' responses.

### Options:

- 1) promote, respect, protect, enhance
- 2) part of, a form of, relation to, addition to
- 3) success, has succeeded, succeed, succeeded
- 4) which, it, what, as
- 5) default, possible, articulate, absolute

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #891)

## 16. International Trade (Explanation)

International trade allows countries to expand their markets and access goods and services that **otherwise** may not have been available domestically. As a **result** of international trade, the market is more efficient. This ultimately leads to more competitive pricing and brings **cheaper** products to consumers.

### Options:

- 1) either, thus, otherwise, likely
  - 2) result, prelude, degree, delegation
  - 3) cheaper, newer, all, novel
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #888)

## 17. Pinker (Explanation)

Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct", **has called** music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties." If it vanished from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle would be **virtually** unchanged." Others have argued that, on the **contrary**, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an **avid** music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is **ingrained** in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music instinct as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

### Options:

- 1) have called, calling, call, has called
  - 2) rarely, cynically, nearing, virtually
  - 3) end, contrary, whole, top
  - 4) pretentious, presumptuous, ambitious, avid
  - 5) enacted, installed, empowered, ingrained
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #887)

## 18. Plains Indians (Explanation)

"The Plains Indians were people who did not like to live in one place. They liked to travel around and moved camps **at least** three times a year. For this reason they lived in tepees. These were **like** big tents and were easy to put up and take down. These tepees were transported by horses." "Inside the tepee you would find all the items that people needed to live with. The Plains Indians would decorate the insides with pictures, and store their weapons and food. The Indians would also have a fire **in the middle** of the tepee to cook the food. The Sioux people **used to** put buffalo skins on the floor to use as carpets. You would also find their beds." "In the Indian camp everyone had a job to do. The men had to hunt for food, and keep the families safe. The women had to cook all the meals, make the clothes, look **after** the children and whenever the camp moved they had to take down and put up the tepees."

### Options:

- 1) at least, fewer than, at most, less than
  - 2) both, alike, like, otherwise
  - 3) On the top, In spite, in the middle, in terms
  - 4) have used to, use to, used to, using to
  - 5) at, up, after, around
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #886)

## 19. Graphene (Explanation)

Fascination with this material stems from its remarkable physical properties and the potential applications these properties offer for the future. **Although** scientists knew one atom thick, two-dimensional crystal graphene existed, no-one **had worked** out how to extract it from graphite. That was until it was isolated in 2004 by two researchers at The University of Manchester, Professor Andre Geim and Professor Kostya Novoselov. This is the story of how that stunning scientific feat came about and why Andre and Kostya won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their pioneering work. Andre and Kostya frequently held 'Friday night experiments' – sessions where they would try out experimental science that wasn't **necessarily** linked to their day jobs.

### Options:

- 1) Since, Unless, However, Although
  - 2) had worked, works, working, work
  - 3) necessarily, fully, solely, indirectly
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #884)

## 20. Cultural Fusion (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... the cultural fusion between Slav and Byzantium ... (alienation) ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #882)

## 21. Dag Hammarskjöld Library (Explanation)

The Dag Hammarskjöld Library at United Nations Headquarters in New York is a library designated to facilitate the work of the United Nations and **focuses** mainly on the needs of the UN Secretariat and diplomatic missions. Anyone with a valid United Nations Headquarters grounds **pass** , including specialized agencies, accredited media and NGO staff, is able to visit the library. Due to **security** constraints in place at the United Nations Headquarters complex, the library is not open to the general **public** .

### Options:

- 1) falls, depends, focuses, pelts
  - 2) pass, cover, deposit, brochure
  - 3) security, economic, scale, health
  - 4) view, aim, public, category
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #881)

## 22. Coral Reefs (Explanation)

Coral reefs **support** more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not **surprisingly** , a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also sustain the livelihoods of over half a billion people. What is more, this number is expected to **double** in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve. In combination with the very real threat of climate change, which could lead to increased seawater temperatures and ocean acidification , we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.

### Options:

- 1) curb, harvest, support, cultivate
  - 2) seemingly, specifically, demandingly, surprisingly
  - 3) appear, double, countdown, unravel
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #880)

### 23. Dinosaurs (Explanation)

What killed off the dinosaurs? The end of the Cretaceous Period saw one of the most dramatic mass extinctions the Earth has ever seen. The fossil record shows that throughout their 160–million–year **existence**, dinosaurs took on a huge variety of forms as the environment changed and new species evolved that were suited to these new conditions. Others that failed to adapt **went** extinct. But then 66 million years ago, over a relatively short time, dinosaurs disappeared **completely** (except for birds). Many other animals also died out, including pterosaurs, large marine reptiles, and other sea creatures such as ammonites. **Although** the number of dinosaur species was already declining, this suggests a sudden catastrophic event sealed their fate, causing unfavorable changes to the environment more quickly than dinosaurs and other creatures could adapt. The exact nature of this catastrophic event is still **open** to scientific debate. The catastrophe could have been an asteroid impact, volcanic eruptions or the effect of both, together with more **gradual** changes in the Earth's climate over millions of years. Whatever the causes, the huge extinction that ended the age of the dinosaur left gaps in the ecosystem that were subsequently filled by mammals and birds, allowing them to evolve rapidly.

#### Options:

- 1) existence, continuous, extent, expectation
  - 2) went, to go, going, go
  - 3) partially, gradually, completely, excessively
  - 4) However, Because, Although, Unless
  - 5) relative, open, additional, focused
  - 6) irregular, gradual, spiritual, positive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #878)

### 24. Shakespeare (Explanation)

There has been a great variety of critical approach to Shakespeare's work since his death. During the 17th **and** 18th century, Shakespeare was both admired and condemned. Since then, much of the adverse criticism **has not been** considered relevant, although certain issues have continued to interest critics throughout the years. For instance, charges against his moral propriety were made by Samuel Johnson in the 18th century and by George Bernard Shaw in the 20th. Early criticism was directed **primarily** at questions of form. Shakespeare was criticized for mixing comedy and tragedy and failing to observe the unities of time and place **prescribed** by the rules of classical drama. Dryden and Johnson were among the critics claiming that he had **corrupted** the language with false wit, puns, and ambiguity. **While** some of his early plays might justly be charged with a frivolous use of such devices, 20th–century criticism has tended to praise their use in later plays as adding depth and resonance of meaning.

#### Options:

- 1) to, or, and, with
  - 2) not being, should have not been, has not been, was not
  - 3) consecutively, primarily, hardly, solely
  - 4) subscribed, documented, described, prescribed
  - 5) versed, referred, transverse, corrupted
  - 6) Since, Because, That, While
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #877)

### 25. World Map of Happiness (Explanation)

Bhutan used to be one of the most isolated nations in the world. Developments including direct international flights, the Internet, mobile phone networks, and cable television have **increasingly** modernized the urban areas of the country. Bhutan has **balanced** modernization with

its ancient culture and traditions under the guiding philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). Rampant **destruction** of the environment has been avoided. The government takes great **measures** to preserve the nation's traditional culture, identity and the environment. In 2006, Business Week magazine rated Bhutan the happiest country in Asia and the eighth-happiest in the world, **citing** a global survey conducted by the University of Leicester in 2006 called the "World Map of Happiness".

**Options:**

- 1) spontaneously, increasingly, contemporarily, mechanically
  - 2) juggled, opted, balanced, altered
  - 3) destruction, embodiment, vanity, execution
  - 4) pride, measures, effects, allowance
  - 5) submitting, citing, reviewing, proving
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #876)

**26. Spanish (Explanation)**

Spanish is spoken by more than 300 million people in over 20 countries and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular **choices** for language learners around the world. A popular course for beginners, Suenos World Spanish is designed to **meet** the varied needs of adult learners, **whether** learning at home or in a class. From the very beginning it encourages you to develop your listening and speaking skills with confidence and **provides** many opportunities to practice reading in Spanish. Using the extensive **range** of media available, from the course book to the audio CDs or cassettes, to the popular accompanying television series and free online **activities**, Suenos World Spanish can help you reach the equivalent level of a first qualification, such as GCSE.

**Options:**

- 1) commodities, choices, records, improvements
  - 2) record, meet, choose, satisfies
  - 3) as, whether, nor, not
  - 4) applies, provides, encroaches, initiates
  - 5) series, range, rate, wisdom
  - 6) actions, activities, breaches, binge
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #874)

**27. Important Corollary (Explanation)**

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:**

- 1) discourse, epoch, dialect, acquaintance
  - 2) deviation, besmirch, consent, ideas
  - 3) mandatory, linguistic, legitimate, customary
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #871)

**28. Roommates (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About roommates. ... (share / take) responsibility ... ... (worth / worthy / worthwhile) it ... ... (divide) bills ... ... (determine) the most important (factors / characteristics) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #870)

### 29. Alcohol Consumption (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... economic (payment \ spend \ cost) of alcohol consumption by employees and ... economic (impact).

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #863)

### 30. Light Pollution (Explanation)

The widespread use of artificial light in modern societies means that light pollution is an increasingly common feature of the environments humans inhabit. This type of pollution is **exceptionally** high in coastal regions of tropic and temperate zones, as these are areas of high rates of human population growth and settlement. Light pollution is a threat for many species that inhabit these locations, particularly those whose ecology or behavior depends, **in some way**, on natural cycles of light and dark. Artificial light is known to have detrimental effects on the ecology of sea turtles, particularly at the hatchling stage when they emerge from nests on natal beaches and head towards the sea. Under natural conditions, turtles hatch predominantly at night (although some early morning and late afternoon emergence occurs) and show an innate and well-directed orientation to the water, **relying** mostly on light cues that attract them toward the brighter horizon above the sea surface. Artificial lighting on beaches is strongly attractive to hatchlings and can cause **them to move** away from the sea and interfere with their ability to orient in a constant direction. Ultimately, this disorientation due to light pollution can lead to death of hatchlings from exhaustion, dehydration and predation.

**Options:**

- 1) exceptionally, absolutely, completely, rarely
- 2) in no way, in some way, by the way, in some ways
- 3) imposing, figuring, relying, pouring
- 4) them to move, it to move, which to move, that to move

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #869)

### 31. Kathryn Mewes (Explanation)

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London. "Professionals seek professionals," she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child's behavior, **as well as** doing corporate seminars for working parents. Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail. "Parents are getting older, they have been in control their **whole** lives and been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head." Nicknamed the "Three-Day Nanny" **because of** her pledge to fix behavioral problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her techniques. The **role** of the parenting consultant — distinct from that of a nanny — has developed, she says, as people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice.

**Options:**

- 1) as long as, in order to, in spite of, as well as
- 2) whole, all, full, every
- 3) related with, together with, because of, according to
- 4) percentage, performance, role, belief

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #866)

### 32. Bhutan (Explanation)

Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has preserved much of their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were banned from the country up until ten years ago. But over the past ten years globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain perfectly balanced. Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.' You may think GNH is just another statistically based term with no real-life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and makes sure that "material and spiritual development happen together." Bhutan has done an amazing job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been ranked as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007 Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as maintaining their environment and cultural identity.

#### Options:

- 1) of, about, to, for
  - 2) summoned, observed, displayed, banned
  - 3) statistically, barely, overwhelmingly, roughly
  - 4) demeaning, intruding, maintaining, mourning
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #864)

### 33. Teenage Daughter (Explanation)

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, she text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless at the same time? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been exploring the unique structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. "The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it," says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. "It's a paradoxical time of development. These are people with very sharp brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them." Research during the past 10 years, powered by technology such as functional magnetic resonance imaging, has revealed that young brains have both fast-growing synapses and sections that remain unconnected. This leaves teens easily influenced by their environment and more prone to impulsive behavior, even without the impact of souped-up hormones and any genetic or family predispositions.

#### Options:

- 1) for the time being, at the same time, as ever, in good time
  - 2) exposing, exploring, enumerating, explaining
  - 3) ample, adult, adulthood, abundant
  - 4) enrichment, development, adulthood, adoration
  - 5) both, few, whole, either
  - 6) impact, impress, impair, impose
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #861)

### 34. Sound Speed (Explanation)

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound both decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature remains steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 — 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is

about 661 mph. Because of the **variation** , it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends **from** around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves **form on** the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

**Options:**

- 1) not, yet, none, both
  - 2) opposes, remains, plots, mutates
  - 3) variety, variation, ventilation, similarity
  - 4) near, from, with, in
  - 5) diverge from, add to, prevent from, form on
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #444)

**35. Panic–stricken Climate (Explanation)**

First, the scientific community that studies climate change is quietly panic–stricken, because things are moving **much** faster than they expected. Greenhouse gas emissions are going up faster than **predicted** both from industrializing countries in Asia and from melting permafrost in Siberia and Canada. The Arctic Sea ice is melting so fast that the whole ocean may be ice–free in late summer in five years' time. Most climate scientists now see last year's report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, whose forecasts are used by most governments for planning purposes, as a **purely** historical document. Second, the biggest early impact of global warming will be on the food supply, both locally and globally. When the global average temperature hits one and a half degrees hotter – and it will; the carbon dioxide already in the atmosphere **commits** us to that much warming – some countries will no longer be able to feed their people. Others, further from the equator, will still have enough food for themselves, but none to **spare** .

**Options:**

- 1) few, same, much, most
  - 2) anticipation, predictability, predicted, predicts
  - 3) purely, evenly, disproportionately, firmly
  - 4) commits, directs, allows, addresses
  - 5) spare, dispense, apply, consume
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #438)

**36. Digitalization (Explanation)**

As digitalization and smart automation progress, many will see their jobs altered. Advances in automation technologies will mean that people will **increasingly** work side by side with robots, smart automation and artificial intelligence. Businesses will look for employees who are good at the tasks that smart automation **struggles** to do and that add value to the use of smart automation. In the past, technological progress has had a positive impact on our society, increasing labour productivity, wages and prosperity. Right now, a new technological wave of digitalization and smart automation — **combinations** of artificial intelligence, robotics and other technologies — is fundamentally transforming the way we work, at an unprecedented pace. **For example** , data analytics, the Internet of Things and drones are already used in many industries to make production processes better, faster, and cheaper. We already see shifts in the structure of employment: in industries, tasks, educational levels and skills.

**Options:**

- 1) increase, increasingly, increasing, increased
  - 2) struggled, struggling, struggles, used to struggle
  - 3) combinations, combines, combining, combine
  - 4) Instead, Of course, No wonder, For example
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #432)

**37. Tokyo Skytree (Explanation)**

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. **However** massive this form of digital art becomes — and it's a form **subject to** rampant inflation — Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common** : something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **along with** the conventions of western art, were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world onto a flat surface. **But** Japanese traditions employed 'a different spatial logic', as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, that is 'uniquely Japanese'.

**Options:**

- 1) However, Whereas, Whichever, Wherever
  - 2) subject to, related with, apart from, based on
  - 3) in fact, as whole, in common, in the same terms
  - 4) apart from, further afield, along with, out of
  - 5) Thus, So, Therefore, But
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #421)

**38. Giant Exoplanets (Explanation)**

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

**Options:**

- 1) borders, expressions, characteristics, shapes
  - 2) frame, subordinate, planet, comet
  - 3) members, astronomers, parties, makers
  - 4) denounce, detect, deflect, determine
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #395)

**39. Shrimp Farm (Explanation)**

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only **factor** , conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was

the additional cost of restoring them afterwards: if you do so with mangroves themselves, add another \$9,318 per hectare. The overall lesson is that what looks **beneficial** only does so because the profits are retained by the private sector, while the problems are spread out across society at large, appearing on no specific balance sheet.

**Options:**

- 1) rearranged, exchanged, conserved, converted
- 2) index, element, choice, factor
- 3) accounting, percentage, aggregation, division
- 4) comprised, uneven, neglected, augmented
- 5) productive, interactive, distinctive, collective
- 6) beneficial, immediate, moderate, modest

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #388)

**40. Good Looks in Votes (Explanation)**

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The **difficulty** is that beauty is in the eye of the **beholder**, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin, or a facetious **smirk**? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically**.

**Options:**

- 1) principle, idea, difficulty, concept
- 2) people, beholder, builder, audience
- 3) smell, complexion, smirk, binge
- 4) culturally, physically, economically, individually

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #74)

**41. Intelligence Comparison (Explanation)**

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing **across** species is not as simple as generally expected. An elephant will have a larger brain than a human has simply because it is a large beast. **Instead**, we use the Cephalization index, which compares the size of an animal's brain with the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule**, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have larger EQ's than solitary animals.

**Options:**

- 1) can, do, did, does
- 2) across, to, through, with
- 3) Then, Instead, Because, Otherwise
- 4) followed, follows, follow, following
- 5) theory, principal, rule, principle

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #3)

**42. English Language (Explanation)**

With about one and a half billion non–native speakers, English has become the world’s own language. Such **dominance** has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** to the rise of über–languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight. Want to learn Busuu, anyone? Then you’d better head to Cameroon fast, before one of the language’s last eight speakers kicks the bucket (as the Busuu–nese presumably doesn’t say).

**Options:**

- 1) facet, dominance, deficit, paradox
  - 2) many, twice, few, as
  - 3) respect, addition, part, connection
  - 4) time, rate, cost, coverage
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #260)

**43. Genius (Explanation)**

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity – doing something truly creative, we’re inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, “Citizen Kane”, at twenty–five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late twenties, culminating, at the **age** of thirty–two, with “Moby–Dick”. Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E–Flat–Major at the age of twenty–one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock” (“I grow old ... I grow old”)? Twenty–three. “Poets peak young,” the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csikszentmihályi, the author of “Flow”, agrees: “The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young.” According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** on creativity, “Lyric poetry is a domain where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age.”

**Options:**

- 1) at, on, through, over
  - 2) proportion, rate, age, year
  - 3) junction, inferiority, importance, structure
  - 4) master, supremacy, authority, adept
  - 5) fire, clerk, offender, talent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #259)

**44. Poetry**

Throughout history poetry has often been created to celebrate a wedding. This article will examine the ways in **which** this has happened at different periods of time and in many widely differing societies. It will look at some examples of wedding poems from a **range** of eras and cultures, and will set them in their specific context, drawing out the particular features that **reflect** that context. Other writers on this topic have tended to focus on more personal wedding poems, **those** dedicated to the bride or the groom. Here, however, the intention is to consider poems that were written with more of a social purpose in mind.

**Options:**

- 1) as, that, which, what
- 2) bit, range, sequence, little
- 3) separate, reflect, prevail, converge
- 4) never, some, those, if

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #256)

#### 45. Cheating

Although not written about extensively, a few individuals have considered the concept and act of cheating in **history** as well as contemporary culture. J. Barton Bowyer writes that cheating 'is the advantageous distortion of perceived reality. The advantage falls to the cheater because the cheated person **misperceives** what is assumed to be the real world'. The cheater is taking advantage of a person, a situation, or **both** . Cheating also involves 'distortion of perceived reality' or what others call 'deception'. Deception can involve hiding the 'true' reality or 'showing' reality in a way intended to deceive others.

##### Options:

- 1) journal, tale, life, history
- 2) misperceives, deceives, perceives, receives
- 3) none, both, neither, either

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #258)

#### 46. Cell (Explanation)

Cells are now **acceptable** 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, interactive, claimed, acceptable
- 2) unification, uniting, unity, unit
- 3) much, ever, so, very
- 4) earliest, first, last, latest

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #243)

#### 47. Golden Gate Bridge (Explanation)

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) On, During, Since, When
- 3) stationed, looked, marveled, laughed
- 4) separates, connects, channels, differentiates
- 5) aquatic, vehicular, airborne, watertight
- 6) denial, symbol, technique, yield
- 7) since, until, along, within

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #237)

#### 48. Drones

Antarctic plants can be important indicators of subtle changes in environmental conditions, including climate change. Traditional ground-based assessments of vegetation health are, however, not ideal in Antarctica, as they can destroy the vegetation and are physically **demanding** in the harsh weather conditions. Co-author Professor Sharon Robinson from UOW's School of Biological Sciences said the study found drone-based monitoring of vegetation health produced similar results to traditional techniques, but with much greater efficiency and with no damage to the vegetation. "Drones are a powerful tool for monitoring fragile Antarctic vegetation," Professor Robinson said. "They could be used to provide timely warnings about specific environmental stress events, **as well as** monitoring the longer-term impacts of climate change. "These methods could also be adapted to monitor the health of other small-stature, patchy plant communities, including in alpine or desert regions." The researchers found that drones **equipped** with sensors were able to detect vegetation health indicators more accurately than satellite imagery. Mosses are one of the key Antarctic vegetation types that need to be monitored. However, they tend to occur in patches among rocks, ice and soil, **making** it important that the imagery used to assess their health is as accurate and spatially detailed as possible.

##### Options:

- 1) demanding, demand, demanded, having demanded
- 2) except, as well as, despite, as long as
- 3) had equipped, equipped, equip, equipping
- 4) made, to make, making, make

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #213)

#### 49. Sandra Lousada

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

##### Options:

- 1) invitation, promotion, training, career
- 2) figures, gadgets, fashions, genres
- 3) gists, sets, tickets, aisles

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #203)

#### 50. Physical Activity

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and **wellbeing** . Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of **chronic** diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults **recommends** at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, **preferably** every day of the week, to **obtain** health benefits.

**Options:**

- 1) values, immortality, expectation, wellbeing
  - 2) chronic, contraindicated, untouched, detectable
  - 3) excludes, recommends, denotes, defies
  - 4) relatively, absolutely, preferably, namely
  - 5) charge, obtain, weigh, estimate
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #190)

**51. 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, costing, 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)

**52. 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)

**53. 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) garden, arrangement, duplication, augmentation
- 4) flora, plant, organism, fauna

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #178)

**54. Healthcare**

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more like the job of chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know **medicine** . They must also be able to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse **staff** and make difficult marketing and legal **decisions** .

**Options:**

- 1) dosage, techniques, treatments, medicine
- 2) gang, staff, employment, mass
- 3) decisions, reactions, recommendations, actions

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #174)

**55. 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, older, healthier, bigger
- 2) while, although, so, because
- 3) odd, uneven, ubiquitous, sporadic
- 4) whether, which, what, when

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #172)

**56. 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, nevertheless
- 2) widely, slightly, badly, strongly
- 3) preferences, similarities, divergences, comparisons
- 4) pressures, factors, appearances, reasons
- 5) instead of, rather than, together with, other than

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #171)

**57. Sun and Moon**

In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

**Options:**

- 1) plan, level, journey, line
- 2) are, well, become, became
- 3) stories, secrets, views, imaginations
- 4) distort, discuss, charge, determine
- 5) draw, predict, dictate, save

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #170)

**58. Fossil Fuels**

But look beyond fossil fuels for the most intriguing trends. One is that the energy intensity of the world economy – the amount of energy it takes to produce one dollar's **worth** of income – keeps falling, at a rate of about 2 percent. What this means is that even without any change in the **relative** shares of fossil-based and fossil-free sources in the world's energy mix, we could have 2 percent annual economic growth without increasing carbon emissions from energy use. Of course that is not enough to **address** climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is **nonetheless** a stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible **with** finite physical resources.

**Options:**

- 1) plenty, money, value, worth
- 2) relevant, related, communal, relative
- 3) outline, address, point, highlight
- 4) thus, thereby, also, nonetheless
- 5) over, with, within, by

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #168)

**59. Study of Objects**

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic enquiry, commonly **referred to** as

material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and **observation** of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is exceptionally wide, **including** not just human-made artefacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body'). Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence. In certain disciplines, it reigns **supreme**. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example, especially in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. **In such cases**, objects are all scholars have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive, the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, **as in** the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analyzing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean different things to different people.

**Options:**

- 1) subject to, compared with, across from, referred to
- 2) experiment, modification, consumption, observation
- 3) includes, including, included, had included
- 4) at all, supreme, everywhere, far and wide
- 5) By no means, In such cases, In this time, In this way
- 6) as long as, as if, as a result of, as in

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #153)

**60. Psychology**

Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an **emphasis** on scientific thinking. Because of this, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influences human experience, how people use their **senses** (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people understand and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific **investigations** all contribute to an understanding of human nature. What do we mean by the practical applications of these studies? An **understanding** of psychology is useful in many different areas in life, such as education, the workplace, social services and medicine. This means that people who have knowledge of psychology can **use** or apply that knowledge in areas such as the ones listed above.

**Options:**

- 1) emphasis, emphases, emphasize, emphasizing
- 2) exceed, excel, separate, explore
- 3) brains, skins, minds, senses
- 4) assumptions, correlations, investigations, stimulations
- 5) ideology, empowerment, understanding, equivalence
- 6) register, classify, use, learn

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #152)

**61. Mass Extinction**

Scientists have discovered the cause of a mass extinction of sea-floor marine organisms 800,000 years ago — which also provides insight into how climate change can impact **on** deep ocean biota. In a new

study **published** in the journal Nature Communications, scientists from the universities of Nottingham and Durham and the British Geological Survey (BGS), have discovered the cause of a mass extinction within marine organisms called foraminifera. Foraminifera are an important group in relation to biomass in the deep ocean and the cause of their extinction was **previously** unknown. Scientists tested various possible **causes** for the mass extinction and were able to discount others such as ocean cooling. **Instead**, they discovered that the extinction was caused by a global change in plankton at the surface of the ocean.

**Options:**

- 1) in, of, on, off
  - 2) publishing, has published, published, be publishing
  - 3) occasionally, necessarily, previously, currently
  - 4) causes, consequences, elements, factors
  - 5) However, Thus, So, Instead
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #151)

**62. Australia's Dwellings**

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving**, with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing **proportions** of couple families with children and **increasing** couple only and lone person households. This article **examines** the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994–95 to 2003–04.

**Options:**

- 1) evanescent, eternal, erupting, evolving
  - 2) interests, proportions, appearances, durations
  - 3) flopping, increasing, fluctuating, declining
  - 4) predicts, suggests, examines, counts
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #148)

**63. Noisy Studying**

Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study. Others study best in a crowded, noisy room because the noise actually **helps** them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing; others **do** not. The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying. However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so **leave** the TV off when you are reading or studying. **Also**, don't let yourself become distracted by computer games, email, or Internet surfing.

**Options:**

- 1) helps, stops, aids, gives
  - 2) have, doing, do, are
  - 3) make, put, leave, cut
  - 4) Thus, However, Yet, Also
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #145)

**64. 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) intelligent, excitable, grateful, purposeful
- 3) wantonly, logically, extensively, thoroughly
- 4) behave, prepare, apply, substitute

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #142)

**65. Coastal Fish Farms**

Coastal fish farms seem to do less harm to nearby plants and animals than **previously** believed, a new study **reveals** . And marine ecosystems can **recover** from this damage **surprisingly** fast. But the analysis of a single trout farm internationally renowned in a Faroe Islands fjord over nearly a year also shows that these facilities need to be **placed** carefully, and that there's a limit to how many can operate in a particular area before its biodiversity suffers lasting harm. In coastal farms, fish live in large cages hanging from pontoons on the surface. Fish feces and uneaten food sink to the seabed, affecting its ecosystem. **Badly** managed farms can also have serious effects on the surrounding water column.

**Options:**

- 1) collectively, individually, previously, pretentiously
- 2) introduces, deceives, reveals, conceives
- 3) derive, segregate, recover, prevent
- 4) visually, commonly, surprisingly, spiritually
- 5) dislocated, estimated, placed, dismounted
- 6) Well, Badly, Expectedly, Attentively

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #132)

**66. Cultural Studies**

Cultural studies is a new way of engaging in the study of culture. In the past, many academic subjects including anthropology, history, literary studies, human geography and sociology have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. **However** , in recent decades there has been a **renewed** interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary **boundaries** .

The **resulting** activities and cultural studies have emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry which has already shed important new life on the character of human cultures and which **promises** to continue to do so. While there is a little doubt that cultural studies are coming to **be widely recognized** as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term 'culture' has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a legitimate **focus** of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

**Options:**

- 1) However, Then, Subsequently, Consistently
- 2) renewed, renewable, renewing, renew
- 3) discriminations, similarities, boundaries, differentiations
- 4) simultaneous, spontaneous, resulting, derivative
- 5) have promised, promising, promises, would have promised
- 6) phase out, pull together, be widely recognized, be narrowly reduced
- 7) dispersion, focus, heart, center

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #125)

## 67. Trinity Sport and Fitness

Whether you want to exercise and stay **healthy** , train professionally with like-minded people, or indulge your competitive streak, Trinity Sport and Fitness **has it covered** . We've got a dedicated support development team on campus to support every student **taking** part in sports. You might want to participate in sports competitions volunteer with a local sports class or simply play for **fun** with our social sport program. Trinity fitness members of our public-facing sports facility will also **entitle** you to discounts when you are booking a sports facility and fitness class. You will also get an opportunity to **benefit** from tailored personal training, free activities events, and lots more.

### Options:

- 1) healthy, wealthy, humble, hungry
  - 2) has it covered, makes covering, have covered, does it covering
  - 3) taking, taken, have taken, were taking
  - 4) idle, fun, kidding, exchange
  - 5) enact, encourage, entitle, allow
  - 6) obtain, upgrade, benefit, proceed
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #91)

## 68. Renewable Energy

Recently, due to concerns over pollution and the possibility that some sources of fuel might eventually run out or become **uneconomic** to obtain, there has been much greater support for renewable sources of power, such as wind or solar energy. Renewable energy sources **provide** 25 percent of the electricity we use. unlike **fossil** fuels, they tend not to produce any waste or significantly add to global warming by producing gases.

### Options:

- 1) uneconomic, unaffordable, unilateral, unspecific
  - 2) consist, construct, provide, consume
  - 3) fossil, volatile, synthetic, hygienic
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #61)

## 69. 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, replay, relay, drag
  - 3) radically, disruptively, abruptly, gradually
  - 4) hinges, barriers, nexus, bans
  - 5) condescendingly, simultaneously, hypocritically, spontaneously
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #57)

**70. Agrarian Parties**

Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or **whether** they even exist, depends mainly on two factors. One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative **to** the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated with the other major sections of society. **Thus**, a country might possess a sizable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, **rather** than their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.

**Options:**

- 1) where, why, how, what, whether
  - 2) from, to, of, on, with
  - 3) as, in, for, to, by
  - 4) Meanwhile, Moreover, Thus, However, Nevertheless
  - 5) higher, lower, rather, other, fewer
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #56)

**71. 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, extend, extent
  - 3) once, some, one, a
  - 4) with, as, for, by
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #51)

**72. 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, better, best, thereby
  - 2) its use of, its using of, using of, accordance with
  - 3) beget, do, adapt, take
  - 4) overload, overlook, undertake, underpin
  - 5) eventually, consequently, particularly, spontaneously
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #48)

**73. Icebergs' Sound**

Twenty years ago, not so long before B-15 broke off from Antarctica, 'we didn't even know that icebergs made noise,' says Haru Matsumoto, an ocean engineer at NOAA who has studied these sounds. But in the past **few** years, scientists have started to learn to distinguish the eerie, haunting sounds of iceberg life — ice cracking, icebergs grinding **against** each other, an iceberg grounding on the seafloor — and measure the extent to **which** those sounds contribute to the noise of the ocean. While they're just now learning to listen, the sounds of ice could help them understand the behavior and breakup of icebergs and ice shelves as the poles warm **up** .

**Options:**

- 1) for, more, much, few
  - 2) within, about, through, against
  - 3) which, why, what, whether
  - 4) away, out, up, off
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #43)

**74. How World Works**

Throughout the 18th century, mathematicians, scientists and philosophers researched, discussed, and published their investigations into how the world worked, while engineers and inventors developed new and successful machines and processes. The **latest** theories inspired greater invention, and more technology encouraged theoretical scientists to make further discoveries in medicine, biology, mechanics, physics, and chemistry. By 1800, the new machines **had** brought revolutionary changes to the workplace, transportation and communications, and eventually to the home. Some of these inventions simply made it easier to produce things on a large scale such as textile machines and foundries, **which** produced large quantities of cloth and metal objects quickly and cheaply. But some inventions **brought** completely new possibilities such as the first batteries, steamboats, and locomotives. It would take decades for some of these inventions **to make** a big impact on the world. **Yet** their creation, and the sheer amount of imagination and risk-taking involved, **marked** the beginning of a modern, global, technologically based economy of the kind that we live in today.

**Options:**

- 1) fewest, newest, nearest, latest
  - 2) are, have, were, had
  - 3) those, which, that, what
  - 4) brought, necessitated, enforced, took
  - 5) make, making, made, to make
  - 6) Notwithstanding, As, Whether, Yet
  - 7) marking, mark, marks, marked
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #37)

**75. Managing Performance**

Managing performance is about getting people into action so that they achieve planned and agreed results. It focuses on what has to be done, how it should be done and what **is** to be achieved. But it is equally concerned with **developing** people – helping them to learn – and providing them with the support they need to do well, now and in the future. The framework for performance management is provided by the performance agreement, **which** is the outcome of performance planning. The agreement provides the basis for managing performance throughout the year and for **guiding** improvement and development activities. It is used as a reference point **when** reviewing performance and the achievement of improvement and development plans.

**Options:**

- 1) is, need, must, requires
  - 2) developing, evaluating, recruiting, alerting
  - 3) what, this, which, it
  - 4) guiding, reassuring, heralding, concluding
  - 5) when, as, until, since
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #32)

**76. Melting Ice**

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **caused** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. **Even though** the rest of the planet was warming **up**, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **around** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **could** happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

**Options:**

- 1) featured, denied, reflected, caused
  - 2) Contrasting to, Even though, As if, Now that
  - 3) in, off, up, back
  - 4) on, before, after, around
  - 5) could, can, should, could have
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #30)

**77. 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, much, more, few
  - 3) lean, cut, intrude, get
  - 4) conveying, combination, collecting, converging
  - 5) tune, thumb, tone, note
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #18)

**78. Interior Design**

Interior design is a professionally conducted, practice-based process of planning and realization of interior spaces and the elements within. Interior design is **related** with the function and operation of the aesthetics and its **sustainability**. The work of an interior designer draws upon many other **disciplines**, such as environmental psychology, architecture, product design and, aesthetics, in relation to a wide range of building spaces including hotels, corporate and public spaces, schools, hospitals, private residences, shopping malls, restaurants, theaters and airport terminals.

**Options:**

- 1) related, compared, concentrated, corresponded
  - 2) capability, environment, sustainability, deniability
  - 3) disciplines, course, principals, functions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #117)

**79. 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) leads in, raises up, sets off, goes on
  - 2) Till now, Nevertheless, However, After all
  - 3) have featured, had featured, featuring, features
  - 4) endows, makes, glosses, causes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #111)

**80. 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 **attitude** is 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, satisfaction, affect, effect
  - 3) support, concern, attitude, health
  - 4) stopping, putting it off, giving it up, putting out
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #110)

**81. Paris Opera**

Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet–pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet–pantomimes told stories — elaborate ones — and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. **Therefore**, music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor–made for each new ballet–pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. **Another** was the ballet–pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the Operas lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves to recount the plots (of both ballet–pantomimes and operas) in their **reviews** of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured pictures of famous **performers** and of scenes from favorite ballet–pantomimes and operas.

**Options:**

- 1) However, Nevertheless, In fact, Therefore
  - 2) Another, Others, It, Also
  - 3) views, reviews, comments, supervisions
  - 4) performing, performance, performers, performs
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #100)

**82. Significance of Instinct**

What is the significance of instinct in business? Does a reliable gut feeling separate winners from losers? And is it the most valuable emotional tool any entrepreneur can possess? My **observations** of successful company owners lead me to believe that a highly analytical attitude can be a drawback. At critical junctures in commercial life, risk–taking is more an **act** of faith than a carefully balanced choice. Frequently, such moments require **decisiveness** and absolute conviction above all else. There is simply no time to wait for all the facts, or room for doubt. A computer program cannot tell you how to invent and launch a new product. That **journey** involves too many unknowns, too much luck — and too much sheer intuition, rather than the infallible **logic** that machines deliver so well. As Chekhov said: "An artist's flair is sometimes worth a scientist's brains" — entrepreneurs need right–brain thinking. When I have been considering whether to buy a company and what price to offer, I have been **blinded** too often by reams of due diligence from the accountants and lawyers. Usually it pays to stand back from such mountains of grey data and weigh up the really important issues—and decide how you feel about the opportunity.

**Options:**

- 1) ideas, thoughts, observations, researches
  - 2) act, importance, art, emphasis
  - 3) decisiveness, patience, confidence, courage
  - 4) journey, mindset, prototype, answer
  - 5) rationale, rule, principle, logic
  - 6) blinded, attracted, allured, deceived
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #83)

**83. 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, over, toward, behind
  - 4) have supplied, supplying, to supply, is supplied
  - 5) their, some, mine, them
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #87)

**84. Ancient Egypt 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** (around 3100 BCE) and music was **found in** many parts of everyday Egyptian life.

**Options:**

- 1) role, game, response, situation
  - 2) need, require, confirm, study
  - 3) predicted, seemed, like, thought
  - 4) period, people, place, race
  - 5) result, range, time, group
  - 6) contributed, established, constructed, raised
  - 7) found at, found, found from, found in
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #98)

## 85. Very Old Paris

Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France's rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades **being created** by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been **in part** a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so residents whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down** .

### Options:

- 1) being created, to be created, were created, been created
  - 2) as if, in part, just as, relative
  - 3) evenly, rarely, simply, equally
  - 4) up, across, between, down
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #80)

## 86. Pidgins

Pidgins are languages that are born after contact between at least two languages. As many pidgins developed during the period of empire and international trade, one of the language parents was frequently a European language such as French or English, and the other language parent was the language of the people with whom the Europeans were **trading** or whom they were colonising. Usually one of the languages provided the majority of **vocabulary** items and the other provided the grammatical structure. When pidgins become learned as a mother tongue, they become **known** as creoles. I am not going to discuss pidgins and creoles and contact languages as such in this book in **any depth** .

### Options:

- 1) trading, connecting, speaking, talking
  - 2) grammar, vocabulary, knowledge, verbal
  - 3) disguised, captured, known, recommended
  - 4) any width, any depth, further, next time
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #72)

## 87. Rudman

Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Maths has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical sophistication of early societies. Rudman's final observation—that ancient Greece **enjoyed** unrivaled progress in the subject while **failing** to teach it at school—leads to a **radical** punchline: Mathematics could be better learnt after we **leave** school.

### Options:

- 1) marked, enjoyed, reviewed, expected
  - 2) waiting, hesitating, hoping, failing
  - 3) radical, rational, radish, radius
  - 4) enter, graduate, leave, go
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #62)

## 88. MBA Programs

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programs on **offer** around the world, the choice of where to study can

be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **choose** the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. "Probably the **majority** of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **want** to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they would like to do with their professional lives," says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. "If that's the case with you, look at other **criteria** : culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management program. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process."

**Options:**

- 1) offer, provide, give, take
  - 2) elect, choose, identify, recognize
  - 3) few, many, majority, most
  - 4) enjoy, hesitate, want, choose
  - 5) standards, vectors, rules, criteria
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #68)

**89. Origin of Species**

In *The Origin of Species*, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals **differ** in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to **evolutionary** change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for **evolution**, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just **a few** years after Darwin published *The Origin of Species*, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. **In** that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. **Although** Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage **for** understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

**Options:**

- 1) differ, difference, differing, differentiate
  - 2) evolving, evolutionary, evolve, evolved
  - 3) evolution, development, growth, maturity
  - 4) a few, little, a little, few
  - 5) Of, In, At, With
  - 6) Although, Despite, However, Even
  - 7) for, as, by, on
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #84)

**90. Women in Labour Force**

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's role and **relationship** with a child is important. A father can have many roles in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, playmate and role model. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

**Options:**

- 1) anticipation, substitution, participation, definition
  - 2) available, related, consumable, useful
  - 3) recognition, discrimination, resolution, recreation
  - 4) scholarship, relationship, worship, employment
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #99)

**91. Origin of Music**

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy — whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap — **reflects** who we are. But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One **leading** researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child. In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' — the playful voices mothers **adopt** when speaking to infants and toddlers. As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies. According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help **ensure** an infant's survival.

**Options:**

- 1) means, convinces, shows, reflects
  - 2) freelance, best, unanimous, leading
  - 3) adapt, adopt, sing, forge
  - 4) clinical, chronic, critical, fallow
  - 5) confirm, improve, ensure, enquire
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #742)

**92. Standard Language**

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between standard and nonstandard language is, evidently, still an uncertain one. We are at a **transitional** point between two eras. We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians, totally conditioned our sense of **acceptable** usage, so that all other usages and varieties were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and **excluded** from serious consideration. And we seem to **be approaching** an era when nonstandard usages and varieties, previously denigrated or ignored, are achieving a new presence and **respectability** within society, reminiscent of that found in Middle English, when dialect variation in literature was widespread and uncontentious. But we are not there **yet**. The rise of Standard English has resulted in a confrontation between the standard and nonstandard dimensions of the language which has lasted for over 200 years, and this has had traumatic **consequences** which will take some years to eliminate. Once people have been given an inferiority complex about the way they speak or write, they find it difficult to shake off.

**Options:**

- 1) transcendent, separative, distinctive, transitional
  - 2) notable, irreversible, acceptable, possible
  - 3) isolated, suffered, excluded, separated
  - 4) be approached, be approaching, approaching, approach
  - 5) likelihood, respectability, overestimation, discrimination
  - 6) too, yet, neither, either
  - 7) sources, consequences, reasons, orientations
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #737)

**93. Conservancy**

To qualify as a conservancy, a committee must define the conservancy's boundary, elect a **representative** conservancy committee, negotiate a legal constitution, prove the committee's ability to **manage** funds, and produce an acceptable plan for **equitable** distribution of wildlife-related benefits. Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the **rights** to a sustainable wildlife **quota**, set by the ministry.

**Options:**

- 1) information, representative, parliamentary, management
  - 2) attract, freeze, borrow, manage
  - 3) moral, equitable, equal, stable
  - 4) integrity, agreement, rights, tools
  - 5) limit, segment, quota, quotation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #739)

**94. 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)

**95. Guilt and Responsibility**

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:**

- 1) guilty, capability, culpability, reliability
  - 2) persecution, prosecution, execution, inspection
  - 3) combined, characterized, chosen, concluded
  - 4) method, exemplify, instance, reason
  - 5) strict, sophisticate, restrict, stretch
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #734)

## 96. 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) start, inject, control, prosper
  - 5) smaller, longer, most, best
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #733)

## 97. 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, **develops** a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework **is modeled** on the current senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will **facilitate** a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more **consistent** approach to the teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimizing the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

**Options:**

- 1) criticism, consultation, consolation, condolence
  - 2) is developed, develops, had been developing, developed
  - 3) has modeled, to model, is modeled, modeled
  - 4) fertilize, facilitate, fascinate, conduct
  - 5) conjunctive, constituent, consistent, consequent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #730)

**98. Computer**

The purpose of this paper is to consider the claim, often made, that computer simulation exercises provide an excellent source of speaking practice. In so doing I shall first consider the properties of computer simulations from a theoretical **point of view**, then describe the experience of **using** a particular simulation with a general EFL class. On the basis of this experience, and of some very straightforward pedagogical considerations, I shall argue that the claim is justified, **subject** to a very important caveat: computer simulations can form the basis of excellent speaking exercises, provided you do not expect the computer to do all the work. Put in another way, many computer simulations only **attain** their full potential as language exercises if they are **integrated** into a larger, planned, teacher–managed activity.

**Options:**

- 1) shape or form, state of mind, point of view, status quo
  - 2) used, being used, using, having been used
  - 3) subject, reject, expect, inject
  - 4) obtain, attain, retain, remain
  - 5) separated, included, participated, integrated
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #728)

**99. Interdisciplinary Centre**

A new interdisciplinary center for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Centre will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both. 'This center will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** — in the physics of the very early universe,' said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** the presence of dark matter and dark energy, discoveries that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics involve energies so high that no Earth–bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory**. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Center's **advent** a very exciting development for that department.

**Options:**

- 1) separate, collaborate, participate, cooperative
  - 2) overlapped, overload, overlap, folded
  - 3) enhanced, released, revealed, deluded
  - 4) workshop, library, laboratory, basement
  - 5) adventure, movement, advent, approach
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #722)

**100. Spotted Owls**

Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the

subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no **distinct** genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, **several** landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** gene flow, acting as a 'genetic corridor.' The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for longdistance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure.

**Options:**

- 1) distinct, distribute, oblivious, rare
  - 2) few, several, much, many
  - 3) hindered, embedded, enabled, facilitated
  - 4) suggesting, demanding, demonstrating, proposing
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #719)

**101. Maya**

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

**Options:**

- 1) community, society, civilisation, class
  - 2) time, period, range, phase
  - 3) research, test, examination, exploitation
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #716)

**102. Snails**

Snails are not traditionally known for quick thinking, but new research shows they can make complex decisions using just two brain cells in **findings** that could help engineers design more efficient robots. Scientists at the University of Sussex attached electrodes to the heads of freshwater snails **as** they searched for lettuce. They found that just one cell was used by the mollusc to tell **if** it was hungry or not, while another let it know when food was present. Foodsearching is an example of goal-directed behavior, **during** which an animal must integrate information about both its external environment and internal state while using as little energy as possible. Lead researcher Professor George Kemenes, say "This will eventually help us design the 'brain' of robots based on the principle of using the **fewest** possible components necessary to perform complex tasks." What goes on in our brains when we make complex behavioral decisions and carry them out is poorly understood." Our study reveals for the first time how just two neurons **can** create a mechanism in an animal's brain which drives and optimizes complex decision-making tasks.

**Options:**

- 1) findings, results, recommendations, decisions
  - 2) because, although, but, as
  - 3) that, if, neither, how
  - 4) through, about, during, to
  - 5) least, less, fewest, few
  - 6) shall, should, can, ought
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #715)

### 103. English in Change

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the **structures** we find in our language, but we **experience** a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **crippled** through long years of mistreatment. For example, many people in Australia worry about their language and its relationship with its powerful relative, American English. In particular, they express concern for the 'Americanisation' of the language — it's a hot topic here in Australia.

#### Options:

- 1) scared, cranky, worried, curious
  - 2) ruptures, indications, values, structures
  - 3) enlarge, expect, deal, experience
  - 4) satisfied, persuaded, reassured, convinced
  - 5) crippled, lost, disabled, dented
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #714)

### 104. Sleep Patterns

Children have sound sleep patterns. They can **soundly** sleep for 8–9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don't. Their sleep patterns are **influenced** by their **erratic** schedules, in which they sometimes have more classes but sometimes have fewer. **Despite** these factors, they actually need longer sleep and **insufficient** sleep may be responsible for their learning problems.

#### Options:

- 1) soundly, successfully, hardly, barely
  - 2) effected, influenced, gained, diverged
  - 3) expressive, erratic, explicit, erroneous
  - 4) Regardless, Despite, As, Unless
  - 5) uneven, insufficient, unequal, default
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #699)

### 105. Australian Women Novelists

In the literary world, it was an accepted assumption that the 1970s was a time of unprecedented growth in homegrown Australian fiction. And everybody was reading and talking about books by young Australian women. But it was **not until** recently that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade, and she found that **there had been** a decline in novels by Australian writers overall, but confirmed an increase in women's novels. It is this sort of research – testing ideas about literary history – that **is becoming** possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities.' The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies **is opening up** opportunities in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that **were not possible** without computational methods and digitized resources to **bring** information together in an accessible way. Transcription software is being developed for turning scans of books and documents into text, as the field of digital humanities really takes **off**.

**Options:**

- 1) not until, until, impossible, till
- 2) there will have been, there may be, there had been, there being
- 3) should become, must become, is becoming, will become
- 4) is opened to, is opening up, is opened up, is opening to
- 5) were not possible, was not possible, could be possible, can be possible
- 6) squeeze, bring, muddle, stow
- 7) in, off, on, over

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #698)

**106. Business**

One distinguishing feature of business is its economic character. In the world of business, we interact with each other not as family members, friends, or neighbors, but as buyers and **sellers**, employers and employees, and the like. Trading, for example, is often **accompanied** by hard bargaining, in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps **engage** in some bluffing. And a skilled salesperson is well-**versed** in the art of arousing a customer's attention (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to **clinch** the sale. Still, there is an "ethics of trading" that prohibits the use of false or deceptive claims and tricks such as "bait-and-switch" advertising.

**Options:**

- 1) sellers, solicitors, tellers, traders
- 2) accompanied, customized, complimented, accomplished
- 3) engage, thrive, flourish, conduct
- 4) informed, staffed, known, versed
- 5) deal, motivate, make, clinch

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #692)

**107. Distance Learning**

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security. With programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and **degrees**, distance learning can **meet** the needs of a diverse population. Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about **advantages** of distance learning is the flexibility. The majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For **those** who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to **pursue** education who would not otherwise be able to do so. **Since** there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.

**Options:**

- 1) conformations, discriminations, abhorrences, degrees
- 2) claim, achieve, devise, meet
- 3) definitions, factors, advantages, defaults
- 4) they, them, those, that
- 5) obey, accelerate, test, pursue
- 6) Due to, Thus, Besides, Since

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #687)

## 108. 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, preserve, equip, hedge
  - 3) dissolve, thicken, release, crystallize
  - 4) focuses, targets, reacts, acts
  - 5) antigen, counter, antibody, psychological
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #680)

## 109. Classic

One of the most important things to remember is that "classic" does not necessarily translate to "favorite" or "bestselling". Literature is instead considered classic when it has stood the test of time and it stands the test of time when the artistic **quality** it expresses – be it an expression of life, truth, beauty, or anything about the universal human condition – continues to be relevant and continues to inspire emotional responses, no matter the period in which the work was **written**. Indeed, classic literature is considered as such **regardless of** book sales or public popularity. That said, classic literature **usually** merits lasting recognition – from critics and other people in a position to influence such decisions – and has a universal appeal. And, while effective use of language as well as technical excellence – is a must, not everything that is well-written or is characterized by technical achievement or critical acclaim will automatically be considered a classic. Conversely, works that have not been acknowledged or received **positively** by the writer's contemporaries or critics can still be considered as classics.

### Options:

- 1) quality, facade, bid, clime
  - 2) written, writing, write, to write
  - 3) regardless of, lacking of, related with, based on
  - 4) exclusively, usually, merely, consequently
  - 5) imposingly, positively, efficiently, arguably
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #679)

## 110. Leadership

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **sources**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **factors** build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **unethically**, they become plagued by self-doubt and lose

their conviction, or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose **connection** with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to **abide** by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

**Options:**

- 1) foundations, origins, outcomes, sources
- 2) objects, functions, elements, factors
- 3) falsely, outrageously, eternally, unethically
- 4) contempt, associate, connection, convection
- 5) abide, remain, stand, conform

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #678)

**111. Oxford Course**

When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much **weight** on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the **consequences** of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have **diverged**. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients. However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have **dissipated**, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a **waste** of time now that I am pursuing a research career. Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can **strike** a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

**Options:**

- 1) attention, weight, accumulation, denotation
- 2) subsequences, consequences, successors, successions
- 3) apart, diverged, converged, diversified
- 4) disappeared, disclosed, dispersal, dissipated
- 5) consumption, waste, misuse, splash
- 6) strike, kill, pounce, encounter

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #674)

**112. Dictatorship**

Dictatorship is not a modern concept. Two thousand years ago, during the period of the Roman Republic, exceptional powers were sometimes given by the Senate to **individual** dictators such as Sulla and Julius Caesar. The **intention** was that the dictatorship would be temporary and that it would make it **possible** to take swift and effective action to deal with an emergency. There is some **disagreement** as how the term should be applied today. Should it be used in its original form to describe the temporary exercise of emergency powers? Or can it now be **applied** in a much broader sense as common usage suggests?

**Options:**

- 1) exclusive, individual, inclusive, special
  - 2) significance, intention, effort, meaning
  - 3) patient, urgent, immediate, possible
  - 4) agreement, treatment, treaty, disagreement
  - 5) applied, corresponded, avoided, responded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #669)

**113. Zika**

Zika is more pernicious than public health officials anticipated. At present, it is circulating in more than 50 countries. And as of mid-May, seven countries or territories have reported cases of microcephaly or other serious birth defects linked to the virus, which **is transmitted** by mosquito bite, blood transfusion or sexual contact with an infected human. It can also be passed from mother to fetus during pregnancy. Despite Zika's vast **range** over almost 70 years, there is little genetic difference among the various strains, according to an analysis by researchers at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. For example, the strain currently in the Americas and another previously detected in French Polynesia are practically **indistinguishable** from each other (group in white box). If the virus has changed so little over time, why is it rearing its ugly head now? Scientists are not sure yet, but new experimental work in mosquitoes suggests that the virus was capable of **causing** detrimental health effects and outbreaks all along. Therefore, it is unlikely mutations enabled new abilities. Instead, public health officials probably did not understand Zika's potential because the virus **circulated** mostly in remote locations until recently.

**Options:**

- 1) transmitted, had been transmitted, was transmitted, is transmitted
  - 2) range, extent, number, domain
  - 3) identical, indistinguishable, odd, different
  - 4) shaping, pressing, causing, making
  - 5) is circulated, circulates, are circulated, circulated
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #666)

**114. DNA**

DNA is a molecule that does two things. First, it acts as the **hereditary** material, which is passed down from generation to generation. Second, it directs, to a considerable extent, the construction of our bodies, telling our cells what kinds of molecules to make and **guiding** our development from a single-celled zygote to a fully formed adult. These two things are of course **connected**. The DNA sequences that construct the best bodies are more likely to get passed down to the next generation because well-constructed bodies are more likely to survive and **thus** to reproduce. This is Darwin's theory of natural selection stated in the language of DNA.

**Options:**

- 1) acquired, familial, nutritional, hereditary
  - 2) establishing, guiding, pushing, determining
  - 3) supplanted, connected, paralleled, required
  - 4) thus, yet, namely, nevertheless
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #662)

**115. Japan and China**

At times, a broad stream of knowledge **flowed** from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was **halted** from one side or the other, and Japan **developed** on its own culture. But whether in isolation

or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that **arrived** from China was **adapted** to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

**Options:**

- 1) expanded, changed, flowed, extended
  - 2) halted, heaved, described, started
  - 3) cared, invented, developed, betrayed
  - 4) produced, stipulated, arrived, gathered
  - 5) forced, disrupted, adopted, adapted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #616)

**116. Cardona Salt Mountain**

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile **would have** a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior.

The **significance** of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian **economy**. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. In **addition** to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

**Options:**

- 1) would have, have had, has, has had
  - 2) significant, significance, significantly, signify
  - 3) correspondence, economy, accordance, economist
  - 4) ratio, addition, interest, adaption
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #647)

**117. Viper**

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night has always 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 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:**

- 1) hand, head, chest, feet
  - 2) sense, system, appliance, tools
  - 3) eyeballs, eardrums, eyes, hearings
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #637)

**118. Generosity**

Americans approached a record level of generosity last year. Of the \$260.28bn given to charity in 2005, 76.5 percent of it came from individual **donors**. These people gave across the range of nonprofit bodies,

from museums to hospitals to religious organizations, with a heavy **emphasis** on disaster relief after the Asian tsunami and US hurricanes. In total, Americans gave away 2.2 per cent of their household income in 2005, slightly above the 40–year **average** of 2.1 per cent.

**Options:**

- 1) donors, accounts, businessmen, honors
- 2) analysis, imagination, emphasis, hypothesis
- 3) sovereignty, coverage, average, indebtedness

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #614)

**119. Canadian Arctic**

This summer, 41 UBC alumni and friends participated in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and the legendary Northwest Passage. Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great **outdoors** aboard the Russian–flagged Akademik Ioffe, designed and built in Finland as a scientific research vessel in 1989. Her bridge was open to passengers virtually 24 hours a day. Experts on **board** presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers. UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a **growing** cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources **become** accessible. Recommended pre–trip reading was late UBC alumnus Pierre Berton's book, *The Arctic Grail*.

**Options:**

- 1) outdoors, view, outside, scene
- 2) board, boat, ship, sea
- 3) slight, growing, disappearing, growth
- 4) were becoming, had become, become, became

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #611)

**120. David Lynch**

David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. **Prior** to this he was sub dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa **campus**. David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980's and **progressed** to four principal positions before **entering** higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

**Options:**

- 1) After, Prior, Last, Before
- 2) campus, place, camp, college
- 3) projected, processed, pronounced, progressed
- 4) leaving, hiring, entering, having

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #590)

**121. One City**

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This in turn will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural–to–urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

**Options:**

- 1) majority, minority, density, quality
  - 2) fetal, natural, birth, neutral
  - 3) push, operate, stimulate, give
  - 4) significant, rather, not, so
  - 5) experience, expanse, expense, exercise
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #589)

**122. Higher Education Funding**

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic **change** since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education — abolishing tuition fees with the intention of making university education affordable to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education. Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain **accessible** to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students – the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources – Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

**Options:**

- 1) change, appeal, exhaustion, plateau
  - 2) assumed, subsumed, presumed, consumed
  - 3) without, automatically, with, particularly
  - 4) access, inaccessible, accessibility, accessible
  - 5) produced, carried, remembered, introduced
  - 6) expenses, payments, profit, revenue
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #580)

**123. 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) skin, branches, mouth, ground
- 4) fatal, endangered, safe, danger

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #630)

## 124. Herbal

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is **recorded** on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was **translated** into Latin and Arabic. Known as 'De materia medica', it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) **survives** from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job was to make the pills and potions **prescribed** by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would inspire the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

### Options:

- 1) registered, recorded, memorized, discovered
- 2) moved, interpreted, translated, removed
- 3) preserves, revives, suffers, survives
- 4) instructed, pointed, prescribed, determined

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #622)

## 125. 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, a little, few, a few
- 2) contained, retained, remained, released
- 3) has transported, was transported, had transported, have transported
- 4) rather than, because of, but, due

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #612)

## 126. 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) huge, great, few, big
  - 2) helping motivate and guide, to help motivate and guide, have helped motivate and guide, help motivate and guide
  - 3) have displayed, must perform, are reforming, can take
  - 4) leads to, hinges on, is set to, is set on
  - 5) producing what, consuming as, protecting that, producing where
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #618)

**127. Sales Activities**

Organizations need to integrate their sales activities more both internally and with customers' needs according to a new book co-authored by an academic at the University of East Anglia. The book **addresses** how sales can help organizations to become more customer-oriented and considers how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more **demanding** customers and a more complex selling environment. Many organizations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, **which** makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry **there** is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it **fits** into their organization's business model.

**Options:**

- 1) predicts, stipulates, addresses, writes
  - 2) demanding, aggressive, friendly, needy
  - 3) which, this, that, where
  - 4) that, there, which, it
  - 5) applies, suits, fits, develops
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #581)

**128. Settlement**

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. **One** is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city **marks** a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who **tend** to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city **unless** its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which **was surveyed** in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no one came.

**Options:**

- 1) It, What, One, That
- 2) highlights, starts, marks, protrudes
- 3) hesitate, ought, turn, tend
- 4) whereas, whatever, if, unless
- 5) has been surveyed, had surveyed, be surveyed, was surveyed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #579)

**129. Video Conference**

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel. Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's Virtualive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five **separate** locations anywhere in the world – with **unrivaled** transmission quality.

**Options:**

- 1) create, conduct, produce, generate
- 2) gases, strain, affect, steam
- 3) pressure, limit, stress, press
- 4) separate, each, single, respectively
- 5) unreasonable, unrealistic, unreliable, unrivaled

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #574)

**130. Spanish Language**

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not **necessarily** mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which **predominate** in US schools. The confusion is partly political – the Spanish-speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect. The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called "Highland" Spanish since it is generally spoken in the **mountainous** areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own **accents** and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its **pronunciation** of each letter and its strong "r" sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists. However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed **characteristics** that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "gras-see-as" in Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain. Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

**Options:**

- 1) usually, only, particularly, necessarily
  - 2) evolve, proceed, precede, predominate
  - 3) mountainous, coastal, rocky, hidden
  - 4) accents, actions, authority, thoughts
  - 5) elucidation, remembering, pronunciation, collection
  - 6) normality, characteristics, problems, distinguishes
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #551)

**131. Burger King**

Drive down any highway, and you'll see a proliferation of chain restaurants—most likely, if you travel long and far enough you'll see McDonald's golden arches as well as signs for Burger King, Hardee's, and Wendy's the 'big four' of burgers. Despite its name, though Burger King has fallen short of **claiming** the burger crown, unable to surpass market leader McDonald's No. 1 sales status. Always the bridesmaid and never the bride, Burger King remains No 2. Worse yet, Burger King has experienced a six-year 22 percent decline in customer traffic, with its overall quality rating dropping while ratings for the other three **contenders** have increased. The decline has been **attributed** to inconsistent product quality and poor customer service. Although the chain tends to throw advertising dollars at the problem, an understanding of Integrated Marketing Communication theory would suggest that internal management problems (nineteen CEOs in fifty years) need to be **rectified** before a unified, long-term strategy can be put in place. The **importance** of consistency in brand image and messages, at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice. The person who takes the customer's order must communicate the same message as Burger King's famous tagline, 'Have it your way,' or the customer will just buzz up the highway to a chain restaurant that seems more consistent and, therefore, more **reliable**.

**Options:**

- 1) filing, claiming, winning, getting
  - 2) participants, contenders, cooperators, contestants
  - 3) dedicated, contributed, devoted, attributed
  - 4) rectified, ratified, realized, recognized
  - 5) importance, pressure, incumbency, ignorance
  - 6) available, reliable, quality, disputable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #554)

**132. Definition of Country**

What is a country, and how is a country defined? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they expect a simple answer. After all, we've explored the **whole** planet, we have international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, **so** we should really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question varies according to whom you ask. **Most** people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. So why isn't there a straightforward answer? The problem arises because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political reasons, some countries find it convenient to recognize or not recognize **other** countries.

**Options:**

- 1) very, whole, only, total
- 2) for, while, but, so
- 3) Few, All, Most, Least
- 4) those, their, other, all

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #559)

**133. Impressionist**

Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colors, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement **is derived** from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colors, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **inspiration** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the **act** of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could **capture** the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

**Options:**

- 1) emphasized, emphasis, emphatic,, emphasize
- 2) deriving, have derived, derive, is derived
- 3) inspiration, inspiring, inspired, inspire
- 4) act, actor, action, active
- 5) capture, carry, conduct, culminate

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #547)

**134. Pinker**

In a sequence of bestsellers, including The Language Instinct and How the Mind Works, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have **originated** as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is **immune** from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers — all may have their **roots** in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might **differ** in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have **little** influence on personality.

**Options:**

- 1) regarded, described, assimilated, originated
- 2) prohibited, convinced, immune, protected
- 3) needs, roots, demands, values
- 4) differ, complicate, indulge, interested
- 5) more, some, small, little

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #544)

**135. Egg-eating Snakes**

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat

bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment** . These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack **open** the egg as it passes through the throat.

**Options:**

- 1) food, meal, snack, diet
  - 2) total, entire, whole, all
  - 3) thinking, treatment, food, supplement
  - 4) about, on, by, out
  - 5) down, up, out, open
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #570)

**136. Australia and New Zealand**

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural **heritage** . Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world **standards** . They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population **characteristics** , Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

**Options:**

- 1) heritage, asset, appearance, prestige
  - 2) statistics, standards, authorities, records
  - 3) senses, characteristics, aspects, directions
  - 4) experienced, expected, compensated, estimated
  - 5) associated, favourable, comprehensive, irrevocable
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #12)

**137. 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 space-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **which** are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. **In addition to** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

**Options:**

- 1) was receiving, received, had received, is received
  - 2) led, played, done, found
  - 3) who, they, those, which
  - 4) As a result of, Instead of, In addition to, Regarding
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #1)



## Multiple Choice (Multiple)

### 1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

**Points:** The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory' of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1–6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language, and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the Islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single-grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability' classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighboring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Island. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts. Question 1: In the last paragraph, what information can you have? Options: Multigrade and monograde have similar teaching resource; In this area multigrade is better than that in other countries. Question 2: According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands? Options: Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools; Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

### 2. Children Care (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点：关于child care 。选项：government child care 更有效；（答案）带mother的选项。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #91)

### 3. Optional Courses (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点：关于美国的教育制度，提到secondary school和high school。本来提供很多课程是为了学生可以向自己喜欢的方向发展，结果学生只是和关系好的人选同一门或选容易的课程，使得课程设置原本的目的没有达到。选项：结果不如intended那样；（答案）学生可以自主选择课程。（答案）

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #90)

### 4. Jails (Incomplete)

**Points:** About prison with a lot of numbers, including the percentage of prisoners, what crimes they have been imprisoned for and how long they will be kept in.

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #88)

### 5. (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点：关于新能源公交车electronic buses, 提到两个公司，公司1占有市场份额的60%。government 购买这种bus to be environmentally friendly。选项：A: 政府为了环保购买这种bus；（答案）B: 公司1的

market share大于公司2 ; (答案)  
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #87)

## 6. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

**Points:** A picture of a wild duke with the caption 'pink tube'. The duke has a pink tube circling on its ankle. One of the reasons why ducks are decreasing is that they enter fishing areas mistakenly and are caught by fishing nets. Question: Which of the following statements are true? Option: Pink tubes protect ducks from being caught by fishing nets.  
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #85)

## 7. ANZAC (Incomplete)

**Points:** ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) in the battle field of World War One in Gallipoli, Turkey. Options: ANZAC has profound impacts on modern Australians' values; (True) Soldiers threw grenades against those on the other side; (True, according to 'back and forth' in the first paragraph, because ANZAC was close enough to the target) Many people were used in the construction of defense works; 13,000 Turks died; (False) Those dead soldiers had come from other campaigns; (False) ANZAC invaded Turkey.(False)  
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #74)

## 8. History of Sleep

### Original:

September 2, 1752, was a great day in the history of sleep. That Wednesday evening, millions of British subjects in England and the colonies went peacefully to sleep and did not wake up until twelve days later. Behind this feat of narcoleptic prowess was not same revolutionary hypnotic technique or miraculous pharmaceutical discovered in the West Indies. It was, rather, the British Calendar Act of 1751, which declared the day after Wednesday 2nd to be Thursday 14th. Prior to that cataleptic September evening, the official British calendar differed from that of continental Europe by eleven days—that is, September 2 in London was September 13 in Paris, Lisbon, and Berlin. The discrepancy had sprung from Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar, which had also been the official calendar of Europe from its invention by Julius Caesar (after whom it was named) in 45 B.C. until the decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. Caesar's calendar, which consisted of eleven months of 30 or 31 days and a 28-day February (extended to 29 days every fourth year), was actually quite accurate: it erred from the real solar calendar by only 11.5 minutes a year. After centuries, though, even a small inaccuracy like this adds up. By the sixteenth century, it had put the Julian calendar behind the solar one by 10 days. In Europe, in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered the advancement of the Julian calendar by 10 days and introduced a new corrective device to curb further error: century years such as 1700 or 1800 would no longer be counted as leap years, unless they were (like 1600 or 2000) divisible by 400.

### Question:

What factors were involved in the disparity between the calendars of Britain and Europe in the 17th century?

**Options:**

- A) the provisions of the British Calendar Act of 1751
- B) Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar
- C) the accrual of very minor differences between the calendar used in Britain and real solar events
- D) the failure to include years divisible by four as leap years
- E) the decree of Pope Gregory XIII
- F) revolutionary ideas which had emerged from the West Indies
- G) Britain's use of a calendar consisting of twelve months rather than eleven

**Answer:**

B, C, E

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #52)

**9. Decision****Original:**

By the laws of probability, most decisions made under pressure should be flawed ones, yet psychologists have found that people routinely make correct judgments most of the time, even with limited information. One of Gladwell's surprising points is that we can actually learn how to make better snap judgments, in the same way that we can learn logical, deliberative thinking. But first we have to accept the idea that thinking long and hard about something does not always deliver us better results, and that the brain actually evolved to make us think on our feet.

**Question:**

Which of the following does the passage tell us about decision making?

**Options:**

- A) The brain is designed to enable quick decision making.
- B) Quick decision making can be improved.
- C) Quick decision making routinely leads to error.
- D) To make correct decisions we require all relevant information.
- E) Thinking things through thoroughly will lead to greater success.

**Answer:**

A, B

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #50)

## Re-order Paragraphs

### 1. Mass of Tree (Incomplete)

**Points:** To measure the tree mass, you have to know the height of the tree. But the height is difficult to measure because you do not know where the highest point of the tree is. Another difficulty is that you should have mass of trees of the same kind and from the same area as a reference. Trees of the same kind are similar but is easily influenced by environment. 'cut down' is mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App RO #573)

### 2. Food and Water (Incomplete)

**Points:** People can live several days on fat in the body without eating food. But without drinking water, people ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #572)

### 3. Amazon Drought (Incomplete)

**Points:** In 1930s, Amazon had droughts. In 2000–2005 a large area of rainforest had droughts, too. One of them lasted for a year. Scientists are concerned with this long-term consequence.

(APEUni Website / App RO #571)

### 4. Coral Reefs

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Coral reefs support more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not surprisingly, a favorite pursuit for many divers.
- 2) But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also sustain the livelihoods of over half a billion people.
- 3) What is more, this number is expected to double in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve.
- 4) In combination with the very real threat of climate change, which could lead to increased seawater temperatures and ocean acidification, we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.

(APEUni Website / App RO #570)

### 5. Notion of Engineering (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence 1: The England tend to adopt ... approach. Sentence 2: The France tend to adopt ... approach so they have developed fast in some areas, which is called different branches of engineering. Sentence 3: The scientists have formed a small community, ... secrets within ... Sentence 4: The notion of engineering ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #569)

### 6. Crab

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The last time you splurged on a live lobster for dinner, you might not have given any thought to how much the little guy was going to suffer as he boiled to death.
- 2) Until recently many researchers believed the crustacean nervous system too primitive to process pain.
- 3) Scientists at Queen's University in Belfast now think that crustaceans may be more sensitive to pain than previously thought.
- 4) And they found that crabs that experienced an electric shock when they hid under a safe, dark rock would eventually learn to avoid the hiding place.

(APEUni Website / App RO #566)

## 7. Age (Incomplete)

**Points:** Four sentences about humans not animals. One of the sentences is 'we are/ were all age/ages.'  
(APEUni Website / App RO #565)

## 8. Project (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence 1. A boss and his employees do a project. Sentence 2. If you are shortlisted you will be invited to an interview. Sentence 3. We will provide you ... Sentence 4. When the project is finished, you should hand in a ...  
(APEUni Website / App RO #564)

## 9. Darwin

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Charles Darwin was born on 12 February 1809 into a rich and powerful family.
  - 2) His paternal grandfather was Erasmus Darwin, a famous scientist who came up with his own theory of evolution, while his maternal grandfather was Josiah Wedgwood, of pottery fame.
  - 3) Despite this, for the first decades of his life Darwin failed to distinguish himself, first dropping out of medical studies in Edinburgh because he hated the sight of blood, and subsequently entering Cambridge to study for the profession of clergyman very much as second option.
  - 4) Yet Darwin was gaining great skill as an amateur naturalist and it was this that allow him to seize the opportunity presented when he was offered an unpaid position as scientist on board the Beagle, a naval surveying ship bound for the farthest corners of the globe.
  - 5) The five-year voyage was the making of Darwin, providing him with the wealth of observations of the natural world that established him as one of the foremost scientists of his age and provided the raw material for his revolutionary theory.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #185)

## 10. Ada (Incomplete)

**Points:** Ada was the poet Byron's daughter. Many people waited to see if Ada had the potential same as her father's. Her mother, who had a title of countess, did not want the daughter to be a person like the father since Ada's birth. So she only cultivated the daughter's interest in maths and science.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #563)

## 11. Meerkats

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Meerkats, a small group-living mongooses in southern Africa, have been so extensively studied and filmed that we can follow individuals through their lives like characters in an animal soap opera.
  - 2) The Kalahari Desert meerkats, *Suricata suricatta*, have been followed over generations.
  - 3) They are so habituated to humans that they will climb on and off weighing scales when a scientist wants to weigh an animal.
  - 4) It is remarkable that behavior, which at one time could only be observed by dedicated field workers, is now readily available for all of us to see.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #556)

## 12. Leaf Structure

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The natural structure found within leaves could improve the performance of everything from rechargeable batteries to high-performance gas sensors, according to an international team of scientists.

- 2) The researchers have designed a porous material that utilises a vascular structure, such as that found in the veins of a leaf, and could make energy transfers more efficient.
  - 3) The material could improve the performance of rechargeable batteries, optimising the charge and discharge process and relieving stresses within the battery electrodes, which, at the moment, limit their life span.
  - 4) The same material could be used for high performance gas sensing or for catalysis to break down organic pollutants in water.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #555)

### 13. Takeaway Meals

#### Correct Order:

- 1) Over time, fashion and people's tastes change.
  - 2) Such changes affect the demand for products and services.
  - 3) Changes in work patterns tend to mean that fewer families sit down in the evening for a traditionally produced family meal, often because a lack of time.
  - 4) Consequently, people are now more likely to buy takeaway meals or convenience food, as opposed to ingredients for meals that take time to prepare.
  - 5) In contrast, people now tend to spend more time shopping and are therefore more likely to spend time relaxing in a coffee shop or restaurant while on a shopping trip.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #554)

### 14. Locomotion

#### Correct Order:

- 1) Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.
  - 2) Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.
  - 3) For example, a mechanical ankle brace can improve the metabolic efficiency of human walking, implying that walking is inefficient.
  - 4) But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.
  - 5) Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #549)

### 15. Mandarin

#### Correct Order:

- 1) Mandarin is the most common language in the world as it is the official language of Mainland China, Taiwan, and one of the official languages of Singapore.
  - 2) Thus, Mandarin is commonly referred to as 'Chinese'.
  - 3) But in fact, it is just one of many Chinese languages.
  - 4) Depending on the region, Chinese people also speak Wu, Hunanese, Jiangxinese, Hakka, Min, and many other languages.
  - 5) Even in one province, there can be multiple languages spoken. For example, in Fujian province, you can hear Min, Fuzhounese, and Mandarin being spoken, each being very distinct from the other.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #496)

### 16. Answering Question

#### Correct Order:

- 1) You must take account of how many marks are available for each part when you answer it.

- 2) 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.
  - 3) And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part.
  - 4) 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).
- (APEUni Website / App RO #407)

## 17. Poincaré

### Correct Order:

- 1) Poincaré had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.
  - 2) Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.
  - 3) Rather, the scientist declares the law to be some interpolated curve that is more or less smooth and so will miss some of those points.
  - 4) Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #377)

## 18. Sun Light (Incomplete)

**Points:** Sentence 1. The sun ... light ..... Sentence 2. It provides .... for plants ... Sentence 3. Trees use this sunlight .... chemical energy ... Sentence 4. This energy ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #391)

## 19. Rectangle and Square (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)

## 20. 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)

## 21. 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 surrealistic still

lives inspired by her mountainous, skull-studded surroundings in New Mexico.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #250)

## 22. Actors' Performance

### Correct Order:

- 1) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.
- 2) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).
- 3) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.
- 4) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage  
(APEUni Website / App RO #244)

## 23. Financial Literacy

### Correct Order:

- 1) It is easy to assume that a programme of financial literacy can be set up quite quickly but there are numerous potential pitfalls which hold back a clear start time.
- 2) This is because when working with a variety of partners the potential for delays increase enormously.
- 3) There can be problems contacting organisers, difficulties in negotiating dates and times, problems finding suitable accommodation and general procrastination on the part of people who may have conflicting priorities.
- 4) In addition, there may be a need to provide group members with childcare facilities, which can add to the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation, equipment and staffing.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #243)

## 24. Understanding Differences (了解差异)

### Correct Order:

- 1) Around 1 billion people depend on water resources originating from the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalayan region, attributable to both rainfall and melting of snow and ice.
- 2) The wind in the valleys in the region plays an important role in transporting clouds and moisture and redistributing snow in the valleys, and so understanding what drives this wind is crucial.
- 3) Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley, and up the sides of mountains, during the day.
- 4) This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains and the shape of the valleys.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #238)

## 25. Brain Function

### Correct Order:

- 1) The brain is our most treasured possession.
- 2) It coordinates our movements, our words, our relationships, and the ability to pass on our genes.
- 3) Our body therefore protects the organ fiercely: The central nervous system polices particles traveling through the bloodstream and invites only the safest into our cognitive chamber.
- 4) This selective process occurs due to a proactive boundary known as the blood-brain barrier.
- 5) The barrier serves a vital role, but is also poses a tremendous challenge for scientists developing

drugs to treat brain-based disorders.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #236)

## 26. Hand Language (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点: 手语包括了body posture、肢体语言, 等等, 因其的complexity, 手语很少有人教。不过AI的发展会解决这个问题。

(APEUni Website / App RO #232)

## 27. 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)

## 28. Nightingale

**Correct Order:**

- 1) The data to be reported here come from a longitudinal study of the untutored acquisition of English as a second language by a five-year-old Japanese girl whom we shall call Uguisu, nightingale in Japanese.
- 2) Her family came to the United States for a period of two years while her father was a visiting scholar at Harvard, and they took residence in North Cambridge, a working-class neighborhood.
- 3) The children in that neighborhood were her primary source of language input.
- 4) Uguisu also attended public kindergarten for two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax.

(APEUni Website / App RO #219)

## 29. Mars From Earth (地球到火星)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need to achieve a certain speed.
- 2) A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph.
- 3) This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital maneuvering.
- 4) Due to the moon's weaker gravitational field, the same journey from the lunar surface would "only" require a speed of 6,500mph (2.9km/s).
- 5) This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth.

(APEUni Website / App RO #217)

## 30. Pidgin

**Correct Order:**

- 1) In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
- 2) For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
- 3) This language is now used by over a million people, but it began many years earlier as a kind of 'contact' language called a pidgin.
- 4) A pidgin is a variety of a language (e.g. English) that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other's languages.

(APEUni Website / App RO #216)

## 31. Blue Halo

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Latest research has found that several common flower species have nanoscale ridges on the surface of their petals that meddle with light when viewed from certain angles.
  - 2) These nanostructures scatter light particles in the blue to ultraviolet colour spectrum, generating a subtle effect that scientists have christened the 'blue halo'.
  - 3) By manufacturing artificial surfaces that replicated 'blue halos', scientists were able to test the effect on pollinators, in this case foraging bumblebees.
  - 4) They found that bees can see the blue halo, and use it as a signal to locate flowers more efficiently.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #211)

**32. Ants****Correct Order:**

- 1) It's often said that ants can predict impending rain and respond by changing their behavior.
  - 2) Some people say that if you see ants building their mounds higher, or building them from different materials, this might signal the coming of rain.
  - 3) But is there any scientific evidence to support this piece of folk wisdom?
  - 4) The short answer is "no", although it is a difficult question to answer partly because of the sheer diversity of ants – there are 13,000 named species on the planet!
- (APEUni Website / App RO #205)

**33. Marine Creature****Correct Order:**

- 1) In order to establish whether diversity matters in the sea as well as on land, 11 marine biologists, along with three economists, have joined forces.
  - 2) They have spent the past three years crunching all the numbers they could lay their hands on.
  - 3) These ranged from the current UN Food and Agriculture Organization's database to information hundreds of years old, gleaned from kitchen records and archeology.
  - 4) The results of this comprehensive analysis have been published in Science.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #198)

**34. Art History****Correct Order:**

- 1) Art history is the study of objects of art in their historical development and stylistic contexts.
  - 2) The study includes painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics, furniture, and other decorative objects.
  - 3) Art history is the history of different groups of people and their culture represented throughout their artwork.
  - 4) Art historians compare different time periods in art history.
  - 5) As a term, art history (its product being history of art) encompasses several methods of studying the visual arts; in common usage referring to works of art and architecture.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #62)

**35. Children's Verbal Skills****Correct Order:**

- 1) Many young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.
- 2) As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.
- 3) In particular, they lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.
- 4) Frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviors.

5) Moreover, such behaviors may risk developing behavioral, social and emotional problems.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #193)

### 36. World Feeding

#### Correct Order:

- 1) We' ll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century —more than nine billion people.
  - 2) But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we' ll need more food.
  - 3) The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.
  - 4) If these trends continue, the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #189)

### 37. Two-and-a-half (2.5升空气)

#### Correct Order:

- 1) To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
  - 2) Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
  - 3) In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.
  - 4) The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.
  - 5) The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #188)

### 38. EU Fishing

#### Correct Order:

- 1) The European Union has two big fish problems.
  - 2) One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
  - 3) The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.
  - 4) The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.
  - 5) As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #177)

### 39. Glow Worm

#### Correct Order:

- 1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.
- 2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.
- 3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.
- 4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the *Arachnocampa richardsae*, a type of fungus gnat.
- 5) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.

(APEUni Website / App RO #174)

#### 40. Hip Pop

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Hip Hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
- 2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
- 3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
- 4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.

(APEUni Website / App RO #157)

#### 41. Be Objective (保持客观)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Experts especially journalists, inevitably find it difficult to be objective because of their culture background.
- 2) Journalists tried their best not to be biased.
- 3) However, including every aspect of an issue is as easy as calling for every candidate to participate in presidential debate.
- 4) Some aspects are not included in the reporting.

(APEUni Website / App RO #173)

#### 42. Carbon Pricing in Canada

**Correct Order:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #171)

#### 43. Heart Attack

**Correct Order:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #168)

#### 44. Pilot

**Correct Order:**

- 1) After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.
- 2) He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Peoria and Chicago, Illinois.
- 3) During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.

4) After a crash, he even salvaged stashes of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #49)

#### 45. Local Logger (当地木工)

**Correct Order:**

- 1) Sephwa, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
- 2) That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town.
- 3) In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
- 4) It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
- 5) Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 4% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #47)

#### 46. Foreign Aid

**Correct Order:**

- 1) By the beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid began to slowly improve.
- 2) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
- 3) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
- 4) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.  
(APEUni Website / App RO #68)

#### 47. 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)

#### 48. Sojourner

**Correct Order:**

- 1) More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.
- 2) Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.
- 3) Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site (dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.

4) The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader).

(APEUni Website / App RO #29)

#### 49. Mission

**Correct Order:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #15)

#### 50. Parties (派对)

**Correct Order:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #7)

## Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

### 1. Zika

Zika is more pernicious than public health officials anticipated. At present, it is circulating in more than 50 countries. And as of mid-May, seven countries or territories have reported cases of microcephaly or other serious birth **defects** linked to the virus, which is transmitted by mosquito bite, blood transfusion or sexual contact with an infected human. It can also be passed from mother to fetus during pregnancy. Despite Zika's vast **range** over almost 70 years, there is little genetic difference among the various strains, according to an analysis by researchers at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. For example, the strain currently in the Americas and another previously detected in French Polynesia are practically indistinguishable from each other (group in white box). If the virus has changed so little over time, why is it rearing its ugly head now? Scientists are not sure yet, but new experimental work in mosquitoes suggests that the virus was capable of **causing** detrimental health effects and outbreaks all along. Therefore, it is unlikely mutations enabled new abilities. Instead, public health officials probably did not understand Zika's potential because the virus **circulated** mostly in remote locations until recently .

#### Options:

disappeared, causing, range, rates, defects, affording, witness, circulated  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #960)

### 2. Global Warming (Incomplete)

**Points:** About global warming. With rising temperature, measures should be taken to control emission of greenhouse gases. The passage is short with three blanks or four. Options are almost all verbs with similar meanings.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #939)

### 3. Restaurant (Incomplete)

**Points:** Likely an advertisement by a restaurant about the service quality. You can choose to grab your food away, and to stay and enjoy the service in the restaurant. Key words: catering, experience.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #938)

### 4. Computer Virus (Incomplete)

**Points:** We are faced with increasing (threat) of computer virus. Our information is being leaked and the internet has become more and more unsafe, so we have to take special (security / potential) measures.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #897)

### 5. Trinity Sport and Fitness (Explanation)

Whether you want to exercise and stay **fit** , train professionally with like-minded people, or indulge your competitive streak, Trinity Sport and Fitness has it covered. We've got a dedicated support development team on campus to support every student taking part in sports. You might want to participate in sports competitions volunteer with a local sports class or simply play for **fun** with our social sport program. Trinity fitness members of our public-facing sports facility will also entitle you to discounts when you are booking a sports facility and fitness class. You will also get an opportunity to **benefit** from tailored personal training, free activities events, and lots more.

#### Options:

benefit, fit, health, sense, fun, part  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #875)

## 6. Major Selection (Incomplete)

**Points:** Students should attend an (examination) before selection of major. If a student wants to choose a (special) area, he or she has to ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #874)

## 7. Exercise (Incomplete)

**Points:** Exercise is easy. Exercise can relieve (stress) ... only needs just (walking / excitation) ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #869)

## 8. Generation Evolution (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... generation evolution in this ( ), human in a ( ) area and ... Evolution is a process in the long term, from generation to generation. This is not the process in which we build ourselves up by physical exercise.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #868)

## 9. David Lynch (Explanation)

David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. And prior to this he was sub dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa campus. David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980's and progressed to four principal positions before entering higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

### Options:

acted, beginning, campus, department, entering, began, progressed  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #867)

## 10. Charity (Incomplete)

**Points:** About differences between charity and non-profit organizations. Different characteristics. Charity supports (causes) and people. While non-profit organizations: hobby (clubs). Options: submissions, exception, effects, advocacy.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #866)

## 11. Ballet-pantomime (Explanation)

Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet-pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet-pantomimes told stories — elaborate ones — and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. Well, therefore, music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor-made for each new ballet-pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. And another was the ballet-pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the Operas lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves to recount the plots (of both ballet-pantomimes and operas) in their reviews of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured pictures of famous performers and of scenes from favorite ballet-pantomimes and operas.

### Options:

therefore, participants, revisions, thus, another, either, reviews, performers  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #865)

## 12. Pidgins (Explanation)

Pidgins are languages that are born after contact between at least two languages. As many pidgins developed during the period of empire and international trade, one of the language parents was frequently a European language such as French or English, and the other language parent was the language of the people with whom the Europeans were **trading** or whom they were colonizing. Usually one of the languages provided the majority of **vocabulary** items and the other provided the grammatical structure. When pidgins become learned as a mother tongue, they become **known** as creoles. I am not going to discuss pidgins and creoles and contact languages as such in this book in any **depth**.

### Options:

depth, bartering, trading, known, relation, fair, consonant, vocabulary  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #864)

## 13. English Language (Explanation)

With about one and a half billion non-native speakers, English has become the world's own language. Such **dominance** has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** to the rise of über-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight. Want to learn Busuu, anyone? Then you'd better head to Cameroon fast, before one of the language's last eight speakers kicks the bucket (as the Busuu-nese presumably doesn't say).

### Options:

more, reign, relation, twice, part, rate, dominance, margin  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #863)

## 14. Evolution (Explanation)

In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals **differ** in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to **evolutionary** change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for **evolution**, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. In that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage **for** understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

### Options:

form, growth, rough, differ, evolutionary, for, by, evolution  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #862)

## 15. Female Employment (Incomplete)

**Points:** Female employment rate has (increased) mainly in online businesses. ( ) of research has also increased mainly in small occupational ( ) ... ( ) in the roles ... in a ( ) of research studies that focus on small firms ( ) ... Options: increased, volume, sector, occupation, business, bias, interest, neglect, ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #861)

## 16. Chemistry (Explanation)

Chemistry is a logical science. You can master the **essential** concepts in any **order**, but it's probably

best to start from the **top** and work your way down, since many concepts **build** on understanding units, conversion, and how atoms and molecules interact.

**Options:**

order, margin, top, essential, direction, roundabout, set, dwell, build  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #860)

**17. Instruction (Incomplete)**

**Points:** ... we provide students with an array of ( ) tables, ... , computers and desk lamps. If any questions, you can turn on the microphones just in front of you, you can talk to the (entire) room and then you take part in discussion. Options: requirements, material, circle, lecture, ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #850)

**18. Hangover (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About hangover. Alcohol hangover affects economic (payment / cost / amount) ... affects the next day's work ... (function) ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #846)

**19. Traffic Jams (Explanation)**

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 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 moved **smoothly** but soon the distance between cars started to vary and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track. But the jams **spread** backwards around the track like a shock wave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backwards at about the same speed.

**Options:**

dangle, tramp, abruptly, spread, smoothly, cruise, sustained, conducted  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #845)

**20. MBA (Explanation)**

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programs on **offer** around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **choose** the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. "Probably the **majority** of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **want** to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they want to do with their professional lives," says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. "If that's the case with you, look at other **criteria** : culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management program. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process."

**Options:**

standards, except, hold, offer, choose, deprive, minority, want, majority, criteria  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #843)

**21. Performance Appraisals (Explanation)**

Performance appraisals have traditionally been considered the best way to **evaluate** an employee's performance, but increasingly organizations are finding them of little **value** . Employees find them stressful and unhelpful. Importantly, they also take up a lot of time. When Deloitte analyzed their

own **process** , they found managers and employees spent around 2 million hours a year on performance reviews. A growing number of companies have decided to **abolish** performance reviews altogether, instead introducing more regular catch-ups.

**Options:**

monopolize, rating, value, presence, evaluate, abolish, process  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #841)

**22. Bioenergy (Explanation)**

A Graphic Introduction was put together by northern artists, who have **interpreted** discussions with scientists from the Supergen Bioenergy Hub in a **series** of striking images which imagine alternative futures and explain some of the technology **involved** and how it might be put into practice.

**Options:**

involved, dreamed, discriminated, interpreted, forsook, system, series  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #615)

**23. Activity Tracker (Incomplete)**

**Points:** Million of people keep ... with wristband activity tracker ...  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #612)

**24. Banana (Explanation)**

Well, the banana is the first cultivated fruit. It's one of the food items that literally **brought** people out of the jungle, out of their hunter-gatherer lifestyles and was there at the **dawn** of agriculture which is what helped force human beings into **communities** . It's really one of the things that helped invent human culture. It's about 7000 years of history, and the banana, from its center of **origin** , which is believed to be Papua New Guinea, spread out with people who traveled in boats across the Pacific into the mainland of Asia and all the way south to Australia across Indonesia and Micronesia and eventually they moved as far as Africa and even possibly to Ecuador all in this time and all on **paddle** boats and wind driven boats.

**Options:**

origin, communities, phase, brought, complex, hefty, paddle, dawn, keep, connections  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #610)

**25. Keith Haring**

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of **stylized** graffiti drawn in New York subway stations. Haring traveled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he **grew** so prolific, doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed. Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full-sized pieces by Haring. The paintings **skyrocketed** in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or at least his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of whom **accused** Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

**Options:**

skyrocketed, stylized, accused, framed, remained, grew, retrospected, recommended  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #596)

## 26. Sound Speed (Explanation)

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound **both** decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature **remains** steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 – 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the **variation**, it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends **from** around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves form on the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

### Options:

via, towards, both, from, variation, differences, either, remains, tends  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #592)

## 27. Management Accounting (Explanation)

Management accounting is concerned with providing information and **analysis** to managers to help them plan, evaluate and control activities, in order to achieve an organization's **objectives**. Whereas financial accounting is concerned with reporting on the past financial performance of an organization, management accounting is essentially concerned with improving its future performance. In order to understand the **concepts** and principles of management accounting it is necessary first to have some **appreciation** of what managers do! This, in turn, requires an understanding of the organizations in which managers work — and of the external environment in which these organizations exist and operate.

### Options:

fame, category, appreciation, analysis, comparison, concepts, objectives  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #572)

## 28. Computational Thinking (Explanation)

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the **bonnet**. So is it necessary for children to learn how to **program** computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's **curriculum** for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what makes computers work and try to solve problems as a computer **might**.

### Options:

curriculum, sonnet, cycle, should, bonnet, program, might, ceiling  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #571)

## 29. Studying Law (Explanation)

It is important to **emphasize** the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text–

based materials .

**Options:**

level, gratification, emphasize, taste, prefer, expenditure, laborious, expensive, meet  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #570)

**30. Wind Farm (Incomplete)**

**Points:** Wind farms are not suitable to be in places of peat. Otherwise they cause soil erosion and release a great amount of carbon dioxide.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #563)

**31. Color Preference**

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlying this basic order of color preference, **however** , are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong preferences for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside **factors** may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender–stereotyping and peer–group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors **other than** those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer–group as feminine.

**Options:**

widely, however, other than, therefore, factors, thoroughly, counters, rather than  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #552)

**32. Shrimp Farms**

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only factor, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

**Options:**

regenerating, study, estimated, accounting, productivity, productive, converted, comprised  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #540)

**33. Egyptian Music (Explanation)**

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, space, role  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #486)

### 34. 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)

### 35. Self-expression

A surprising number of writers, even those who have thought of their writing as "self-expression," have sought a **freedom** from the tyranny of subjectivity, echoing Goethe's claim that "Every healthy effort is directed from the **inward** to the outward world." From time to time others have risen to defend commitment, engagement, involvement. But, at least until **recently**, the predominant demand in this **century** has been for some sort of objectivity.

**Options:**

pressure, extension, freedom, character, then, inward, century, recently  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #476)

### 36. 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)

### 37. 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)

### 38. Diamond (Incomplete)

**Points:** About black diamond from outer space.  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #450)

### 39. 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)

#### 40. Long-term Goal (Incomplete)

**Points:** The long term goal can be divided into short term (realistic/naturalistic) goal ... For example, (in order to) achieve a high grade you need to ... (along the way/ timely).

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #129)

#### 41. Gender Equality

With the popularity of the gender equality campaign and the cultural change, the traditional roles of men as the earner, and of women in which they stay at home, are challenged today.

**Options:**

authority, traditional, earner, appreciated, protested, challenged  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #427)

#### 42. Textile Industry

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth produced, 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, leaving behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint. "Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha toward the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to supply its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fairtrade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

**Options:**

leaving, supply, toward, off, designed, produced, lagging, fund  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #410)

#### 43. Fossil Fuel (Explanation)

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, index, merge, worth, relative, however, with, by  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #407)

#### 44. Ponzi Scheme

Ponzi is an illegal business **practice** . 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, practice, fiasco, rate, infamous, payments, postage, monthly  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #404)

#### 45. Melting Ice (Explanation)

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)

#### 46. Rudman

Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Maths has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical sophistication of early societies. Rudman's final observation—that ancient Greece **enjoyed** unrivaled progress in the subject while **failing** to teach it at school—leads to a **radical** punchline: Mathematics could be better learnt after we **leave** school.

**Options:**

rational, leave, radical, belittled, attend, enjoyed, failing, falling  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #395)

#### 47. 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)

#### 48. Sandra Lousada (Explanation)

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 film **sets** and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

**Options:**

sets, elements, birthday, career, figures, cinemas

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #385)

**49. Carbon Prices**

Carbon prices in the European Union also reached their highest level in a decade this summer following a series of **reforms** meant to limit the oversupply of **credits** and expand many industries subjected to the cap. The biggest development of all may be in China, the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, which has taken steps toward its own **emissions** trading program. China's move has the **potential** to narrow the gap between global carbon prices and climate costs to 63 percent in the early 2020s, OECD found.

**Options:**

missions, reforms, potential, emissions, points, revolutions, credits

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #383)

**50. Father in Family**

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labor force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's **relationship** with a child is important. A father can have many **roles** in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, and playmate. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

**Options:**

relationship, efficient, roles, separation, shares, participation, recognition, available

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #377)

**51. Inflation (Incomplete)**

**Points:** About influence of inflation. ... building contract ... International competition ... **Options:** compete, research, mean, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #364)

**52. Weather Predictions**

All kinds of predictions may be about to get even more difficult **thanks to** climate change. Though no one is sure **exactly** what its effects will be, it seems that extreme weather conditions, **such as** storms and hurricanes, are **likely to** become more common. Such events have far-reaching effects on distant weather systems, making general forecasting much harder.

**Options:**

such as, over to, likely to, thanks to, exactly, rarely, probably

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #359)

**53. Giant Exoplanets**

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest **planet** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

**Options:**

characteristics, imagine, astronomers, pilots, detect, weight, planet  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #357)

**54. Geography**

Many famous geographers and non-geographers have attempted to define the discipline in a few short words. The concept has also changed throughout the ages, making it difficult to create a **concise** , universal geography definition for such a dynamic and all-encompassing subject. After all, Earth is a big place with many **facets** to study. It affects and is affected by the people who live there and use its **resources** . But basically, geography is the study of the **surface** of Earth and the people who live there, and all that encompasses.

**Options:**

concise, facets, complex, resources, surface, options, methods  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #351)

**55. Digital Media**

Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music and images easier than ever, and the **enforcement** of copyright restriction harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law, and **prompted** increased industrial concentration on extending and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of an 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which **challenges** such control of knowledge and **creativity** .

**Options:**

prompted, creativity, changed, enforcement, advocates, challenges, enactment, conformity  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #348)

**56. Scientists' Work**

Scientists make observations, have assumptions, and do **experiments** . After these have been done, they get their **results** . Then there is a lot of **data** from scientists. The scientists around the world have a **picture** of the world.

**Options:**

experiments, picture, process, results, measure, experiences, data  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #343)

**57. 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)

**58. Suez Canal**

Britain became the largest **shareholder** in the canal in 1875, purchasing its interest from the Egyptian khedive. The Convention of Constantinople signed by the major European powers in 1888 keeps it open for free **passage** to all nations in time of peace or war. Britain became the **guarantor** of the canal's neutrality and management was left to the Paris-based Suez Canal Co.

**Options:**

guarantor, kingdom, tariff, shareholder, passage, owner  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #336)

**59. Eutrophication**

Eutrophication is a process when bodies of water **accumulate** to a high nutrient level due to extensive fertilizer in the soil. The water becomes overly enriched with minerals and nutrients which induce excessive **blooms** of algae and other aquatic species which may **deplete** minerals in the water, thus endanger other species.

**Options:**

reach, deplete, accumulate, destroy, maximize, blooms, oust  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #332)

**60. Following Tips**

Researchers suggest the following tips as you begin to network, seek common ground, **engage** with your network regularly, and consistently **apply** yourself to making your network work or it will wither. It is a skill that you need to **practice**, not a talent.

**Options:**

direct, apply, engage, concentrate, practice  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #317)

**61. Alpine Newt**

The Alpine Newt is native to much of central, continental Europe and **occurs** up the coasts of northeast France through to Holland. But it does not **appear** to have been native to the British Isles. As its name **suggests** it can be found in montane habitats up to 2,500 metres in altitude but it can also be abundant in lowlands, and it will use a **variety** of waterbodies including both shallow and deep ponds and slow flowing streams.

**Options:**

appear, builds, mess, variety, like, entails, suggests, occurs  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #310)

**62. Western Firms**

What such a map would have failed to reveal, however, was the changing nature of the **connections** put in place by Western firms as they shifted work around the globe. 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, connections  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #308)

### 63. Financial Crisis

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal **explanations** for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to **function** as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or **ignored**. The second explanation is that Wall Street was **incompetent**, that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without **understanding** the consequences.

#### Options:

incompetent, function, provision, understanding, predicting, mixed, ignored, explanations, prerequisites  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #302)

### 64. Concentration

Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study. Others study best in a crowded, noisy room because the noise actually **helps** them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing; **others** do not. The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying. However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so **leave** the TV off when you are reading or studying. **Also**, don't let yourself become distracted by computer games, email, or Internet surfing.

#### Options:

leads, others, remain, leave, counterparts, Also, However, helps  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #298)

### 65. 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 someone says that profitable companies are the ones most likely to consider environment, 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:

establish, policy, demote, practice, concern, egregious, help, efficient  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #295)

### 66. Physical Activity

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and **wellbeing**. Regular **physical** activity is important in reducing the risk of **chronic** diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults **recommends** at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, **preferably** every day of the week, to **obtain** health benefits.

#### Options:

recruits, recommends, exploit, chronic, preferably, medicine, affordably, physical, obtain, wellbeing  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #291)

### 67. 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)

**68. Citizenship Education**

Civics and citizenship education builds student's knowledge and understanding of the ways in which citizens can actively **participate** in Australia's diverse and inclusive society. Students learn about the civic institutions and the **processes** through which decisions are made for the common good of the **community** and they also develop the **skills** and understandings that relate to the organization of a harmonious democratic society.

**Options:**

processes, precision, skills, involve, humanity, participate, wills, community  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #279)

**69. Trees**

Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all **discussions** on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter **interacts** with all the others, so between them, these three main **variables** present a bewildering range of possibilities.

**Options:**

interacts, variables, discussions, chat, variations, notes  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #277)

**70. Australian Dwellings**

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving** with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing **proportions** of couple families with children and **increasing** couple-only and lone-person households. This **article** examines 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, stagnating, evolving, statistics, increasing, article, incidents, decreasing  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #275)

**71. Changing English**

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the **structure** we find in our language, but we **experience** a queasy distaste for any **change** that might be happening right under our noses. There is a certain **lack** of consistency. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **crippled** through long years of mistreatment.

**Options:**

curious, crippled, convinced, experience, structure, expect, lost, lack, change, kind, evidence  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #271)

**72. Pupil Charity**

My school in the city of London held a **charity** appeal. In the community, I was voted as the chairman. We **raised** 48,000 pounds and I won the first place in the end. During this period, I learnt a lot and realized the importance of **tenacity** and how to **rouse** other pupils' awareness.

**Options:**

charity, tenacity, skill, rouse, raised, recognize, beg, money, earned  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #270)

**73. Investment**

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This, in turn, will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural-to-urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

**Options:**

some, significant, fare, natural, stimulate, disguise, majority, expense, best, important  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #268)

**74. Paris**

Paris is very old— there has been a settlement there for at least 6,000 years and its shape has been determined in **part** by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France' s rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades being **created** by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighborhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down** .

**Options:**

only, part, at, random, down, up, creating, been, simply, created  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #265)

**75. Moth**

Why are moths fatally attracted to the light? **One solution** is the old glib theory that the moths are trying to use the flame to navigate. **This explanation** does not tell us, **however** , why it is that in many species only males are thus attracted, and in a few, only females. **What's more** , if moths need to navigate, they must be from a migrating species. **Yet** most of the time such moths are not migrating. Indeed most species do not migrate at all and thus have no need of navigation.

**Options:**

What's more, One solution, less, This explanation, improvement, question, however, so, The behavior, Yet  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #263)

**76. 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)

**77. Japan and China**

At times, a broad stream of knowledge flowed from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was **halted** on one side or the other, and Japan **developed** on its own. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that **arrived** from China was **adapted** to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

**Options:**

adapted, removed, arrived, halted, created, explored, developed  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #172)

**78. Trade-off**

"It appears that in the process of **evolving** specialized face-recognition abilities to quickly and accurately **extract** important information, there has been a trade-off where face-like images in **unexpected** orientations become especially difficult to process," he says. "The **reason** for this trade-off is unclear, but it probably **relates** to the fact that you rarely see inverted faces", says Sheehan.

**Options:**

designing, expect, relates, extract, unexpected, indicates, reason, unprecedented, proposition, evolving  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #257)

**79. Lake Turkana**

Lake Turkana is a large lake in Kenya, East Africa. This **part** of Africa was home to some of the first humans. Here, archaeologists have found piles of **bones** ( both human and animal) and collections of stones that humans used as **tools** . By carefully uncovering and **examining** these remains, scientists have started to put together the story of our earliest ancestors. In 2001, a 4 million year-old skeleton was uncovered in the area. Although a link between it and modern-day humans has not been established, the skeleton shows the species was walking upright.

**Options:**

painting, bones, part, city, tools, examining, notches, weapons  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #253)

**80. Smarter Organisms**

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated **strategies** to look for food and might travel in a way that **optimizes** their foraging. Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as likely to turn left

as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a rudimentary **memory** , being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in.

**Options:**

thoughts, experience, optimizes, memory, strategies, polishes  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #250)

**81. Fingerprint**

Fingerprints can **prove** that a suspect was actually at the scene of a crime. As long as a human entered a crime scene, there will be traces of DNA. DNA can help the police to **identify** an individual to crack a case. An institute in London can help **preserve** DNA and be used to match with the **samples** taken from the crime scenes.

**Options:**

retain, prove, preserve, determine, evidence, identify, samples  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #248)

**82. Donors**

Americans approached a record level of generosity last year. Of the \$260.28bn given to charity in 2005, 76.5% of it came from individual **donors** . These people gave across the range of non-profit bodies, from museums to religious **organizations** , with a heavy **emphasis** on disaster relief after the Asian tsunami and US hurricanes. In total, Americans gave away 2.2% of their household income in 2005, slightly above 40-year **average** of 2.1 percent.

**Options:**

emphasis, all, indebtedness, average, organizations, companies, donors  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #244)

**83. 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, reserved, casual, reason, best  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #242)

**84. Internet Growth**

The exponential growth of the Internet was **heralded** , in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and **dissemination** of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of **democratizing** access to knowledge. For people **concerned** with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of **leapfrogging** over the technology gap that **separates** Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

**Options:**

demonstrated, separates, signifies, concerned, connected, democratizing, heralded, leapfrogging, reformation, dissemination, jogging  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #240)

## 85. Away from Home

For many first-year students, the University may be their first experience living away from home for an **extended** period. It is a **definite** break from home. In my point of view, this is the best thing that you can do. I know you have to fend for yourself, cook and clean after yourself, basically look after yourself without your parents but the truth is some time in your life you are going to have to part with lovely Mummy and Daddy. But they are only just a phone call away, and it is really good to have some QUALITY TIME without them. The first few weeks can be a **lonely** period. There may be concerns about forming the friendship. When new students look around, it may seem that everyone else is self-confident and **socially** successful! The reality is that everyone has the same concerns. Increased personal freedom can feel both wonderful and **frightening**. Students can come and go as they choose with no one to hassle them. The strange environment with new kinds of procedures and new people can create the sense of being on an emotional roller coaster. This is normal and to be expected. You meet so many more people in the halls than if you stayed at home. The main points about living away from home are NO PARENTS! You don't have to tell them where you're going, who you're going with, what time you'll be coming, why you're going etc. You learn various social skills you have to get along with your roommates. Living with them can present special, sometimes intense, problems. Negotiating respect of personal property, personal space, sleep, and relaxation needs, can be a complex task. The complexity increases when roommates are of different **backgrounds** with very different values. It is unrealistic to expect that roommates will be best friends. Meaningful, new relationships should not be expected to develop overnight. It took a great deal of time to develop intimacy in high school friendships the same will be true of intimacy in university friendships. You have a phone! So if you ever get homesick or miss you, Mummy, then she's always at the end of a phone-line for you and so are your friends.

### Options:

timely, exciting, natural, frightening, easily, extra, backgrounds, socially, definite, lonely, extended  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #238)

## 86. Good Looks

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The **difficulty** is that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous **prejudice** getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin or a facetious **smirk**? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically**.

### Options:

physically, difficulty, truth, prejudice, audience, smirk, wink, mentally  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #237)

## 87. 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, senses  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #229)

### 88. Modern Healthcare

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more like the job of chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know **medicine** . They must also be **able** to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse **staff** and make difficult marketing and legal **decisions** .

**Options:**

stuff, decisions, staff, like, able, medicine, actions, pharmacy  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #227)

### 89. 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:**

sequential, utopian, population, comedy, society, unrealistic, childhood, educational  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #215)

### 90. 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)

### 91. Canada Gallery

An exhibit that brings together for the first **time** landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre–Auguste Renoir **comes** to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The **gallery** in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to **pull** together the collection of 60 Renoir **paintings** from 45 public and private collections.

**Options:**

paintings, gets, masterpiece, muster, time, pull, comes, gallery  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #201)

### 92. Music

What is music? In one sense, this is an easy **question** . Even the least musical among us can recognize pieces of music when we hear them and name a few canonical **examples** . We know there are different kinds of music and, even if our **knowledge** of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not.

**Options:**

volume, question, examples, knowledge, issue, classes  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #193)

**93. 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)

**94. Material Culture Studies**

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic enquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and **observation** of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is exceptionally wide, **including** not just human-made artefacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body'). Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence. In certain disciplines, it reigns **supreme**. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example, especially in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. **In such cases**, objects are all scholars have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive, the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, **as in** the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analysing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean different things to different people.

**Options:**

experiment, observation, including, In such cases, includes, as in, supreme, power, In this way, as a result of  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #160)

**95. 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)

## 96. Tokyo's Skytree

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 metres long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital art becomes — and it's a form subject to rampant inflation — Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognised when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common** : something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **along with** the conventions of western art, were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface. **But** Japanese traditions employed “a different spatial logic”, as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, that is “uniquely Japanese”.

### Options:

however, therefore, different, in common, similar, along with, But, So  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #150)

## 97. Plagiarism

How is plagiarism detected? It is usually easy for lecturers to **identify** plagiarism within students' work. The University also actively investigates plagiarism in students' assessed work through electronic detection software called Turnitin. This software **compares** students' work **against** text on the Internet, in journal articles and within previously **submitted** work (from LSBU and other institutions) and highlights any matches it **finds** .

### Options:

to, finds, realizes, against, compares, submitted, given, identify  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #141)

## 98. Milky Way System

Stars and the material between them are almost always found in gigantic **stellar** systems called galaxies. Our own galaxy, the Milky Way System, happens to be one of the two **largest** systems in the Local Group of two dozen or so galaxies. The other is the Andromeda galaxy; it **stretches** more than one hundred thousand light-years from one end to the other, and it is **located** about two million light-years distant from us.

### Options:

huge, stretches, located, route, solar, sketches, concerning, largest, stellar  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #135)

## 99. People's Savings

Friedman showed that, while people do save more when they earn more, it is **only** to spend later. Those in work save **against** a time of sickness, unemployment or old age – but because the sick, unemployed and elderly spend their savings, overall **consumption** does not fall as people get richer.

### Options:

consumption, among, only, against, income, merely  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #134)

## 100. Life changes

Research has suggested that major stressors in our lives are life **changes** , for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, **including** unemployment and boredom, are

also common **causes** of stress. Differences in personality may also **play** a part.

**Options:**

changes, results, causes, consisting, including, play, containing, account, experience  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #133)

**101. The Wholeness of Thought**

The writer—or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader — or listener — must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

**Options:**

much, tone, converging, little, concentrating, reconstruct, reshape, cut, get, installation  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #132)

**102. Higher Education Qualifications**

Higher education qualifications provide a substantial **advantage** in the labour market. Higher education **graduates** are less likely to be unemployed and **tend** to have higher incomes than those without such qualifications. Having a highly educated **workforce** can also lead to increased productivity and innovation and make Australia more **competitive** in the global market.

**Options:**

aggressive, workforce, weakness, grudge, competitive, tend, graduates, advantage  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #113)

**103. Steven Pinker**

Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct", has called music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties." If it **vanished** from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle would be **virtually** unchanged." Others have argued that, on the **contrary**, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalising effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an **avid** music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is **ingrained** in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music **instinct** as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

**Options:**

sense, virtually, vanished, contrast, remained, avid, avoidable, ingrained, instinct, contrary  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #112)

**104. Sun and Moon**

In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering

stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbors and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

**Options:**

pivot, determine, assume, predict, secrets, seemed, became, journey

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #103)

**105. Cuteness**

Cuteness in offspring is a **potent** protective mechanism that **ensures** survival for otherwise completely **dependent** infants. Previous research has linked cuteness to early ethological ideas of a "kindchenschema" (infant schema) where infant facial features serve as "innate releasing mechanisms" for **instinctual** caregiving behaviors.

**Options:**

invalid, ensures, dependent, instinctual, proper, proves, deliberate, guaranteed, potent

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #92)

**106. The Origins of Music**

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy – whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap – **reflects** who we are. But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One **leading** researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child. In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' – the playful voices mothers **adopt** when speaking to **infants** and toddlers. As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies. According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help **ensure** an infant's survival.

**Options:**

shows, adopt, children, ensure, individuals, necessary, people, infants, critical, leading, means, protect, reflects

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #88)

**107. Planes**

By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** as planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes**, competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding mid-air **collisions**, and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and tourists into space.

**Options:**

thousands, satellites, collisions, much, altitudes, many, times, time, least, piles, traffic, passengers

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #74)

**108. Ikebana**

More than simply putting flowers in a **container** , ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored **arrangement** of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant** , such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though ikebana is an **expression** of creativity, certain rules govern its form.

**Options:**

crevice, container, commitment, creature, arrangement, plant, expression, illusion  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #71)

**109. 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, festivals, tourists, vocations, waters, lives  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #72)

**110. Sportswomen**

Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't **exist** , we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too fine a **point** on it, while we still have a **chance** . After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are **lost** too.

**Options:**

appear, focus, admit, exist, opportunity, point, chance, lost, disappear  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #68)

**111. University Science**

The closures have been blamed on a **fall** in student applications, but money is a **factor** : chemistry degrees are expensive to provide – compared with English, for example – and some scientists say that the way the government concentrates research **funding** on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, increases the **risk** .

**Options:**

profit, risk, motive, fall, rise, funding, factor  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #14)

**112. 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)

**113. Chaucer's Tales**

Chaucer's Tales quickly **spread** through England in the early fifteenth century. Scholars feel The Canterbury Tales **reached** their instant and continued success because of their accurate and oftentimes **vivid** portrayal of human nature, unchanged through 600 years since Chaucer's time George Macy, founder of The Limited Editions Club wrote on The Canterbury Tales.

**Options:**

reached, arrived, spread, revealed, pictographic, vivid  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #183)

**114. 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)

**115. Teenage Daughter**

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, she text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless **at the same time** ? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been **exploring** the **unique** structure and chemistry of the **adolescent** brain. "The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it," says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. "It's a paradoxical time of **development** . These are people with very **sharp** brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them." Research during the past 10 years, powered by technology such as functional magnetic resonance imaging, has revealed that young brains have **both** fast-growing synapses and sections that remain unconnected.

**Options:**

explored, adult, respectively, sharp, exploring, unique, adolescent, at the same time, both, development  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #10)

**116. Allure of Book**

The allure of the book has always been negative and **positive** , for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to **discover** and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to **prey** upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to **sell** them a menu that turns out to be junk food.

**Options:**

prey, beneficial, sell, invent, positive, show, present, read, find, pray, discover  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #96)

### 117. Questionnaires

Using questionnaires to gather information from people is a well-used quantitative research method. It is considered to be an easy **option** , but in reality it is actually very difficult to design a good questionnaire. Question type, clarity of language, length of questionnaire and layout are just some of the many **factors** , which all need to be carefully considered when designing the questionnaire. Another issue, which **requires** some deliberation, is how to ensure a high response **rate** .

#### Options:

option, opportunity, selection, influences, requires, factors, rate  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #45)

### 118. Graduation Gifts

The practice of giving graduation gifts seems to be alive and well, despite **hard** economic times. A recent study in the US has shown that while families may not have as much to spend, they are being more **creative** in the gifts they bestow. Lavish celebrations and large lump **sums** seem to have gone by the wayside in favour of smaller, more thoughtful gifts.

#### Options:

generous, hard, creative, money, sums, favorable  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #23)

### 119. Productivity

Technology and flexible work **practices** have had a significant impact on today's busy companies. In terms of productivity, it seems the **focus** has shifted from managing employees in the workplace to monitoring their total **output** no matter where they choose to work. Whether this trend will continue depends to some **extent** on how well it works for everyone concerned.

#### Options:

focus, deals, way, practices, selling, output, extent  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #19)

### 120. Thea Proctor

Thea Proctor was just sixteen when her entry at the Bowral Art Competition caught the eye of the judge, Arthur Streeton. It was the first of many associations with art world **recruits** .The next year saw her at the Julian Ashton Art School in the illustrious company of Elioth Gruner, Sydney Long and George Lambert, for whom she often posed and who **remained** her great friend until his death in 1930. Lambert's paintings and sketches of Proctor emphasize the elegance of her dress. A keen interest in fashion was just one **aspect** of her fascination with design, and she saw herself as an early style guru on a quest to rid Australian art of "its lack of imagination and inventive design". Skilled in watercolor and drawing, Proctor did not **limit** herself to paper, canvases or to her popular magazine illustrations; she designed theater sets and a restaurant interior and wrote on a range of subjects from flower arranging to the colors of cars. It made for a busy and **varied** life but, as she said, she was not the sort of person "who could sit at home and knit socks."

#### Options:

shrink, remained, varied, aspect, limit, experiment, recruits, posture  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #5)

## 121. Papal Reform

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been offered to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular** . Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance** but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

**Options:**

uniform, impeachments, decisions, acceptance, regular, proposals  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #3)

## 122. Botswana

Although Botswana is rich in diamonds, it has high unemployment and stratified socioeconomic classes. In 1999, the nation **suffered** its first budget deficit in 16 years **because** of a slump in the international diamond market. Yet Botswana **remains** one of the wealthiest and most stable countries on the African **continent** .

**Options:**

suffered, endure, while, continent, remains, enjoyed, because  
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #1)



## Multiple Choice (Single)

### 1. 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)

### 2. 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)

**3. 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)

**4. 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. Money Collection (Incomplete)

**Points:** Modern businesses collected smaller to larger money in 19th century. Stock market is a money program. Keywords: Facebook, Google, stock market, interim, not outsourcing, economic trade, penny. (APEUni Website / App SST #654)

#### 2. Global Economic Changes (Incomplete)

**Points:** Key words: changes in recent years, fairness, unfair, unjust, justice, economy changes in global ... (APEUni Website / App SST #653)

#### 3. Cities (Incomplete)

**Points:** A lecture by an old man with a high speech rate, with almost each sentence having 'cities'. Cities are the mother of invention. Key words: engineering, architecture, invention. (APEUni Website / App SST #652)

#### 4. Universe History (Incomplete)

**Points:** Stars merge in universe, not seeming to work so well... .. history of mathematics and physics of hundred years... (APEUni Website / App SST #651)

#### 5. Food Calculation (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video about a girl who is doing in clinical research on calculation of food portion size by using fingers.

**Answer:**

q

(APEUni Website / App SST #650)

#### 6. International Law (Incomplete)

**Points:** An old male with a high speech rate, unclear. ... international law ... wall (wars? walls?) ... military force. How everyone stay with each other is called international law. Key words: painful lesson, set of rules, thirty years, one hundred years, no peace in 30 or 100 years started in 1648, ended with wars, implication function, power, international law, dominant power, historical perspective, united states, Australia, between states, strains, military force. (APEUni Website / App SST #649)

#### 7. Sound of Words (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the importance of words and the sound of words. The sound of words is a key element to the brain, which can help represent the world and yourself. Words can express a large number of concepts. As an example high school graduates are mentioned. Phone numbers are also mentioned. (APEUni Website / App SST #648)

## 8. US immigration (Incomplete)

**Points:** About immigration in the US. In the first half of the lecture. Immigration contributes to the country's overall economy and increases community job opportunities. Whether illegal immigrants should be sent back to their original countries is mentioned. Such an issue needs global cooperation.  
(APEUni Website / App SST #647)

## 9. Women Contribution (Incomplete)

**Points:** Woman who have immigrated to US have untapped potentials, but have not contributed enough to economy, society and other fields. Keywords: entrepreneur(entrepreneurship?), career, UK or US.  
(APEUni Website / App SST #645)

## 10. Origin of Species (Audio Available)

### Original:

In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals differ in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to evolutionary change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for evolution, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. In that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage for understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

(APEUni Website / App SST #644)

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

## 11. Cosmology (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the relationship between maths and cosmology, with 'mathematics' mentioned. During the 1970s, the lecturer was a physician, working on cosmology. Scientists have been trying to use maths to explain the universe. We can find maths almost everywhere in nature and maths is the underlying system to explain the universe and nature.  
(APEUni Website / App SST #643)

## 12. City and Civilization (Incomplete)

**Points:** About city and civilization. When 'city' was defined is mentioned. A city began with communal culture, and then architecture, and trades developed. A city is the mother of civilization. A city improved transportation and architecture, and helped people become architects. Then it mentions how within a city they built up distribution center to transport resources. Key word: warfare, geography, science, products, position, collection of resources, map of world, agriculture, engineering, contacts with civilization, heading line.  
(APEUni Website / App SST #642)

## 13. Journalism and Internet (Audio Available)

### Original:

David Olivia Garcia is a co-host of New Mexico in Focus and is also the managing editor for the New Mexico Independent, which is an online news website, he says that the Internet has some great benefits for journalism. The Internet is this new, amazing medium. Not so new: it's been around quite some time

now. But it's maturing as, among other things, a place for journalism. In a sense, the Internet allows you to tell stories better than in a newspaper or on television. For this reason, you can do it all online: you can have the written word, you can have still photographs, you can have video. You can link and kind of connect to the other journalism that has been done on a given topic. So it's not like you're in a vacuum. The Internet has had a negative impact on these papers. However, John Fleck, who is a columnist for the Albuquerque Journal and also has his own blog, says that he doesn't think that's entirely the case. It really makes me more efficient as a journalist in terms of information gathering, confirmation, helping me get the background necessary to write a story. So it's really good for that.

(APEUni Website / App SST #640)

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

#### 14. Singapore (Incomplete)

**Points:** About Singapore population and multiculturalism. .... a professor from the University of Chicago ... a professor from university of Durham ... A lot of other professors are mentioned, too. A young man's voice, very fast with a British accent. 'city future' and 'survive' are mentioned a few times. The final sentence is full of 'professor's. Key words: Glasgow, globalization, protect growth, the cities to survive.

(APEUni Website / App SST #639)

#### 15. Music Recorder (Incomplete)

**Points:** The invention of the music recorder helps preserve music, as painting preserves images. People record music on a disk and can play it in phonographs over again and again. This changed the state of music and people can hardly imagine the way music education was conducted in the past. Nowadays people can learn music. Music record is a form of existence of memory. The first two sentences have three or four numbers, in which the last one is 1890 or 1819. 'music' is repeatedly mentioned. Key words: of memory, death.

(APEUni Website / App SST #638)

#### 16. Social Diversity (Incomplete)

**Points:** About social diversity. ... what makes social diversity ... ... how we can maintain social diversity ... ... how social diversity can make us different from others. Some examples of social diversity are given. Key words: multiculturalism, no single factor.

(APEUni Website / App SST #637)

#### 17. Accent and Dialect (Incomplete)

**Points:** A video shot in a classroom, in which a female is talking about accent and dialect. There is a PPT, in which two bullet points are displayed: the first one is '... in ... mastery ...'. It is not strange that an adult has an accent if he or she learn two or three languages. An accent does not matter. Accent has nothing to do with others but pronunciation. ... learning from other languages ... Key words: goal, from 12 years old.

(APEUni Website / App SST #636)

#### 18. Women Contribution (Incomplete)

**Points:** The contribution made by women is increasingly great in society. Women can be entrepreneurs, can be professors, and so on. Immigration has been increased ... ... illegal ... legally ... The immigrants who become entrepreneurs can offer jobs. The introduction of the course ... more content in the paper or something ... Currently the debate on the topic is one side, not comprehensive. The course will focus on the immigration policy. Key words: the United Kingdom, panel, bring advantage forward, 18th century,

19th century.

(APEUni Website / App SST #635)

### 19. Dialect (Incomplete)

**Points:** By a male lecturer with a high speech rate. The differences between 'dialect' and 'accent' are mentioned. And 'accent' is the way you speak. Dialects are influenced by parents, geology, schools, and employment(not sure). People borrowed words from other sources. Key words: standard English, store in your mind, basic, pronunciation, sound, grammar, situation, relationship.

(APEUni Website / App SST #634)

### 20. Trade System (Incomplete)

**Points:** Many countries have participated in trade organizations, such as WTO. The lecturer's hometown in the Middle East (?) has changed in two decades. Cars, as the symbol of the change, are assembled ... imported, and consumers are happy. Some people still believe they can create an inside economy, protest WTO and rally on the street. Some countries have ceased importing cars assembled in Ireland because people object international trading and oppose imported goods. That's impossible. You can't say that if only international trade and ... are banned the country will develop. The final sentence: It is clear that a rule-based ... in national trading system is a good thing.

(APEUni Website / App SST #633)

### 21. Black Fly (Incomplete)

**Points:** Black fly bites cause blindness. Black flies use blade-like mouthparts to slash the skin and feed on blood. Bites are concentrated on exposed areas of skin, especially along the hairline, feet, ankles and arms. In the West Africa, one person may get ten thousand bites each year. Bites can produce reactions from small red spots with little or no irritation to a lot of irritation and swelling. Volvulus following repeated bites by infected black flies can lead to blindness. Persons with heavy infections will usually have one or more of the three conditions: skin rash (usually itchy), eye diseases, and nodules under the skin. These flies hide in the skin during daytime and migrate from the skin to the surface at night, which is a result of evolution selection.

(APEUni Website / App SST #632)

### 22. African American Rights (Audio Available)

#### Original:

During this period of time, there was a huge surge of activism taking place to reverse this discrimination and injustice. Activists worked together and used non-violent protest and specific acts of targeted civil disobedience, such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the Greensboro Woolworth Sit-Ins, in order to bring about change. Much of this organizing and activism took place in the Southern part of the United States; however, people from all over the country—of all races and religions—joined activists to proclaim their support and commitment to freedom and equality. For example, on August 28, 1963, 250,000 Americans came to Washington, D.C. for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. They came to have their voices heard and listen to speeches by many civil rights leaders, especially Martin Luther King, Jr., who delivered what would become one of the most influential speeches in history. In the aftermath of World War II, African American civil rights efforts were hampered by ideological splits. The Southern system of white supremacy was accompanied by the expansion of European and American imperial control over nonwhite people in Africa and Asia as well as in island countries of the Pacific and Caribbean regions. Like African Americans, most nonwhite people throughout the world were colonized or economically exploited and denied basic rights, such as the right to vote.

(APEUni Website / App SST #630)

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

### 23. Fish (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Fish are important because they help maintain the health of marine ecosystems and provide support to other marine life. They are an important part of the food web because they are predators to smaller organisms and prey to marine mammals and seabirds globally. They also support humans. About 80 million tons of fish are harvested annually. This volume is enough to feed all Filipinos with their annual fish consumption for 20 years. And they're currently about 60 million people working in the fishing industry globally. But on a global scale, 33 percent of fisheries are overfished, meaning too many fish are being harvested. This may cause fish populations to become depleted and not able to recover. 67 percent are fully exploited, meaning additional fishing effort could lead to the fisheries collapse. Only 10 percent have room to grow, with just 10 percent of the fisheries having a room to grow. We might experience a global fishing crisis.

(APEUni Website / App SST #626)

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

### 24. Technology Development (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... application ... technology development ... To form a company ... A group of people ... work out the solutions ... Higher level of confidence. 'application' is mentioned at both the beginning and the end. (APEUni Website / App SST #501)

### 25. Air Pollution (Audio Available)

**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App SST #500)

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

### 26. Categories of Strategies (Incomplete)

**Points:** The male lecturer's voice is fast and vague. Strategies are important and categories are useful. Everyone has his or her own strategy to categorize things and make things easier, and they can measure things up in the mind. As an example, measuring the length of a line by ruler is more accurate than just by visual observation. But the lecture asks, how you can measure the length of a line without a ruler. The audience answer: by foot. The lecture says, right, you can use your feet as the ruler. A friend of the

lecturer is a fast runner, who runs ... less than ... seconds, just as a world champion does. Then you should have an idea in your mind: 'fast' means 'running a mile within four minutes'. Key words: Categorizing and labeling things, creating categories, labelling categories, different thinking strategies, estimating a specific distance.

(APEUni Website / App SST #495)

## 27. Sociology (Incomplete)

**Points:** What is sociology? Sociology is a science that studies human behaviors and the structure any people are in, not very difficult. ... is easy. Academic construction in college is mentioned: how it has been an institutionalized subject at universities and in history most of sociologists weren't university professors but amateurs. History professors never say they are sociologists because they feel they are immature. Sociology involves various professions in the world, and is taught in many institutions around the world.

(APEUni Website / App SST #493)

## 28. Patent (Incomplete)

**Points:** A slow and clear lecture by an old man about patent (read very like 'proten' in the audio), then protection of patent. Patent is a legal right and achievements obtained by people through around-the-clock work, giving the holders exclusive rights to intellectual property and protected by law for twenty years until expiration. People can apply a patent for inventions, new ideas, or inventories, and can also use patents to fight against some illegal activities. A patent will not only protect your rights, but also discourage other people from working in the same fields. 'hinder' and 'invader' are mentioned in the last paragraph. Keywords: early time, technology development, beneficial to our society, slides, perspectives, principles, team with a couple of people, get a solution, apply for a patent.

(APEUni Website / App SST #489)

## 29. Human Rights (Incomplete)

**Points:** What exactly are the basic human rights? Who gets to pick them? Who enforces them, and how? The history behind the concept of human rights is a long one. Throughout the centuries and across societies, religions, and cultures we have struggled with defining notions of rightfulness, justice, and rights. But one of the most modern affirmations of universal human rights emerged from the ruins of World War II with the creation of the United Nations. The treaty that established the UN gives us one of its purposes to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights. And with the same spirit, in 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document, written by an international committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, lays the basis for modern international human rights law. The declaration is based on the principle that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. It lists 30 articles recognizing, among other things, the principle of non-discrimination and the right to life and liberty. It refers to negative freedoms, like the freedom from torture or slavery, as well as positive freedoms, such as the freedom of movement and residence. It encompasses basic civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, religion, or peaceful assembly, as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, such as the right to education and the right to freely choose one's occupation.

(APEUni Website / App SST #377)

## 30. Power (Incomplete)

**Points:** An old man's lecture about power. ... separate clearly ... construction ... during one hundred years... 'separate power' is repeatedly mentioned. In the end two 'what ... does'es are mentioned. Key words: law, president.

(APEUni Website / App SST #372)

### 31. Tissue Engineering (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

Tissue engineering, what is it? It's an emerging field, interdisciplinary field that combines engineering and life sciences to create functional biological structures that can restore and improve tissue function. Examples include bladders, trachea blood vessels and if you look at it, printing as a technology has also gone through the revolution and well it's been around for hundreds of years. In the last couple of decades, it's been a new dimension. We can now print layer by layer in materials ranging from plastic to metal, to concrete, to chocolate, from the smallest scales to the largest. If you take 3D printing and we combine it with biology, we have bio-printing where the building blocks our cell aggregates where we called bio-ling particles that are composed of thousands of cells that can fuse together into different shapes. These geometries can include multi-layered sheets, such as skin, branching tubes for vasculature and the sophistication of this manufacturing technology improves daily to include different cell types and different shapes. And now why is it important, the pharmaceutical industry at the moment is in a moment of crisis. It spends more money each year on R&D, but has fewer drugs to show for it. It takes more than a decade, more than a billion of dollars to develop a new drug and the cost of a failure can be measured in hundreds of millions of dollars.

(APEUni Website / App SST #353)

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

### 32. Time Travel (Incomplete)

**Points:** A long lecture about the theory of time travel with a lot of meaningless words. The main problem of time traveling is that people need to understand what time is, but nobody can explain it clearly and briefly, although people know what time means when they talk about it. Talking about what is time has been a popular topic in modern society. However, time is not a new subject because it actually started around 1600 years ago. 'nobody specifically knows what time is' is mentioned many times. 'obsession' and 'modern' are in the same sentence. Key word: time machines.

(APEUni Website / App SST #302)

### 33. 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](http://APEUni Website / App) to listen.

### 34. Approach and Avoidance (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Approach and avoidance motivation is composed of three conceptually distinct components. Approach indicates a propensity to move toward (or maintain contact with) a desired stimulus, such as vocational plans. Avoidance indicates a propensity to move away from (or maintain distance from) an undesired stimulus in order to reduce anxiety. Motivation is defined as the energization and direction of behavior. The valence of stimuli is at the core of the distinction between approach and avoidance, with positively valenced stimuli typically leading to approach and negatively valenced stimuli typically leading to avoidance. Stimuli can be external or internal, implicit or explicit, conscious or non-conscious.

(APEUni Website / App SST #283)

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

### 35. Credit Card (Incomplete)

**Points:** About a study by a banker on using credit cards, about how messages influence decisions. A bank issued credit cards to consumers but many of them did not use the cards. Then the bank asked the inactive consumers why, and found they feared possible loss. 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. 'potential loss of not using the cards' is mentioned a few times. The conclusion is that customers are more motivated by a threat to lose something than by potential gains or persuasive messages. Key words: being beneficial, cash.

(APEUni Website / App SST #280)

### 36. DNA Pieces (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

My lab works on the applications of synthetic biology, so we're very interested in doing useful things with biological systems. Up to now, life has evolved, and now we actually have the ability and the power to engineer it, to design it. And so I'm curious about what the natural world is going to look like in the future. So synthetic biology is sort of the next level of genetic engineering. So about 40 years ago, we being scientists and engineers, developed techniques to basically move pieces of DNA from one organism to another. And this was sort of done by physically cutting and pasting. Now we're moving beyond that where we can write DNA so we're no longer limited to the pieces. We can cut from one and put in another. We can chemically synthesize this DNA on a machine and put that into an organism. And now we can even create new organisms completely from scratch. So if you imagine a cell that's programed to make a useful compound, say, material or drug, then what you have is basically a micro-scale manufacturing unit. It's basically a cellular factory. And the cool thing about cellular factory is that when you want more factories, you love that cell grow and divide. So in in the lab, if we have one bacteria, we put it in a flask. The next day we come in. We have millions, if not billions of bacteria.

(APEUni Website / App SST #278)

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

### 37. 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.

(APEUni Website / App SST #274)

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

### 38. Internet Growth (Incomplete)

**Points:** The internet has changed our lives in terms of both quality and quantity with its rapid growth. As for the advantages of online research, it is quick, less expensive, and can help us access hard-to-reach groups. However, online research has some drawbacks, as there are no face-to-face communications or body languages, and the other downside is that subjects are not 'real people', so we don't know who they are.

(APEUni Website / App SST #271)

### 39. Competition and Performance (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Most companies believe that competition drives employees to improve performance and motivate them. Ranking among employees is widely used in large corporations, like Cisco, General Electric, because they believe this can help improve productivity. Employees in those companies are ranked into levels by their supervisors in every department, in which, employees in top ten percent are rewarded or promoted, those in bottom ten percent are thrown out, and thirty to fifty percent of them in the middle will have a feeling of both fear and hope. But this is a common mistake. Competition makes employees, who are under the threats of being laid off, losing incomes, or being publicly humiliated, full of fears even when they are faced with simple tasks, and makes it impossible for inspiration and creation to happen.

(APEUni Website / App SST #270)

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

### 40. 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.

#### 41. Children's Lost Life (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the similarities of children's past and present. Children lost their childhood in the 19th century in different situations. There was much children employment, which brought lots of risks to working children in society, such as sexual harassments and criminal events. They also suffered exploitation and high demand for the workload. Besides, children may be threatened on the street for destroying objects. Finally, society has changed, and commercials features and gender bias exposed children's personal lives to these negative factors. Because children always change a lot, manufacturing has developed some products specially for children, including pink products. 'Advertisement' and '6–,7– and 8–year–old girls' are mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #261)

#### 42. Automatic Driving (Similar) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Transportation officials, advocates, companies and users around the world are talking about how automated vehicles will change transportation as we know it, autonomous vehicles are split into six levels of automation as defined by the Society of Automotive Engineers. Zero, no automation. One, driver assistance. Two, partial automation. Three, conditional automation. Four, high automation. And five, full automation. Humans are responsible for monitoring the vehicle and performing most functions in levels one and two, while an automated driving system performs all functions and levels three, four and five. Vehicles and levels three and up are considered highly automated vehicles. As vehicles progress to higher levels of automation, less responsibility is put on the driver for monitoring the vehicle. Here's how an automated vehicle works. Several systems work in conjunction with each other to control an automated vehicle. Radar sensors dotted around the car monitor the position of vehicles nearby. Video cameras detect traffic lights, read road signs and keep track of other vehicles while also looking out for pedestrians and other obstacles.

(APEUni Website / App SST #190)

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

#### 43. Sugar (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

There's sugar in a lot of foods where you don't expect it. Of course there's lots of sugar in donuts or ice cream, or pastries, or other things that are sweet; candy of course, but there are other places where you see it and you don't necessarily expect it. 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. You may know from reading food labels that these ingredients in any food label are listed in order of how much there is in the food itself, so sugar comes right after peanuts. Here's another example, beef stew, you wouldn't necessarily expect to find sugar in beef stew but it's there. Now it's down the list of ingredients, it's actually toward the end, but if you look at the marketing of this and look at the can it says, there's fresh potatoes and carrots, but actually there's more sugar in this than there is carrot.

(APEUni Website / App SST #260)

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

#### 44. Fish Activities (Incomplete)

**Points:** To understand fish activities, we have to consider the environment. The speaker examined some noticeable changes over an interesting period of time, including being exposed in radiation, claimed instruments. The speaker also explored dynamic skills based on different regions and colonies, which is unachievable.

(APEUni Website / App SST #258)

#### 45. Stone Balls (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

I suppose you wouldn't expect perhaps to find a mathematician in a museum of historical objects, but actually, the objects that I've been drawn to in this museum have quite a lot of mathematical significance. These Neolithic stones, discovered in Scotland, dating back 5,000 years, are probably the first examples of humans exploring the concept of symmetry. And that's what I do as a practicing mathematician. I spend my life trying to understand what symmetries are possible, in nature and in mathematics and abstractly. And here I've got a connection, going back 5,000 years, to people who are already trying to understand —how can I arrange patches on the side of these stone balls in a symmetrical manner? One of the intriguing things about these stones is that we don't actually know what they're for. They might have been for divination —trying to predict the future. They might have been part of a game. They look very much like dice, but we don't really think there is any game associated with them. Maybe they were just for chucking around, they're very nice in the hand when you hold them. Or maybe they were symbols of power in the clan. I suppose that's why I like them because we don't really know what they are.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about Neolithic stones. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the objects discovered in Scotland, dating back 5,000 years, are probably the first examples of humans exploring the concept of symmetry. Also, he mentions we do not think there is any game associated with them. Lastly, the speaker likes them because we do not know what they are.

(APEUni Website / App SST #257)

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

#### 46. Machines (Incomplete)

**Points:** The development of machines is a sign of the development of the country. Machines are getting better with technological improvements, such as face recognition or language processing techniques. People make money from machines with our life being dependent on them. However, the use of machines will lead to rise of unemployment. We have to create more jobs for people, otherwise we would have nowhere else to go.

(APEUni Website / App SST #256)

#### 47. Bees and Darwin (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the genes of the bee and its evolution. In order to protect the next generation in the hive, worker bees attack intruders and then sacrifice their lives. And worker bees also help improve the queen's reproductivity but they give up their own reproductivities. Darwin realized that improving the reproductivity of the queen bees could help save the bees' genes. Key words: baby machine, genetic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #255)

#### 48. National Wealth (Incomplete)

**Points:** Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists believed a nation's wealth lay in how much money people could pile up, but Adam Smith, who was a landowner and capitalist, in 1776 claimed that a nation's wealth came from not only agriculture but also manufacture, and the nation's wealth was of the ability to achieve high outputs. Overall, national wealth was equal to the nation's income since national income measured national output. In the first two sentences of the audio, 'industrialization' is mentioned: industrialization means ... more output ... fill the world with goods ... the good you dress, you eat... Then manual manufacturing played the major role. Agricultural outputs count but ....  
(APEUni Website / App SST #253)

#### 49. Sleep (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

This is a new memory–learning memory. It is a good thing for you to get enough sleep, and a bad thing for you if not. People need to sleep before learning, and people also need to sleep after learning. When you are asleep, the memory can consolidate all the information into your brain. From this point, it may only get worse. Not only will I tell you about the wonderfully good things that happen when you get sleep, but the alarmingly bad things that happen when you don't get enough both for your brain and your body. Let me start with the brain and the functions of learning and memory, because what we've discovered over the past 10 or so years is that you need sleep after learning to essentially hit the save button on those new memories so that you don't forget. But recently, we discovered that you also need sleep before learning and now to actually prepare your brain almost like a dry sponge, ready to initially soak up new information. And without sleep, the memory circuits of the brain essentially become waterlogged, as it were. And you can't absorb new memories.

(APEUni Website / App SST #251)

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

#### 50. Dancing Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App SST #248)

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

#### 51. Children Directors (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Social skills are vital in enabling an individual to have and maintain positive interactions with others. Many of these skills are crucial in making and sustaining friendships. Social interactions do not always run smoothly and an individual needs to be able to implement appropriate strategies, such as conflict resolution when difficulties in interactions arise. It is also important for individuals to have 'empathy' as it allows them to respond in an understanding and caring way to how others are feeling. Children are facing social difficulties with particular risks. Young people who do not have strong relationships with the adults in their family are even more at risk. In an experiment in a high school, which lasted for 8 to 12 weeks, the students were told to be a movie director and to choose their own story structure. The

students worked with each other, which involved lots of different skills, and social interactivity. The movies they had made were actually cool. Then, the researchers tested the intervention effect, finding this can improve their self-regulation, and they found this can improve their self-regulation and critical thinking skills.

(APEUni Website / App SST #247)

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

## 52. Literature in Poem (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Today, poems remain an important part of art and culture. We often talk about the knowledge about the literature in poem. Poetry is probably the oldest form of literature, and probably predates the origin of writing itself. The oldest written manuscripts we have are poems, mostly epic poems telling the stories of ancient mythology. The English language in poems and poetries is difficult to understand, often giving readers a feeling of frustration and making it hard for readers to enjoy poetry. This is because poems use literary expressions. Poetry was once written according to fairly strict rules of meter and rhyme, and each culture had its own rules. Some poems incorporate rhyme schemes, with two or more lines that end in like-sounding words. We should learn to simply enjoy it, and to know more about literature knowledge.

(APEUni Website / App SST #246)

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

## 53. Food Waste (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

The United States is considered the biggest food-wasting country in the world. Consumers collectively throw away more than all the retailers together in the US. In total, private US households waste around 43% of all food. According to "Save the Food", a national public service campaign, this could translate into an annual financial loss of \$1,500 for a family of four. In fact, over 40 million tons (36 million tonnes) of food ends up in landfills every year, worth more than \$161 billion. 60% of food waste comes from general consumption. There are two main sources of food waste. The majority of food waste comes from supermarkets, especially in the used-by section. The other factor is what people purchase and how they eat, so purchasing all items is not a good idea. Avoiding food waste efficiently along the supply chain and in all our households can result in a win-win scenario. Halving food waste could help meet the demand for nutrition of our growing population, and equally minimize the negative environmental effects of agriculture.

(APEUni Website / App SST #245)

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

## 54. Moods (Incomplete)

**Points:** A male lecturer with a high speech rate and unclear voice. The stability of emotion differs with different persons. Somebody usually has a nervous mood like a roller coaster, while others, relaxed and peaceful. Research finds that the secret of happiness is of a mild containment. You should find a point of balance and the ideal mood is moderate strain and containment. Key words: tense, loose, fluctuation of emotions, mild mood, stable mood.

(APEUni Website / App SST #244)

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

### Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App SST #243)

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

## 56. MPA Campaign (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

The ocean provides habitats for 98% of fish, the source of protein feeding 4.8 billion of people. But human activities and climate change have left corals bleached in some oceans. There are many species of fish that are endangered. The government set up a network, called MPA marine campaign, in which countries and organizations have been collaborating with each other to protect the environment for 32 years. A marine protected area (MPA) is a zone designated and managed to protect marine habitats and species for the good of the ocean, society, economy and culture. Within MPAs, human activities such as fishing, vessel traffic and tourism are regulated. MPAs can come in the form of a fully protected marine reserve, a moderately protected marine park, or a no-take zone among others. But MPA is faced with lots of challenges, as some developing countries lack management and resources, and feel excluded.

(APEUni Website / App SST #242)

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

## 57. Engineer and Engineering (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Today, this course you are going to take is about what is engineering and how to work with a complicated system. You guys should know the answers, because all of you guys are from the engineering course. Especially, when you design, build, debug and develop something new, during these process, you are working with the complicated system. How to program complicated systems and how would you know it actually works before producing it. Sometimes, the inspirations are from your daily life, you probably need to consider your personal life experience. And from the common everyday life to the tiny things that you cannot see virtually, and the inspirations normally exist in the tiny levels. A complicated system such as your laptops running Microsoft systems. That means the system is not able to see, which means you guys have to virtualize it. Engineering is here to help virtualize by using

systems. Nowadays, the complicated systems are relatively reliable, and you guys work upon these and need to deliver the new outcomes which are reliable as well. This is what we do now and we are good at. Engineering is to help virtualize by using systems. In order to develop and produce a reliable system, you need consider more on the risks, potentials, predictability and accuracy.

(APEUni Website / App SST #241)

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

## 58. Stock Market and Business (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

The stock market is where investors connect to buy and sell investments — most commonly, stocks, which are shares of ownership in a public company. When you need groceries, you go to the supermarket. When you're ready to buy stocks or mutual funds, you'll usually buy them online through the stock market, which anyone can access with a brokerage account or employee retirement plan. The term 'stock market' often refers to one of the major stock market indexes. However, there are some different uses of the stock market before and after. In the 18th century, manufacturing companies came into the market. Traditional companies used stocks to raise money, and input money into companies, while modern companies used stocks to output money. From 19th to 20th century, however, modern companies, such as Apple, Google and Microsoft are big enough to earn money, and use stocks differently. The stock market also inclined to put money into big companies.

(APEUni Website / App SST #240)

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

## 59. Luxury Brand (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

The question today of what makes a luxury brand, a luxury brand and how do we distinguish it, is very hard to answer. The standard business response is to say they are more exclusive. And we get exclusivity by having high price and relatively small amounts of the product available. The reality, however, of luxury brands is that they are sold in their millions, and in some cases, are not priced that much higher than the standard output. The only way I can really answer your question is to say, it is all relative. As you said in your introduction, it wasn't that long ago in Australia that we would have considered two televisions to be a luxury, or even further back, one colour television. And you can make a strong argument, for example, that Starbucks in China, right now, is a luxury purchase because of its cost, because of how frequently it is purchased by many people. So, I think the long answer is a complicated one, but the answer is, it depends who you talk to. I think in the business community what we would say, is that there is a small cluster of more expensive brands which have a distinct strategy that we would identify as being luxury brands. And they start with the Rolls Royce and the Tiffanys and the Louis Vuittons of the world. And, I think that tends to be how we see them.

(APEUni Website / App SST #239)

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

## 60. Paper Rejection (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Rejection happens to all of us, and it can be a disappointing experience. I will now give some advice for young researchers. Many things have changed today, which can be a troubling issue. The chance of getting paper published is becoming smaller and smaller. Although it never is easy to take, rejection is

particularly hard at the beginning of your career. But rejections will lead to a better result and will be good for the career path. Use this feedback to improve your paper for submission to another journal as well as your next, more robust study of the topic. Usually several individuals with expertise in the topic have donated substantial time to provide detailed advice to advance your paper and future work. Also remember that publication does not mean funding. Investors will learn how to attract and engage young researchers at the same time.

(APEUni Website / App SST #238)

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

## 61. Global Economy (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Today, more and more people realize that the global economic and financial crisis also concerns common ethical values and standards. I am pretty concerned that the global economy has become unethical and unfair. Recent experiences have proved that the sustainability of the market economy is by no means guaranteed. Indeed, one cannot escape the fact that the emergence of global capitalism has brought with it an entirely new set of risks. The global economic and financial crisis concerns common ethical standards. For example, the trade between Europe and the United States has been unfair, which needs to be further negotiated. These problems of the global economy should be on the agenda for the following years. Obviously, all ethical values and standards are culture-bound, but there are core values and standards that are universal. I strongly believe that in the long run, the global market economy will only be accepted in the different regions and nations if it is socially acceptable.

(APEUni Website / App SST #234)

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

## 62. 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.](#)

### 63. Genetic Impact (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. However, the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors, which has changed the way we understand our behaviors. Findings from behavioral genetic research have broadly impacted modern understanding of the role of genetic and environmental influences on behavior. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists. Qualitative research has fostered arguments that behavioral genetics is an ungovernable field without scientific norms or consensus, which fosters controversy.

(APEUni Website / App SST #222)

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

### 64. Sign Language (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

So the topic for today is abstraction. And this is a very important layer of computer because you can't do anything with a computer unless you have a symbolic system in place. Right. So we're talking about the origin of symbolic systems. Language is a classic symbolic system. Apparently one theory for why language evolved is that people communicated with sign language and with movement quite well for a long time. And it turned out that they wanted to communicate even while they were doing things. So, while they were trying to strangle the dinosaur, not the dinosaurs, the rhinoceros, they wanted to say "Come help me" and they use sign language to do it. They had to let go of the rhinoceros and the rhinoceros ran away. So you can see that it's a good idea to be able to do something with your hands and be able to communicate at the same time. Hence there come words and languages.

(APEUni Website / App SST #221)

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

### 65. Change of Body Fat (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

I would like to look at a recent survey conducted by Canadian researchers on diet. Total thirty-one women volunteered in the survey. They've been told to participate in the exercise program without changing their diet. After careful observation, the researchers actually found that some volunteers experienced a body fat change after six months from the day they've started the experiment. The finding further stated that some actually lost a significant amount of fat, which led to a decrease in body mass. On the other hand, there were others who did not lose fat at all. So, I guess, the study concludes that there must be two explanations. Those who did not lose weight must have eaten more. And another factor is that it is because there are psychological reasons—not to believe in losing fat.

(APEUni Website / App SST #216)

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

### 66. 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.](#)

### 67. Facial Recognition (Explanation) (Audio Available)

#### Original:

Last week we talked about how people recognize objects and really how well people recognize objects, given how difficult the problem is, given how objects can be seen in all different sorts of illumination, in different positions, in different angles. And yet we are able to extract that information, we are able to take the visual stuff out there, interpret it in a way that allows us to recognize all the different things that we can see in our environment. Today we're gonna kind of carry on looking at that, but we gonna look at what's really a special class of objects. That's the human face. So we gonna look at how we recognize human faces and how we do it quite as well as we do. We're really expert at recognizing faces. So again we can think about how do we take that visual information and how do we transform it into a form which allows us to put a name to a face, and to do all the other clever things that we can do with faces. So I'm gonna start off again by just pointing out that it's a hard problem. Face recognition is a hard problem, and it's a clever thing we do. If you think about all the different types of faces you can recognize, and all the different types of information you can get from the face, you kind of start to appreciate how well we can do face recognition.

#### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about how people recognize human faces. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes how we take visual information and transform it to allow us to recognize a face. Also, he mentions that face recognition is a hard problem, and it is a clever thing we do. Lastly, the speaker believes that people start to appreciate how well we can do face recognition. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #207)

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

### 68. Geography (Incomplete)

**Points:** Geography is a subject to study the surface of earth and the vertical underground field, but it doesn't include the outer air such as atmosphere. It includes courses in multiple field disciplines, by studying which, students can become natural scientists or scientists of culture even languages. The goal of this course is to bring all information with geography and to allow students pursue questions and answers.

(APEUni Website / App SST #185)

### 69. Orgnization Study (Incomplete)

**Points:** The two male speakers are talking quickly about organization study and how they appreciate it. Organization study is about a whole family of disciplines, such as social science, psychology, sociology, history, and cultural studies. The speaker enjoys studying organization study because of its broad range and its breadth. What organization study has taught him is liberating ideas without disciplinary boundaries. Key words: be bound to, division.

(APEUni Website / App SST #176)

### 70. 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.](#)

### 71. Human Minds (Explanation) (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.

#### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the human minds. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the human minds have evolved over the last half million years. Also, she mentions that if one needed to adapt dozens of genes changes the evolution could not have taken place. Lastly, the speaker believes that a rather small number of genes, maybe responsible for the powerful minds. In conclusion, this lecture is very

informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #163)

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

## 72. Children's Life Quality (Incomplete)

**Points:** A male professor is giving his lecture. Well educated families have well-educated children who have sufficient education resources and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by 5 years old, which is a very disturbing fact. There is no obvious way to address the deep root of inequality in any society.

**Answer:**

According to the professor's sociology research, the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in any society.

(APEUni Website / App SST #162)

## 73. Youth Communities (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

A research on 7000 young students and children in the United Kingdom is about how they participate in their communities, how they form values with character education and what influence them most. The outcomes involve parents, friends, schools and siblings, and researchers figure out which factors are essential and more important than others. Successful schools depend on the resources and support of their communities and schools at the centre of their communities are often the most successful schools. In turn, schools are vital to the social health of their local communities. Also, families are the first social unit in which children learn and develop. Good parenting can take different forms and be shaped by various social and cultural forces, but it invariably involves providing children with the support, care, love, guidance and protection that set the conditions for healthy physical, mental and social development. The research has also attracted attention and interest from many national policy makers and contacted me.

(APEUni Website / App SST #155)

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

## 74. 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.](#)

## 75. Mapping of Genes (Incomplete)

**Points:** Mapping of genes was completed in 1920. Recent research has shown that genes can determine not only humans' physical features, such as height, eye color and hair color, but also psychological features, such as our behavior. Our research on genes can contribute to biology, psychology, sociology and neuroscience, and provides some integrating information.

(APEUni Website / App SST #139)

## 76. Big Bang (Explanation) (Audio Available)

**Original:**

One of the most amazing things that have happened even in my lifetime is the prediction of cosmology. When I started out forty-odd years ago, we thought we knew that the universe began a big bang, some people doubted even then. We thought the universe was about ten or twenty billion years old. But now for really very sound scientific reasons, we can say that the universe did start in a Big bang and it's 13.8 billion years old. So it's not 14, it's not 13 because a decimal point in there and that's a stunning achievement to know that. And we also know that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles inside atoms also explains what happened in the big bang, you can't have one without the other. A very neat example of this is that when you apply nuclear physics, that kind of physics to understand how stars work, you find out that the oldest star in the universe is about 13 billion years old. So their universe is just a little bit older than the stars. Fantastic, if we done it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science was in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we got to know how the way it is. The future that it 'll suspects we don't know quite well what's going, but we got some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about the prediction of cosmology. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the universe did start in a big bang. Also, he mentions that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles also explain the big bang. Lastly, the speaker believes we got some ideas as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #138)

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

## 77. Mars and 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 gases are still found. It is possibly because heavy gases 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.](#)

## 78. 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.](#)

## 79. Time Machine (Incomplete)

**Points:** A young male's voice with a normal speech rate. Seemly about telescope, but not heard in the lecture. Some device can measure speed and see things from far away. But there are some bad things regarding universe (like, too far to see it clearly) . But we don't have time machine to check history. You will see the universe unfolding. Key words: finite speed, look back, universe history, look for fossil, can observe fossil evidence, 8-dimensions, long distance objects, fast speed, get away from the past, look into(?) universe, in folding.

(APEUni Website / App SST #121)

## 80. Language Levels (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Well a historical linguist compares languages at several levels. You start out looking for basic vocabulary. All languages of the world, natural languages at least, have words for eye and head and nose and ear and for sky and earth and for water, sand and for sibling, mother and father. They may not have words for uncle and aunt. It becomes much vaguer because in one culture an aunt is different when it comes from your father's side than from your mother's side. You don't include snow. Most people know what snow is but in the tropics you don't have it. So you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. You take the hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those which you call the basic vocabulary. So you take basic vocabularies and languages that you think are related. You look for words that sound the same ...

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about basic vocabulary. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. Also, he mentions there are one hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those that you call the basic vocabulary. Lastly, the speaker believes you take related basic vocabularies and languages. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #134)

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

## 81. Separation of Power (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the separation of power of the United States. In the three systems, the first one is legislation, the second, the execution, and the third, judicial power. Legislative power means to make laws, and executive power is to carry out laws by officers appointed by presidents, while judicial power is to interpret laws and is crucial to the constitution. Nowadays, they clarify what they should do, but in the past, there was a blurry line between any two of them. Key words: constitution, article. (APEUni Website / App SST #130)

## 82. Canned Food (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

One of the things that was going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of canned foods were being – coming onto the market at the time. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular during the Great Depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country. Thanks to electrification, the Rural Electrification Administration, people could buy appliances. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant frozen foods were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. But, you know, gradually, these things picked up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were starting to think about supermarkets with rows and rows of freezer cases and rows and rows of canned foods.

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about canned food. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes one of the things going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology ruling the way Americans eat today. Also, he mentions refrigerators were becoming popular. Lastly, the speaker believes few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #120)

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

## 83. Marshmallow Test (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

They call it the marshmallow test. A four to six year–old–child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: "If you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one. Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The longer a child can resist the treat has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn't strictly innate—it also highly influenced by environment. Researchers gave five–year–old used crayons and one sticker to decorate a sheet of paper. One group was promised a new set of art supplies for the project—but then never received it. But the other group did receive new crayons and better stickers. Then both groups were given the marshmallow test. The children who had been lied to waited for a mean time of three minutes before eating the marshmallow. The group that got their promised materials resisted an average of 12 minutes. Thus, the researchers note that experience factors into a child's ability to delay gratification. When previous promises have been hollow, why believe the next one?

### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the marshmallow test. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. Also, he mentions that a study

shows the ability to resist temptation isn't strictly innate. Lastly, the speaker believes that the researchers note that experience factors into a child's ability to delay gratification. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #95)

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

#### 84. Flower Colour (Explanation) (Audio Available)

##### Original:

Why the bumble bees pick some flowers over others? Researchers have known for a while that flower's color can be a signal. Color in short hand that says to a bee: hey, I get some good quality nectar here, want to stop by for a visit. But new findings show that bees also use color to get clues about a flower's temperature. And according to a study from a British research team published in the journal Nature, some like it hot. Bees use up a lot of energy just stay in warm on some days. In fact, they can't even fly if they are too cold. So if one flower is warmer than another, a bee can save some of its fuel by basking on that flower while it's doing its pollinating business. And it turns out that bumble bees consistently do choose warmer flowers over cooler ones, even when the two flowers offer up the same quantity and quality of nectar. Some plants seem to be evolutionarily adapted to be slightly warmer because the warmer ones get visited more by the chilly bees. When it comes to getting pollinated, apparently the heat is on, and that is the buzz.

##### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about bumble bees. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that flower's color can be a signal of good quality nectar. Also, he mentions that bees also use color to get clues about a flower's temperature. Lastly, the speaker believes that some plants seem to be evolutionarily adapted to be slightly warmer to attract bees. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #90)

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

#### 85. Smile of Mother (Explanation) (Audio Available)

##### Original:

Ever try to get a baby to smile? It can seem close to impossible—and then suddenly there it is: that elusive, seemingly joyous grin. Well it turns out those smiles aren't spontaneous—they're strategic. Researchers have found that when babies smile, it's for a reason. They want whoever they're interacting with—typically a parent—to smile back. And they time it just so, a smile here and a smile there. The researchers call it sophisticated timing. The study is in the journal PLoS ONE. The researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions, which fell into four categories. One: babies wanted to maximize the amount of time smiling at their mothers. Two: they wanted to maximize the time the mothers smiled at them. Three: they wanted to experience simultaneous smiling, and four: no smiling at all. By studying when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was, the investigators were able to figure out that for mothers the goal 70 percent of the time was to be smiling simultaneously—while for babies 80 percent of the time they just wanted their mother smiling at them. So, mothers want the interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at. So your baby may not be able to feed itself, talk or even turn over yet. But when it comes to smiles, babies seem to know exactly what they're up to.

##### Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about babies' smiles. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes those smiles aren't spontaneous but strategic. Also, he mentions that when babies smile, they hope whoever they're

interacting with to smile back, called sophisticated timing. Lastly, the speaker believes babies just want their mother smiling at them. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #89)

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

## 86. 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.](#)

## 87. Spectacles (Audio Available)

### Original:

Normally, however, spectacles are a part of an assemblage of items giving us an overall look. In fashion terms, they are classes of accessories, along with shoes, jewelry, handbags or watches. But in healthcare terms, they are called a medical device and, in many languages, other than English, they are often described as a prosthesis, an artificial part of the body, part of you, making you who you are and choosing your spectacles is therefore your major decision. Increasingly, people own two or more pairs for different occasions or times of the day and there is a phrase for this in the industry, it is called lifestyle dispensing. And it dates back to the 1950s. The idea is that you wear one type of spectacles in the workplace and quite other at leisure or on the beach.

(APEUni Website / App SST #80)

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

## 88. Are We Animals (Explanation) (Audio Available)

### Original:

Far too many people often say things like animals do this but we don't. Or this animal does this and that animal does this, but the humans don't do things like that. Those statements have some assumptions like we are not animals. When we say animals do this, animals do that, we often assume they are not

animals. If we are not animals, what are we? Are we plants or trees or flowers? No, we are not. Then okay we are not plants? And are we microorganisms, really tiny microscopic things? No, we are not. Then the natural conclusion must be we are not living things. That's not true. Yes, we are animals and I see animals in us and I see humans in animals. So I'm going to talk about the animal behavior and human nature. In order to understand human nature, we can look into animals eyes and animal behaviors and find something about what made us, who we are.

**Answer:**

This lecture mainly talks about animal behaviors and human nature. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that there are some statements with assumptions that we are not animals. Also, he mentions the natural conclusion must be we are not living things. Lastly, the speaker believes we can look into animals' eyes and animal behaviors and find what made us. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #30)

[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. Complaints (Incomplete)

**Points:** Two students complain about their classes. A boy asks a girl how about her classes. She says she does not major in science but she also suffer pressures with a lot of reading and essays to do.

Options: Two students in science complain about too much school work; A student says she has many options but still has a lot of school work to do.

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #78)

### 2. 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)

### 3. Sharks (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点：视频题，一个青年（奥克兰的鲨鱼博士）介绍自己为什么要研究鲨鱼和学习相关知识。鲨鱼种类实在是太多了，你看这片水域就有XXX，那片水域有XXX，这些都对生物链有重要的影响。sharks at risk. 提到fierce。问题：这人刚开始研究鲨鱼时，觉得鲨鱼如何？选项：amazing； at risk。

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #69)

## Fill in the Blanks

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

### 1. Brad and Lisa (Audio Available)

Brad: As I was saying, Professor Mitchell... Lisa: Oh, please call me Lisa. Brad: Yes, well Lisa, well I'm still trying to get my head around the choice of **electives** for the optional part of the third-year program. I was thinking of taking personal taxation law, and company tax, together with the extra five-credit-point course on goods and services and VAT type taxes, but I'm a bit **concerned** that I'm going to pigeon-hole myself too early in the course. Lisa: Yeah, hmmm. Brad: As you know there are going to be **interviews** for summer clerkships coming up and I really don't want to come across as too focused on certain areas that a lot of firms don't even do, you know, have a practice in. Lisa: Well, don't forget, um. only about 25% of the course at this stage is elective-based and you'll still have that core of subjects – crim, legal institutions, **evidence**, property law, general commercial and fed-con law, all of which would be of interest to a lot of firms. So if I were you, which I'm not, I'd really just go with what my interests are and enjoy the chance to undertake some work in an area that I'm **motivated** to pursue. Don't you think? There's an awful lot of time in this profession where you'll be undertaking long, stressful hours on projects that don't really interest you as much.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #269)

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

### 2. (Incomplete)

**Points:** Blanks: underneath, evaporation, infrastructure.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #268)

### 3. Dialogue (Incomplete)

**Points:** A dialogue between a professor and a male student in college. Blanks: admission, score, reality, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #267)

### 4. Sceptical Environmentalist (Audio Available)

Some years ago, Bjorn Lomborg, a young Danish statistician, published a book called The Sceptical Environmentalist. It became a **bestseller** and generated a lot of heat. Lomborg was attacked, abused and **accused** of all manner of things; not because he denied the fact of global warming – in fact he **affirmed** it – but because, on his analysis, the devil and, he says, a lot of **deviousness** was contained in the details presented concerning the size of the problem and what were the most **responsible** steps to take in response to global warming.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #266)

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

### 5. Ocean and Climate (Incomplete)

**Points:** The oceans are a main part of the climate system. They cover about 71% of the surface and ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #265)

### 6. Giant Exoplanets (Audio Available)

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.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #264)

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

### 7. Star (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... (cluster) ...the (nearer) star ... (predictions) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #263)

### 8. Space Exploration (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... space (exploration) ... Armstrong ... (academia) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #262)

### 9. Kashmiri (Audio Available)

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. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #256)

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

### 10. Shouxing (Incomplete)

**Points:** About Shouxing, which is referred to those who live long in Chinese. ... child star of ( ) ... (orient) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #254)

### 11. Culture (Incomplete)

**Points:** ... leafy green, ... sea blue and... ( ) red color .... ... ( culture ) ... ( ) ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #253)

### 12. Advertisement (Incomplete)

**Points:** A female's voice sounds like an advertisement for a tourism spot, with a background music.

Blanks: bare, magical, unique, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #251)

### 13. Burial (Audio Available)

So between 4,000 and 3,000 BC the Mesopotamian Samarian cultures do not **practice** any kind of burial. And then, about 3,000, in the early Dynastic Period, these burials start to reappear, and they reappear with a certain amount of **conspicuous** consumption, and this is the context for the royal burials at Ur. OK, so, the royal **cemetery** consists of quite a number of pits, so these are the **excavation** workers who are coming down into the pits. So you get some sense of how really deep and how really difficult it was to construct these **chambers**.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #247)

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

#### 14. Green Chemistry (Audio Available)

Green chemistry is a concept designed to develop **technologies** which allow chemistry to be practiced with minimal damage to the environment or in an environmentally **compatible** way. And it's meant to cover both chemical processes and chemical **products**. The center, if you would, set up about seven or eight years ago, and the idea was to provide a hub of activities that covered **fundamental** research work, industrial collaboration, but also educational developments. So we work with schools and on public projects as well, and also networking. So we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #245)

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

#### 15. Library Catalog (Audio Available)

In this tutorial, we will show you how to find specific journal articles using the library catalog. The university **subscribes** to over 18,000 journals across a variety of subjects, most of which are available **electronically** to find a specific journal article using a library catalog. We need to **search** by the journal name as individual article titles are not **listed** in the catalog.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #242)

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

#### 16. Belief (Audio Available)

Belief is the human capacity to imagine, to be creative, to hope and dream, to infuse the world with meanings, and to cast our aspirations far and wide. Limited neither by personal experience nor **material** reality. Believing is a **commitment**, an investment, a devotion to possibilities. Beliefs **permeate** neurobiologies, bodies and ecologies acting as dynamic agents in evolutionary processes. The human capacity for belief, the **specifics** of belief, and I, and our diverse belief systems shape, structure and alter our daily lives, our societies, and the world around us.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #241)

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

#### 17. Malaria (Audio Available)

Also, malaria is something that is a very complex disease with this complex life cycle. That means that if you're going to **eliminate** it, you have to be able to target cute parasites and humans. You have to be able to target parasites in the mosquitoes, that mosquito **population**. And so that requires a lot of resources. It requires really good planning and a health system across all these different **levels**. And so I think the political capital that you need for that, the educational **infrastructure** you need for that, the economic resources you need for that are quite a **challenge**.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #240)

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

#### 18. Locomotion (Audio Available)

We are trying to understand the locomotion of one of our closest living **relatives**, which is the

orangutan, and also the locomotion of all of the apes and the common ancestor of humans and the other apes. And in that area, we have had a big problem **traditionally** , and that we know a lot about how they move around the forest. I've been out to the forest and spent a year recording the **different** types of locomotion they use, but we have no idea about the energetic cost of how they move around the forest and the **solutions** that they find to problems of moving around the canopy. And what we're doing here is using the park or athletes as an analogy for a large bodied ape moving around a complex **environment** and getting them to move around in the course that we've made that they've never seen before. And we're going to record their energetic expenditure while they're doing it.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #236)

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

### 19. Banana (Audio Available)

Well, the banana is the first **cultivated** fruit. It's one of the food items that literally brought people out of the jungle, out of their hunter–gatherer lifestyles and was there at the **dawn** of agriculture which is what helped force human beings into communities. It's really one of the things that helped invent human culture. It's about 7000 years of history, and the banana, from its center of **origin** , which is believed to be Papua New Guinea, spread out with people who traveled in boats across the Pacific into the **mainland** of Asia and all the way south to Australia across Indonesia and Micronesia and eventually they moved as far as Africa and even possibly to Ecuador all in this time and all on paddle boats and wind driven boats.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #234)

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

### 20. Viking (Audio Available)

For four centuries the Viking **declined** , the people of the Shetland Islands off the north coast of Scotland continued to sell their goods through the North European Hanseatic League. The Hansas merchants bought shiploads of **salted** fish and in return the islanders got cash, grain, cloth and other goods. This lasted until the Act of Union between Scotland and England in 1707. This Act prohibited the Hansa merchants from **trading** with Scotland. Consequently Shetland went into an economic **depression** . The independent farmers of Shetland had to sell their land and were then **obligated** to pay rent, eventually becoming serfs.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #229)

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

### 21. Memory (Audio Available)

So in a very important tense, um, memory is the cognitive function that stores knowledge that we've acquired through learning and **perception** , but also memory is important because memory frees our behavior from being **controlled** by the present stimulus environment. If you didn't have memory, all you'd be able to do was **react** to whatever is currently in the environment now, whatever it is that you're **experiencing** . But memory allows us to respond to past events as well as events in the current stimulus environment. And memory also gives us the means to **reflect** on our experiences so that we plan for, for future encounters.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #227)

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

## 22. Banana (Audio Available)

One day the banana is perfect. Bright yellow, firm, flavorful. But even within that same day brown spots appear on your perfectly ripe banana, its flesh turns mushy, and it's destined for the compost or at best, banana bread. But scientists are developing a way to **extend** the life of ripe bananas. It's a spray-on coating made from chitosan—a substance found in crab and shrimp shells. The new gel can be **sprayed** on bananas to slow the ripening process by up to 12 days. Like other fruits bananas remain alive after being picked and it actually continues to respire. This means that they take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. The more the banana **breathes** the faster it ripens and then rots. Bananas ripen more quickly than most fruit because they don't naturally slow the **respiration** after being picked, in fact it speeds up, causing bananas to become mushy. Chitosan not only kills the **bacteria** on banana's skin that then leads to rot, it also **significantly** slows down the respiration in the first place. So bananas won't drive you bananas.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #226)

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

## 23. Adidas (Audio Available)

Adidas **teamed** up with an organization called Parley for the Oceans. Parley goes out and collects plastic waste from the ocean. Adidas uses the plastic waste to make shoes. Shoes made with plastic from the ocean: good for the **environment** and good for business. Because if you know that rapidly growing consumer **segment** known as hipsters — and I know you know hipsters — then you know that a hipster faced with the **choice** between a no-name shoe and an Adidas made with plastic from the ocean will pick the Adidas every day of the week and twice on Sunday, and then walk around like it's no big deal but look for every **opportunity** to talk about them.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #225)

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

## 24. Age (Audio Available)

What was interesting and revealing about younger and middle-aged views on old age was how **relative** these were to the individual's own age. Those in their teens regarded 40 as old whereas those in their 40s thought 70 or 80 was old. For many, health was seen as a **determining** factor in deciding who is old, and many young participants commented on how fit and active their grandparents are, while others thought ill-health and **dependence** were an inevitable part of aging. The **majority** of participants, however, regarded old age as something negative, and many expressed fear of **growing** old.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #222)

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

## 25. Lead-in Time (Audio Available)

Lead-in time is the amount of time that elapses between a business placing an order with a supplier for more stock or raw **materials** and the delivery of the goods to the business. Businesses want the lead-time to be as short as possible, so that they can meet their customer orders and **minimize** the time between paying for the stock and receiving the **feedback** from the customer. However, this may not happen due to a number of **factors**, such as delays in the supplier receiving the order, or the breakdown of the suppliers' lorries **delivering** the stock to the business.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #221)

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

## 26. Early Chocolate (Audio Available)

The earlier chocolate was quite unpalatable. They used to add things to it to make it more palatable, so for the early chocolate, they didn't know how to extract all the **cocoa** fat from it, so it was, or could be quite **greasy** and if you made it as a drink you'd have this sort of scum on the top. So they used to try and add things to it, like **starch** and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of **scandals** around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this **horrible** fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #220)

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

## 27. Palm Oil (Audio Available)

So, palm oil is the most widely produced oil crop currently. It's used in a wide range of **industries**, including food for bio-fuels and in soaps and shampoo. However, though sector's growing fast, and unfortunately palm oil grows in exactly the same **environment** as tropical rain forest. So, the use and the **development** of palm oil, the growth in the sector, is leading to wide-scale deforestation. What we are hoping to do is if we can come up an **alternative** we can slow the growth of the sector and therefore stop the wide-scale **deforestation** in south Asia.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #219)

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

## 28. 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.

## 29. Sweet Potato (Audio Available)

Sweet potatoes contain fiber, vitamin A and **calcium** . But the way that scientists think they can make them even more healthful is literally shocking. Researchers found that giving a jolt of **electricity** to sweet potatoes increased the level of antioxidants known as polyphenols by 60 percent.

The **investigators** placed sweet potatoes in a solution of sodium chloride. They found that 0.2 amps of direct current gave the potatoes nearly one and a half times more antioxidants than potatoes that weren't shocked. The research was presented at the National Meeting of the American Chemical Society. It seems that the electric zap **stressed** the potatoes into producing more polyphenols as a protective **mechanism** . And the treatment did not sacrifice flavor. Previous research has shown that electrically supercharging white potatoes increases antioxidant levels. So perhaps it's only a matter of

time before other fruits and vegetables get shock **counted** therapy to Re–Start.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #150)

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

### 30. 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.

### 31. 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.

### 32. Gap Year (Incomplete)

**Points:** I'm a big fan of gap years. I took one myself so I'm probably {{1}}. I think that if you've got something you want to do in the year before you come to university, that you should do it — and a lot of students who want to study a {{2}} degree actually want to go off and travel and perhaps work on a {{3}} project and of course that's all very good, it will {{4}} towards your degree and your preparation for that and then when you come to us you'll be ready for your studies. So if there's something you really want to do then my {{5}} is to go for it.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #122)

### 33. Social Harm (Audio Available)

Social harm originates out of a series of **debates** within criminology about the narrowness of the definition of crime, that essentially, focuses on individual acts of harm, things like inter–personal violence, theft, so on and so forth. So the idea of social harm **originally** was to expand that notion of harm to encompass the harms that organisations and nation states cause. But latterly the idea of social harm really now transcends criminology so there are a group of **writers** who think that—and I would include myself there—that actually there's something to social harm that could be very useful in terms of trying to understand the harms that **occur** within society, to produce an objective and well–rounded analyses of harm.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #121)

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

### 34. Tax Increases (Audio Available)

Working together, they figured out that if the government was going to **propose** some kinds of significant tax increases, which is a good **strategy** require me to at least lie something like **getting** something for those big tax brackets, not seeing any results. So the result of that was in the **package** of legislation that included the tax increases. There was awesome information to have significant **expansion** of coverage families where they can buy into their private **insurance** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #109)

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

### 35. 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 would 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.

### 36. 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.

### 37. 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** for a third consecutive day. London trading was marked by particularly wild **swings** in the prices of credit derivatives, used to ensure investors against **corporate** defaults.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #96)

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

### 38. Planting Bananas (Incomplete)

**Points:** 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #90)

## Highlight Correct Summary

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

### 1. Ambassador (Incomplete)

**Points:** 要点: 男声的说他是英国驻日本的ambassador, 在日本很多年。 选项: politician; (答案) businessman; (干扰项) teacher (干扰项)  
(APEUni Website / App HCS #66)

### 2. Ugly Building (Audio Available)

#### Original:

It seems to me that architecture is pretty much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are really really ugly, and this distresses me everytime when I walk to a supermarket or walk to the tube. I do not understand why they built those buildings without architecture. A bad building has a serious impact on the people around it, which could be hundreds of years. It lasted so long, and if you write a bad book or a bad play, I will be shocked when it was shown. Suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, and then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", which is a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of the beholder. I couldn't help but think about that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization. Surely they are something we can say about why a building works or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might go wrong when it doesn't work.

#### Options:

- A) Whether buildings are beautiful or not does not have any influence on people' lives. Beauty is a clear definition which everyone knows.
- B) London is a modern city, where there is no ugly buildings. All the supermarkets and streets are very beautiful, because everyone who lives there knows what 'beautiful' is.
- C) Ugly buildings can impact people who live around them, even for hundreds of year. Beautiful is a very hard thing to define, as no one really knows what beautiful is.

#### Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #61)

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

### 3. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)

#### Original:

Pancake ice is an intermediate step between an open-water configuration and a totally frozen body of water. We know that a combination of very cold temperatures and waves is necessary to make the pancakes form in the first place. After these waves make it form, there's an entire spectrum – so a wide collection of frequency waves that they would encounter, whether they be from wind shear or they'd be from you know that the ocean long slow waves. The easiest way to study it is to look at each individual range of frequencies one after another. Sort of gain a wider perspective on how the pancake ice interacts with waves. The ultimate aim of our research is to better inform the meteorological modelers

of the world who are looking at Antarctica as well as the Arctic and some of the other cold regions of the world. We're conducting work in the Sea-Ice-Wind-Wave-Interaction facility here at UniMelb. It was designed by the head of our department Jason Monty. He had the foresight to use a modular design, which means there are individual sections that are stacked together, so since we're built to the space that we have in this lab right now. When we moved to Fishermans Bend we can extend our model and a few more sections to make it much longer. And that will enable us to have longer runtimes, have more developed waves as well as add some other possibilities of study.

**Options:**

- A) Pancake ice is formed under deep sea, which only requires extremely cold temperature itself. The aim of the research is mere scientific experiments, and does not have serve practical purposes.
- B) Pancake ice exists in a warm river, which requires warm water, rain or snow. The aim of the research is to forecast weather in those river regions.
- C) Pancake ice is formed by extremely cold temperature and waves, which needs a wide collection of frequency. The aim of the research is to give the meteorological modelers a better understanding of this phenomenon through a special lab.

**Answer:**

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #60)

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

## Multiple Choice (Single)

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

### 1. Lost Dog (Incomplete)

**Points:** Your neighbor's dog is missing and you help him by finding and returning it to him. He is very grateful and treat you with cakes as rewards. Such things happen many times, and every time he is grateful. But once, you send his lost dog back to him as usual, but he expresses no thanks, offers no reward, and give no explanation. You are unhappy. Next time such a thing happens, will you help him? Wasn't a right thing you help him for the first time? Question: What's the main purpose of the speaker? Options: analyze behavior; predict result; criticize action; question motivate ( correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #87)

### 2. Children Genders (Incomplete)

**Points:** Nowadays marketers will muddle up the concept of children's genders. Question: The speaker thinks marketers\_\_\_\_\_ Options: distrusted; fearful (correct answer); (commendatory term 1); (APEUni Website / App LMCS #86)

### 3. Timetable (Incomplete)

**Points:** A conversation between a boy and a girl. The boy complains that he has classes throughout the five week days and has to go to lectures on Mondays. The girl says that's common. Options: Full timetable (correct answer ). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #85)

### 4. Wright Brothers (Incomplete)

**Points:** About Wright Brothers, who invented the airplane. The invention of the airplane got inspirations from the bicycle, and 'bicycle' and 'balance' are mentioned a couple of times. Options: Different two things can be of the reference to each other. ( including a word inter-...) (APEUni Website / App LMCS #75)

### 5. Bibliography and Reference (Incomplete)

**Points:** About the difference between bibliography and reference. Options: The scopes are different (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #64)

## Select Missing Word

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

### 1. Ageing Population (Incomplete)

**Points:** About ageing population. It possibly talks about things related with work just before ending.

Option: with the labor force.

(APEUni Website / App SMW #82)

### 2. Eclipse (Incomplete)

**Points:** 关于人们用什么方法来观赏eclipse，最后一句话的倒数第二个单词是lunar (beep)。选项：eclipse; night; moon。

(APEUni Website / App SMW #66)



## Highlight Incorrect Words

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

### 1. Experimental Scientist (Audio Available)

**Original:**

What we are gonna find out today is how it's a bit more **demanding** (Answer: complicated) than that, which it always is. I think it's really **ordinary** (Answer: wonderful) . I mean, not being an experimental scientist myself, I have a kind of **confusion** (Answer: envy) at the way in which science can continue to **upset** (Answer: surprise) us by this. People working away in labs, moving on our **emotion** (Answer: understanding) in ways. Hugo is a cognitive scientist at the French National Center for Scientific Research. Hugo Mercier.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #327)

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

### 2. Sotheby (Audio Available)

**Original:**

The world has changed. The economics of the world have changed, and the art market has come in behind that. Absolutely. And it is part of the reason why Christie's left Australia and no longer has an office here. And Sotheby. It's basically a branch or a **purchase** (Answer: foundation) , for want of a better word of Sotheby's International. So neither auction **plan** (Answer: firm) has a really permanent international **situation** (Answer: existence) in Australia because they are focusing their attention on the places they can make money, which is the Middle East, India and Asia.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #326)

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

### 3. Dramatic Changes (Audio Available)

**Original:**

Dramatic changes in human life support systems took place in the modern world over the last 500 years. Human **populations** (Answer: communities) during this time period reached unprecedented sizes and growth rates. Global migrations introduced exotic plants, animals, **diseases** (Answer: developments) , technologies and cultural beliefs throughout the world. The Industrial Revolution and its aftermath transformed **ecosystems** (Answer: economies) on an unparalleled scale and intensity. Urban **places** (Answer: spaces) exploded in number and size during the period and large-scale social systems emerged that were tied together by networks of economic exchange, **production** (Answer: transport) and communication.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #325)

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

### 4. Written Assessment (Audio Available)

**Original:**

We're going to have a short written assessment which will happen every fortnight. You will all be **broken** (Answer: taken) up into small groups, so feel free to ask any questions as I go along. And we'll also ask you to **assimilate** (Answer: participate) . So if you'd all like to open your books to page one.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #324)

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

## 5. Definition of Happiness (Audio Available)

### Original:

There have been various definitions of happiness throughout history and the history of **psychology** (Answer: **philosophy**) , the ones which interest me are **attitudes** (Answer: **approaches**) to happiness that follow the Enlightenment, particularly in the work of Jeremy Bentham, for whom happiness was really a combination of physical **sensations** (Answer: **feelings**) , pleasures as different combinations and aggregations of pleasure and pain occur over time. They **create** (Answer: **generate**) these psychological experiences that Bentham called happiness. But underlying them for Bentham were physical triggers and **elements** (Answer: **dimensions**) .

(APEUni Website / App HIW #323)

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

## 6. Cumulative Culture (Audio Available)

### Original:

They may be our cousins, but orangutans and other primates are nowhere near humans in terms of technological **accomplishment** (Answer: **achievement**) , social organization or culture. As humans, capacity for building off one another, an **interesting** (Answer: **integral**) part of our so called cumulative culture that has allowed us to build up so much in so little time. But how do we develop such **accurate** (Answer: **advanced**) methods of learning in the first place? Kevin Leyland of the University of St Andrews spoke with me about his team's quest to pinpoint the social and **cultural** (Answer: **cognitive**) process that underlie humans ability to acquire and **transfer** (Answer: **transmit**) knowledge.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #302)

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

## 7. Australia's Greenhouse Gas (Audio Available)

### Original:

It's basically all the same thing. A **generous** (Answer: **complicated**) plan to cut back Australia's greenhouse gases. And we are, per capita the biggest carbon polluters on the **globe** (Answer: **planet**) . But it's not carbon trading that will make the first big cuts will come from the Governments **reduced** (Answer: **renewable**) energy **policy** (Answer: **target**) . Melbourne-based **company** (Answer: **analyst**) Carbon Market Economics says the Governments 20 percent target will not only cut pollution, it'll help the economy as well.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #246)

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

## 8. BioBonanza (Audio Available)

### Original:

BioBonanza is a one-day-open-house festival. All of the researchers in the Department of Biology are going to be showcasing their research so **scholars** (Answer: **students**) can come and see research, interact with the researchers. And we want people to be able to interact and have fun of this event. As soon as you walk in the doors, you'll see all sorts of activities, **images** (Answer: **displays**) of how a human

heart works. We'll have **segments** (Answer: sections) of spinal cord and brain. You'll get to be able to see **moths** (Answer: butterflies) and all sorts of insects. You'll be able to try to catch some local insects and we'll have activities like **wandering** (Answer: walking) through local plant gardens and seeing how photosynthesis work.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #129)

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

## 9. 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.

## 10. 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 **eternal** (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.

## 11. Height (Audio Available)

### Original:

Height is correlated with a lot of things. Up to a certain height, taller people make more money than the vertically challenged. And the taller **developmental** (Answer: presidential) **overpopulate** (Answer: candidate) almost always wins. Now a study finds that your height as an adult has a profound effect on your perception of your health. Short people judge their health to be worse than average or tall people judge theirs. The research was published in the journal **repairable** (Answer: Clinical) Endocrinology. Data for the study came from the 2003 Health Survey for England. More than 14,000 participants filled out questionnaires and had their heights measured. The study only looked at how good the subject thought his or her health was, not their actual health. Questions focused on five areas: mobility, self-care, normal

activities, pain or **reconvert** (Answer: discomfort) and anxiety or depression. Men shorter than about 5'4" and women shorter than 5' reported the worst impressions. But small increases in height at the low end had much bigger effects on perception than the same increases among taller people. Other studies have shown, ironically, that shorter people on average actually live longer.

(APEUni Website / App HIW #36)

There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at [APEUni Website / App](http://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. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #936 (Audio Available)
2. Money laundering has become a major issue nowadays in most parts of the world. #748 (Audio Available)
3. The new articles for the study and the subject are collected. #2472 (Audio Available)
4. You are advised to submit all the dissertations. #2471 (Audio Available)
5. **Points:** ... have natural phenomena of the organization. #385 (Incomplete)
6. Kindness is very important nowadays. #2462 (Audio Available)
7. Students must wear protective clothing provided in the medical laboratory. #495 (Audio Available)
8. The timetable for next term will be available next week. #902 (Audio Available)
9. The student union hosts a variety of social events. #2469 (Audio Available)
10. Mixture is defined as the compound of chemically separate parts. #2468 (Audio Available)
11. Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late. #1001 (Audio Available)
12. Currently the growth of the company is unpredictable. #528 (Audio Available)
13. Computer is a great source of knowledge for the students. #826 (Audio Available)
14. The timetable will be posted on the website in the morning. #371 (Audio Available)
15. All students do their homework at home. #534 (Audio Available)
16. Road safety measures can reduce accidents. #420 (Audio Available)
17. Tomorrow's lecture has been canceled due to the power cut. #309 (Audio Available)
18. There is a fitness center next to the student union. #2465 (Audio Available)
19. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term. #2463 (Audio Available)
20. The office opens on Monday and Thursday directly following the freshman seminar. #2459 (Audio Available)
21. Calcium's nutritional value enjoys growing popularity every year. #2458 (Audio Available)
22. It is a debate about the value of knowledge. #2452 (Audio Available)
23. You may not be allowed to read any books without the reading list. #2448 (Audio Available)
24. The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester. #2444 (Audio Available)
25. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. #2443 (Audio Available)
26. Consumers are better informed today because of the Internet. #2440 (Audio Available)
27. Visual aids can be really helpful when you are revising. #2433 (Audio Available)
28. **Points:** It starts with educational value ... social and ... #171 (Incomplete)
29. We no longer respond to any postal reference requests. #2108 (Audio Available)
30. There is no ideal debate on this topic. #2012 (Audio Available)
31. While some people regard it as zeal, others regard it as recklessness. #889 (Audio Available)
32. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week. #1995 (Audio Available)
33. I can't hand out my dissertation this week. #1974 (Audio Available)
34. One student representative will be selected from each class. #1970 (Audio Available)
35. Please note that the seminar has been cancelled now. #1962 (Audio Available)
36. The university will seek a colossal renovation to the plain empty theater. #1727 (Audio Available)
37. **Points:** The essays consist of students from rural areas. #1103 (Incomplete)
38. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases. #373 (Audio Available)
39. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #217 (Audio Available)

40. **Points:** ... is very crucial for organization ... #28 (Incomplete)
41. Technology has changed the media we both used and studied. #48 (Audio Available)
42. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theater. #36 (Audio Available)
43. Graduates from this course generally find jobs in insurance industry. #5 (Audio Available)
44. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1369 (Audio Available)
45. All industries consist of systems of inputs, processes, outputs and feedback. #1359 (Audio Available)
46. Members should make concentrated contributions to associated operating funds. #1303 (Audio Available)
47. Plants are the living things that can grow in land or in water. #1297 (Audio Available)
48. Rivers provide habitats and migration pathways for numerous aquatic species. #1263 (Audio Available)
49. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #1238 (Audio Available)
50. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. #1231 (Audio Available)
51. Members can contribute to the association of operating firm. #1189 (Audio Available)
52. The deadline of this assignment is tomorrow. #1141 (Audio Available)
53. Many university lectures can now be viewed on the Internet. #1105 (Audio Available)
54. When the roots of a plant failed, foliage suffers. #1092 (Audio Available)
55. A new collection of articles has just been published. #1081 (Audio Available)
56. Measures must be taken to prevent unemployment rate from increasing. #1072 (Audio Available)
57. Calculators allow us to add numbers without making mistakes. #1071 (Audio Available)
58. The disease that was serious has now been eradicated. #1069 (Audio Available)
59. Imported packages are likely to be used in many computers. #1062 (Audio Available)
60. Your ideas are sophisticated in seminars and tutorials. #1061 (Audio Available)
61. Linguistics is the scientific study and analysis of language. #1060 (Audio Available)
62. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday. #1057 (Audio Available)
63. The history department is very active in research. #1055 (Audio Available)
64. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 (Audio Available)
65. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations. #1045 (Audio Available)
66. Higher education providers treat plagiarism extremely seriously. #1043 (Audio Available)
67. Audition of the university choir will be on hold until the next week. #1039 (Audio Available)
68. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035 (Audio Available)
69. The farmers need to adapt to the changes of the climate. #1034 (Audio Available)
70. Honey can be used as food and health product. #951 (Audio Available)
71. The course involves pure and applied mathematics. #933 (Audio Available)
72. Academic libraries across the world are steadily incorporating social media. #904 (Audio Available)
73. Many diseases on the list have been eradicated. #886 (Audio Available)
74. Trees benefit the city by absorbing water running off-road. #878 (Audio Available)
75. Neuroscience is a compound of completely separate parts. #860 (Audio Available)
76. The year when the ship of artifacts was wrecked interested historians. #858 (Audio Available)
77. Americans have progressively defined the process of plant growth and reproductive development in quantitative terms. #847 (Audio Available)
78. Speed is defined as how quickly an object or a person moves. #833 (Audio Available)
79. Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues. #815 (Audio Available)
80. The stock market cracked and had repercussions throughout the world. #809 (Audio Available)
81. The castle was designed to intimidate both local people and the enemies. #806 (Audio Available)

82. International exchanges formed the important part of our study program. #799 (Audio Available)
83. Sugar is a compound which consists of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. #798 (Audio Available)
84. Journalism faces the crisis in the light of the digital revolution. #745 (Audio Available)
85. The student shop has a range of stationery. #738 (Audio Available)
86. Late applications are not accepted under any circumstances. #1010 (Audio Available)
87. Students should leave their bags on the tables by the door. #1008 (Audio Available)
88. The collapse of the housing market has triggered recessions throughout the world. #1005 (Audio Available)
89. Momentum is defined as the combination of mass and velocity. #1004 (Audio Available)
90. Your ideas are discussed depending on your seminar or tutorial. #980 (Audio Available)
91. We need to answer security questions if we want to reset the password. #965 (Audio Available)
92. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 (Audio Available)
93. Salt is produced from the seawater or extracted from the ground. #996 (Audio Available)
94. They developed a unique approach to training their employees. #941 (Audio Available)
95. Some people are motivated by competition, while others prefer to collaborate. #927 (Audio Available)
96. The new media has transcended the traditional national boundaries. #885 (Audio Available)
97. We cannot consider an increase in price at this stage. #835 (Audio Available)
98. This paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #818 (Audio Available)
99. Law is beneficial to investors by protecting their rights and avoiding any improper actions in the market. #803 (Audio Available)
100. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room. #764 (Audio Available)
101. Students find true or false questions harder than short answers. #763 (Audio Available)
102. The history of the university is a long and interesting one. #735 (Audio Available)
103. The garden behind the university is open to the public in summer. #734 (Audio Available)
104. Make sure you choose a course that provides great career opportunities. #717 (Audio Available)
105. Astronauts are using light years to measure the distance in space. #712 (Audio Available)
106. Listening is the key to succeeding in this course. #710 (Audio Available)
107. Graduates of journalism can get a job in the communications field. #705 (Audio Available)
108. A laptop has been found at the biology lab. #697 (Audio Available)
109. Tutors should set a clear goal at the start of the class. #673 (Audio Available)
110. Time and distance are used to calculate speed. #660 (Audio Available)
111. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater. #651 (Audio Available)
112. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances. #641 (Audio Available)
113. Strangely, people are simultaneously impressed by and skeptical of statistics. #637 (Audio Available)
114. Research shows the exercising makes us feel better. #633 (Audio Available)
115. Protective clothing must always be worn in the laboratory. #631 (Audio Available)
116. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined. #619 (Audio Available)
117. As student union members, we can influence the change of the university. #604 (Audio Available)
118. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands. #599 (Audio Available)
119. You are able to contact a number of research subjects. #588 (Audio Available)
120. You need to hand in the essay next semester. #584 (Audio Available)
121. More graduate training is often needed after the university study is finished. #239 (Audio Available)
122. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us. #559 (Audio Available)
123. University fees are expected to increase next year. #551 (Audio Available)

124. Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities. #539 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
125. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled. #527 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
126. There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #508 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
127. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
128. There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred. #503 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
129. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing. #496 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
130. The vocabulary that has peculiar meanings is called jargon. #494 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
131. The synopsis contains the most important information. #471 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
132. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
133. The qualification will be assessed by using a conference criterion approach. #444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
134. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade. #427 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
135. The most popular courses still have a few places left. #424 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
136. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #416 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
137. The introduction is an important component of a good presentation. #410 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
138. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. #404 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
139. The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly. #399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
140. The exam system has been upgraded due to professional exams. #395 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
141. The marketing budget has doubled since the beginning of the year. #419 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
142. The other book isn't thorough but it's more insightful. #435 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
143. The plight of wildlife has been ignored by local developers. #439 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
144. Timetables for the new term will be available next week. #482 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
145. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
146. The course helps students to improve their pronunciation skills. #370 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
147. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental. #350 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
148. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics. #346 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
149. The application process may take longer than expected. #332 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
150. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation. #330 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
151. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #328 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
152. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing. #324 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
153. Students who attempted to go to the conference must register now. #315 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
154. Students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday. #313 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
155. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. #308 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
156. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project. #300 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
157. She began by giving an outline of the previous lecture. #284 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
158. Scientists are always asking the government for more money. #277 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
159. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
160. Remember, the prestigious section has strict eligibility criteria. #267 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
161. The article considers the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas. #335 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
162. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #246 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
163. Peer group pressure has a great effect on young people. #236 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
164. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #231 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
165. Our professor is hosting the business development conference. #227 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
166. Observers waited nervously and bated their breath for the concert. #214 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
167. Most of the students have not considered this issue before. #198 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
168. Many birds migrate to warmer areas for the winter. #189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

169. Important details from the argument are missing in the summary. #155 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
170. If you need additional help, please visit the university resources center. #153 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
171. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available. #150 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
172. I will come back to this in a moment. #147 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
173. Student representatives will be visiting classes with voting forms. #299 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
174. Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed. #289 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
175. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
176. Nurses can specialize in clinical work and management. #213 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
177. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. #558 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
178. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style. #478 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
179. He landed his job in a very prestigious law firm. #136 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
180. Lectures are the oldest and the most formal teaching method at university. #179 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
181. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
182. Doctoral writings have the structure in place as well as scientific papers. #100 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
183. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills. #97 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
184. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. #94 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
185. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. #86 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
186. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among a group of reputable scientists. #85 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
187. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor must approve your application. #69 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
188. Before attending the lecture, you must register online or by post. #67 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
189. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
190. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. #49 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
191. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #46 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
192. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
193. A number of students have volunteer jobs. #27 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
194. A massive accumulation of data was converted to a communicable argument. #26 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
195. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
196. A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. #20 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
197. The economic strength of early Roman Republic will be examined. #105 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
198. Every student has both the right and the ability to succeed. #115 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
199. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
200. Free campus tour runs daily during summer for prospective students. #16 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
201. The undergraduates need some specific sources to analyze a program. #9 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
202. Please confirm that you have received the textbook. #2 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

