PTE Materials: 1 Jan. – 31 Jan. (23/1 update)

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A. Speaking

Read Aloud

1. 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)

2. Making Notes

The whole purpose of making notes is to aid your learning. It is important to go back over them within a day of making them to make sure they make sense and make them legible for future revisions. Also, going back over them should highlight the key questions of areas in which you want to do further reading.
(APEUni Website / App RA #1012)

3. Word Radical

The word radical from the Latin word for roots means anyone who advocates fundamental change in the political system. Literally, a radical is one who proposes to attack some political or social problem by going deep into the social or economic fabric to get at the root cause and alter this basic weakness.
(APEUni Website / App RA #1011)

4. 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)

5. 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)

6. Medical Cannabis

According to a peer–reviewed study medical cannabis led to ”a statistically significant improvement” in quality of life, employment status, and in the reduction of the number of medications in those with Tourette’s Syndrome, in addition to improving comorbidities.
(APEUni Website / App RA #1009)

7. 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)

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. 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)

11. 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)

12. Pandemic

Belief that the COVID-19 pandemic was a hoax — that its severity was exaggerated or that the virus was deliberately released for sinister reasons — functions as a "gateway" to believing in conspiracy theories generally. In study, pandemic skeptics were more likely to believe in 2020 election fraud.
(APEUni Website / App RA #1003)

13. 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)

14. 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)

15. 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)

16. Seismic Mars

Until now, Mars has been generally considered a geologically dead planet. An international team of researchers led by ETH Zurich now reports that seismic signals indicate volcanism still plays an active role in shaping the Martian surface.
(APEUni Website / App RA #999)

17. Ozone Pollution

China's war on particulate air pollution is causing more severe ozone pollution. According to the new research, there was so much particulate matter in the smog around Chinese cities that it helped to quell ozone production by acting as a sponge that collected chemical radicals.
(APEUni Website / App RA #935)

18. Lullaby

A lullaby or cradle song, is a soothing song or piece of music that is usually played for children. The purposes of lullabies vary. In some societies they are used to pass down cultural knowledge or tradition. Lullabies can be found in many countries, and have existed since ancient times.
(APEUni Website / App RA #874)

19. Almonds

Eating a handful of almonds a day significantly increases the production of butyrate, a short–chain fatty acid that promotes gut health. Whole–almond eaters had an additional 1.5 bowel movements per week compared to the other groups. Eating almonds could also benefit those with constipation.
(APEUni Website / App RA #864)

20. Essential Carbon

The carbon is essential to life on earth, but scientists still struggle to grasp its complexities. Most research to date has focused on major sources of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide, and the use of fossil fuels. A new study has come to the counter–intuitive conclusion that plants might accumulate more carbon in the presence of predators and herbivores.
(APEUni Website / App RA #863)

21. Subject Outlines

Your subject outlines are a good place to go to find information about which textbooks to buy. You will usually be given one of these for each subject in the first lecture, but if you are missing one or need one earlier then you should contact the subject coordinator.
(APEUni Website / App RA #862)

22. Reserve Bank

Most people do not realize that some banks literally make money by giving loans without having money on deposit. The system is called fractional reserve banking and is used in most economies. It sounds as though it is safe because it says that banks have to keep a fraction of their deposits with the Reserve Bank.
(APEUni Website / App RA #861)

23. War and Commodity

In the past, wars have led to inflation and higher commodity prices. Fighting disrupts trade and prevents raw materials from being shipped from one country to another. In second-world-war Britain, a banana was the highest of luxury.
(APEUni Website / App RA #860)

24. Global Changes

Globalization refers to a set of changes rather than a single change. Many of these changes are social, cultural and political rather than purely economic, and one of the main drivers in addition to the global marketplace is the communication revolution.
(APEUni Website / App RA #859)

25. Female Undergraduates

The most obvious change is that 46% of college undergraduates are now women. When I went there, it was only the third year that women had been admitted, and then seemingly grudgingly: about 70% of students were male, and if there was a woman tutor she must have been a male impersonator.
(APEUni Website / App RA #858)

26. Turbine Blade

It's not easy to make a wind turbine blade. Conventional blades require a lot of labor. They are a sandwich composed of fiberglass, sheets of balsa wood and a chemical called an epoxy thermoset resin. A heat oven is required to give blades the proper shape, strength, smoothness and flexibility to catch the wind and turn the turbine.
(APEUni Website / App RA #857)

27. What We Want

We want a recreation in adulthood of what it felt like to be administered to and indulged. In a secret part of our minds, we picture someone who will understand our needs, bring us what we want, to be immensely patient and sympathetic to us, act selflessly, and make it all better.
(APEUni Website / App RA #837)

28. 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)

29. Macroeconomics

This report includes a huge swath of macroeconomics, such as the effects of tax reform, a new industrial policy, and understanding how to deal with the uncertainty inherent in global financial market. But it also covers key areas of microeconomic policies, such as boosting laggardly rates of productivity.
(APEUni Website / App RA #835)

30. Contribution to Book

Many individuals have unwittingly contributed to this book through sharing ideas with us as colleagues, students, practitioners, tourists, and residents of destination areas. They are too numerous to thank individually. And indeed, it is not possible to isolate exactly their specific contributions.

(APEUni Website / App RA #834)

31. Your Thesis

It is normally expected that the final version of your thesis which must be submitted to the university library in both hardcopy and electronic form will be freely available to the public. Once in the library, your thesis may be consulted, borrowed and copied in accordance with the regulations.
(APEUni Website / App RA #833)

32. Committee Gratitude

The committee would also like to express its gratitude to the independent assessors who joined the committee for consideration of each case. Their expertise and advice play a vital role in our work. A list of independent assessors who attended meetings during this reporting year is included at Appendix D.
(APEUni Website / App RA #832)

33. 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)

34. Raccoons

Environmental, individual and social traits of free-ranging raccoons influence performance in cognitive testing. Shy raccoons are better learners than bold ones, a result that has implications for our relationship with urban wildlife.
(APEUni Website / App RA #830)

35. Meatless Diet

Association between meatless diet and depression: participants who excluded meat from their diet were found to have a higher prevalence of depressive episodes as compared to participants who consumed meat. This association is independent of socioeconomic, lifestyle factors, and nutrient deficiencies.
(APEUni Website / App RA #828)

36. Early Puberty

Covid-19 pandemic is linked to early onset of puberty in some girls. Several studies suggest that the number of girls starting puberty early has more than doubled amid the coronavirus outbreak, and experts are unsure about exactly why.
(APEUni Website / App RA #827)

37. Cultivated Language

In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words which, taken together, comprise the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words with which we become acquainted in daily conversation, which we learn from the members of our own family and from our familiar associates, and which we should know and use even if we could not read or write.
(APEUni Website / App RA #825)

38. Animal Fighting

When someone commits a criminal act, we always hope the punishment will match the offense. But when it comes to one of the cruelest crimes, animal fighting, things rarely work out that way. Dog-fighting

victims are tortured and killed for profit and ”sport”, yet their criminal abusers often receive a minimal sentence for causing a lifetime of pain.
(APEUni Website / App RA #824)

39. Addictive Games

Bolstered by the result of laboratory experiments, researchers dare to say that gaming might be mentally enriching. These scholars are the first to admit that games could be addictive, and indeed part of their research explores how games connect to the reward circuit of human beings.
(APEUni Website / App RA #823)

40. Scottish Literature

Despite many similarities with literary–political debates in other nations, there are also ways in which the cultural and political situation in Scotland has left the study of Scottish Literature in a significantly different condition from that of literary studies in many other parts of the world.
(APEUni Website / App RA #822)

41. Rapid Change

An environment of rapid change, technological innovations and increasing business competitiveness has highlighted the growing importance of management development. In particular, the general movement towards great employee involvement and making things happen through people has emphasized an integrating rather than a controlling style of management.
(APEUni Website / App RA #821)

42. 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)

43. Brain Efficiency

Efficiency is not your friend when it comes to cognitive growth. In order to keep our brains making new connections and keep them active, you need to keep moving on to another challenging activity as soon as you reach the point of mastery in the one you were engaging in.
(APEUni Website / App RA #818)

44. Political Scholars

Political scholars had historically recognized the social love of the mass media. The impact of the mass media on the electric and governing process has greatly increased over the last fifty years. Tomorrow, the mass media will become the ”central nervous system” for your society and the major source of public information.
(APEUni Website / App RA #815)

45. 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)

46. Dyes and Pigments

The dyes and pigments available in any particular period in which a specific color photographic process was invented, manufactured and used have profound effects on the quality of color that defines most of the style and particular historical period.
(APEUni Website / App RA #806)

47. Home Design

One of the major factors influencing future home design will be the probable change in climate, with hotter summers, colder winters, and the possibility of floods. Consequently, houses will be built with better insulation and will also need ways of keeping cool in hot weather, whether that's air conditioning or more shading of windows.
(APEUni Website / App RA #804)

48. Nikola Tesla

As the inventor of alternating–current technology, Nikola Tesla played a paramount role in the electricity used to power the entire world. Tesla also worked diligently on a dream of supplying electrical power without wires. Thomas Edison was also instrumental in shaping society today with his inventions. Edison's design of the inside of the light bulb was the crucial key to making a light that would stay lit for hours instead of going out almost immediately.
(APEUni Website / App RA #802)

49. Depression Symptons

Symptoms of depression decrease with improvements in sense of smell, particularly among patients with dysosmia. New research published in the journal Scientific Reports highlights the intricate relationship between depression and sense of smell. The study found that participants' symptoms of depression dropped as their odor identification improved, particularly among those with an impaired sense of smell.
(APEUni Website / App RA #787)

50. Major Conclusion

Our major conclusion is that the current measure needs to be revised. It no longer provides an accurate picture of the differences in the extent of economic poverty among population groups or geographic areas of the country, nor an accurate picture of trends over time.
(APEUni Website / App RA #785)

51. Distance Learning

We understand that not everyone can put their job and other responsibilities on hold to study. That's why our healthcare ethics and law master's courses are available to study by distance learning, so you can fit gaining an academic qualification around your work and family.
(APEUni Website / App RA #781)

52. Eagles

Neither golden eagles nor bald eagles are endangered species. The US bald eagle population has more than quadrupled since 2009, from around 72,000 to 317,000 birds. But the US golden eagle population is still relatively small — around 30,000 birds — and at risk of declining.
(APEUni Website / App RA #780)

53. Graduate Admission School

Since our graduate admission school is not centralized, each of the university's 6 schools and colleges

admits students to its own programs. For information about specific program degrees, graduate applications, graduate admission requirements and procedures, graduate scholarships and the status of your application, visit the individual school websites.
(APEUni Website / App RA #778)

54. Central Aim

Our central aim is to enable you to develop knowledge and attitudes and skills that are conducive to constructive involvement, cooperation and teamwork with others and will serve you well in future endeavors. To succeed, the process demands all of us a serious exercise in civic responsibility.
(APEUni Website / App RA #777)

55. Mature Tree

The wonderful framework of mature trees creates a secluded, enclosed atmosphere that unites a great variety of plantings to inspire visitors in all seasons. Spring in the garden is marked by leafing up and flowering of trees and the eruption of the flowers in the bulb meadows, and woodland understory.
(APEUni Website / App RA #377)

56. 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)

57. 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)

58. 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)

59. 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)

60. 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)

61. Antarctic

The world's fifth largest continent: Antarctica is almost entirely covered by ice 2000 meters thick. The area sustains varied wildlife including seals, whales, and penguins. The Antarctic treaty signed in 1959 and enforced since 1961 provides for international governance of Antarctica.
(APEUni Website / App RA #710)

62. Globalization (Shadowing)

The benefits and disadvantages of globalization are the subject of ongoing debate. The downside to globalization can be seen in the increased risk for the transmission of diseases. Globalization has of course led to great good, too. Richer nations now can come to the aid of poorer nations in crisis. Increasing diversity in many countries has meant more opportunity to learn about and celebrate other cultures.
(APEUni Website / App RA #682)

63. 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)

64. 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)

65. Tissues and Organs

Tissues are grouped together in the body to form organs. These include the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, and liver. Each body organ has a specific shape and is made up of different types of tissue that work together. For example, the heart consists mainly of a specialized type of muscle tissue, which contracts rhythmically to provide the heart's pumping action.
(APEUni Website / App RA #596)

66. Voice and Text

The term 'voice' and 'text' are multifaceted. Both have a wide range of meanings in everyday speech and academic usage. You may encounter the two used in a variety of ways. In connection with different subjects, and they won't always mean exactly the same thing.
(APEUni Website / App RA #586)

67. 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)

68. 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)

69. Selective History (Shadowing)

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

70. 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)

71. 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)

72. Superhighway Network (Incomplete)

Points: Researchers have discovered a new superhighway network to travel through the Solar System much faster than was previously possible. Such routes can drive comets and asteroids near Jupiter to Neptune's distance in under a decade and to 100 astronomical units in less than a century. They could be used to send spacecraft to the far reaches of our planetary system relatively fast, and to monitor and understand near–Earth objects that might collide with our planet.
(APEUni Website / App RA #413)

73. Battery

Scientists have improved a promising battery technology, creating a single–crystal, nickel–rich cathode that is hardier and more efficient than before. It's one step toward improved lithium–ion batteries that are common in electric vehicles today. Increasing nickel content in the cathode is on the drawing board of lithium–ion battery makers largely because of its relatively low cost, wide availability and low toxicity compared to other key battery materials, such as cobalt.
(APEUni Website / App RA #405)

74. Moon

The asteroid that slammed into the moon 3.8 billion years ago creating the Imbrium Basin may have had a diameter of at least 150 miles, according to a new estimate. The work helps explain puzzling geological features on the moon's near side, and has implications for understanding the evolution of the early solar system.
(APEUni Website / App RA #395)

75. Telecommunication (Shadowing)

Today, telecommunication is widespread and devices that assist the progress are common in many parts of the world. There is also a vast array of networks that connect these devices, including computer, telephone and cable networks. Computer communication across the Internet, such as e–mail and instant messaging, is just one of many examples of telecommunication.
(APEUni Website / App RA #380)

76. 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)

77. 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)

78. Scientific Evidence

The latest scientific evidence on the nature and strength of the links between diet and chronic diseases is examined and discussed in detail in the following sections of this report. This section gives an overall view of the current situation and trends in chronic diseases at the global level.
(APEUni Website / App RA #349)

79. Australian Mining Industry

Australia has one of the world's most important mining industries. It is a major exporter of coal, iron ore, gold and copper and is self–sufficient in all minerals bar petroleum. Since the first discoveries, the coal in 1798, mineral production has risen every year. In the decade to 1992 it doubled.
(APEUni Website / App RA #346)

80. Ponds

There are many kinds of pond, but nearly all are small bodies of shallow, stagnant water in which plants with roots can grow. Water movement is slight and temperatures fluctuate widely. The wealth of plants ensures that during daylight hours oxygen is plentiful. However, at night, when photosynthesis no longer takes place, oxygen supplies can fall very low.
(APEUni Website / App RA #342)

81. Father (B)

Every morning, no matter how late he had been up, my father rose at 5:30, went to his study, wrote for a couple of hours, made us all breakfast, read the paper with my mother, and then went back to work for the rest of the morning. Many years passed before I realized that he did this by choice, for a living, and that he was not unemployed or mentally ill.
(APEUni Website / App RA #326)

82. Colloquialism (Shadowing)

Australians speak English of course. But for many tourists and even some locals, Australian English has only tenuous links with mother tone. Our speech is prepared with words and phrases whose arcane meanings are understood only by the initiate. It is these colorful colloquialisms that Australian slang set to truly explain.
(APEUni Website / App RA #317)

83. 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)

84. Abstract Preparation (Shadowing)

The preparation of abstracts is an intellectual effort, requiring general familiarity with the subject. To bring out the salient points of an author's argument calls for skills and experience. Consequently, a considerable amount of qualified manpower that could be used to advantage in other ways must be diverted to the task of facilitating access to information.
(APEUni Website / App RA #98)

85. Domestic Division

Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist because of the strong association of the home with femininity and paid work with masculinity – to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenging what it is to be a woman or a man.
(APEUni Website / App RA #309)

86. Actor Training (Shadowing)

Training to become an actor is an intensive process which requires curiosity, courage and commitment. You'll learn how to prepare for rehearsal, how to rehearse and how to use independent and proactive processes to achieve your best work possible for stage and screen.
(APEUni Website / App RA #307)

87. 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)

88. Shrimp Farm (Shadowing)

Shrimp farmers used to hold animals in nursery ponds for 30 to 60 days; now they try to move them into grow–out ponds in less than 30 days. This reduces stress on the animals and dramatically increases survivals in the grow–out ponds. Many farms that abandoned nursery ponds have gone back to them, and the results have been surprisingly positive. They're using the old, uncovered, earthen, nursery ponds.
(APEUni Website / App RA #300)

89. Slang (Shadowing)

Australians do speak English. However, for some tourists and travelers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous. At least some colloquialisms in Australian English do not exist in other types of English.
(APEUni Website / App RA #79)

90. Restaurant Location (Shadowing)

The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure. Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location. All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises. Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.
(APEUni Website / App RA #116)

91. Brain Development

Scientific studies show that by age three there is a gap in brain development between kids who read aloud and those who do not, and children from low–income families are disproportionately impacted by this gap. Making sure all parents know the importance of reading aloud to their children is critical to closing the achievement gap.
(APEUni Website / App RA #287)

92. Lenient Parents (Shadowing)

Two sisters were at a dinner party when the conversation turned to upbringing. The elder sister started to say that her parents had been very strict and that she had been rather frightened of them. Her sister, younger by two years, interrupted in amazement. "What are you talking about?" she said. "Our parents were very lenient."
(APEUni Website / App RA #280)

93. Russia (Shadowing)

Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Russians taking pride in their unique culture find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of the European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.
(APEUni Website / App RA #278)

94. Culture Comparison

In comparing material with non–material culture – the first being the objects and technologies we create, and the second our customs, beliefs and attitudes – the speaker gives greater emphasis to the material culture. He gives the example of the development of genetic science and the benefits it has brought to mankind , despite a fair amount of opposition.
(APEUni Website / App RA #264)

95. Blue (B)

Blue is the most popular color. Food researchers disagree when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.
(APEUni Website / App RA #259)

96. Founding Fathers (Shadowing)

The founding fathers established constitutional protections for the press because they understood that leaving the watchdog function to partisan politicians wouldn't necessarily serve the public interest; both sides have too many incentives to preserve the status quo and ignore problems that elude quick fixes.
(APEUni Website / App RA #254)

97. Police in Britain

Britain, then, as slower to create and develop a police force than the rest of Europe. France had one long before indeed, the word police is taken from the French. This fact was not unimportant, as the very idea of a police force was seen as foreign that is, French and particularly undesirable, and was generally regarded as a form of oppression.
(APEUni Website / App RA #247)

98. Cup Village

The government is still not sure whether its alternative idea for the Auckland's America's Cup Village is viable, a week out from the start of the planning approval process. Auckland Council is seeking approval to build eight bases across three wharves, but the government was in favour of focusing on the semi–industrial Wynyard Point, to lessen the extension of wharves.
(APEUni Website / App RA #200)

99. Dutch Consortium

A Dutch consortium has developed an electrical bicycle that prevents elderly people from falling. The smart Assistive Bicycle, called SOFIE, increases stability by, amongst others, a drive off assistance and by automatically lowering the saddle at low speeds.
(APEUni Website / App RA #188)

100. Childhood Mortality

In a new study of childhood mortality rates between 1961 and 2010 in the United States and 19 economically similar countries, researchers report that while there's been overall improvement among all the countries, the U.S. has been slowest to improve. Infants in the U.S. were 76 percent more likely to die.
(APEUni Website / App RA #176)

101. Sunshine

According to recent research, sunshine and warm weather have a positive effect on our moods. The British Journal of Psychology has published a report in which it claims that anxiety levels fall when temperatures rise, while increased exposure to sunshine makes us think more positively about our lives.
(APEUni Website / App RA #172)

102. Body Composition (Incomplete)

Points: Your body's composed of trillions of cells – lots of different types of cells that make up different organs and other parts of your body. Your body is also where 10 times that number of bacteria call 'home sweet home.' But don't be afraid – these bacteria do more good than harm to you. And besides,

just in case you wanted to strike up a conversation with your tenants, you and your bacteria do have a few things in common.
(APEUni Website / App RA #163)

103. Linguistic Diversity (Shadowing)

The diversity of human language may be compared to the diversity of the natural world. Just as the demise of plant species reduces genetic diversity, and deprives humanity or potential medical and biological resources. So extinction of language takes with it a wealth of culture, art and knowledge.
(APEUni Website / App RA #148)

104. Population Growth (Shadowing)

How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human population is growing at a rate of nearly 3 people per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within lifetime.
(APEUni Website / App RA #145)

105. Living Room (Incomplete)

Points: Living room is the most used part that withholds most of the traffic coming in and out of the house. It is highly recommended that the flooring should be strong enough that it can endure all such amendments done with your furniture or to the increasing and decreasing ratio of visitors. For this purpose, you can opt for hardwood flooring. Being classy and sophisticated in look it is the perfect choice for your living room whenever you are remodelling your home.
(APEUni Website / App RA #143)

106. 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)

107. Blue (Shadowing)

While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Blue food is rare in nature. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.
(APEUni Website / App RA #131)

108. Marriage Too Early (Incomplete)

Points: Marriage is a big step in anyone's life and there is an argument to be made against getting married too early. As any newlywed couple knows, there is a huge amount of financial pressure associated with marriage. Firstly, the wedding reception and honeymoon will cost you an arm and a leg. Then there's the matter of home loans, rent and energy bills. If you're looking to start a family, your child's education is another thing you need to save up for. Teenagers should probably find a proper job before deciding to tie the knot.
(APEUni Website / App RA #129)

109. Cup Class Boats (Incomplete)

Points: At the end of this year, we will launch the cup class boats. So these will be about twice the power. The sailors are down in cockpits, unlike today. A lot of power is being generated by these four grinders that are providing hydraulic power, and that energy is being used to control the flying surface, the hydrofoil and is also being used to control the wing and the flaps, effectively the engine, of what we have.
(APEUni Website / App RA #128)

110. Botanic Gardens

Botanic gardens are scientific and cultural institutions established to collect, study, exchange and display plants for research and for the education and enjoyment of the public. There are major botanic gardens in each capital city. Zoological parks and aquariums are primarily engaged in the breeding, preservation and display of native and exotic fauna in captivity.
(APEUni Website / App RA #125)

111. Television Viewing (Incomplete)

Points: Parents need to take control of the television viewing of pre–schoolers and children of early school age. A workable technique is to make a simple but firm weekly plan as to what programs will be permitted and how much time overall may be spent in viewing. Any child's weekly schedule normally involves a certain amount of time for school, naps, outdoor play and indoor play. There should not, therefore, be great amounts of unfilled time when the child gravitates towards the TV set.
(APEUni Website / App RA #85)

112. Middle Ages (Incomplete)

Points: To understand the past you have to be able, as far as possible, to think as the people in the period you are studying thought. The example of what it must have been like to be a peasant in the Middle Ages is used. However, sensibilities change over time and we can't completely throw off the mentality of the present. Therefore, every age will have a slightly different perspective on the same period of the past, no matter what the facts are.
(APEUni Website / App RA #81)

113. Not–for–profit University (Incomplete)

Points: A university is not a business. More precisely, a not–for–profit college or university is significantly different than a for–profit business. A university has no owners it is a public trust. Without owners it has no one to pay dividends to, and no one for whom it must maximize its profits. A business has a single over–riding goal: the maximization of return for the owners. A university has a multiplicity of goals: to foster learning, to create knowledge, and to serve its community.
(APEUni Website / App RA #80)

114. Initial Thud

The initial thud comes from when those dorsal bursae collide. And the reverberation results from the vibrations that linger when the tissues pull apart. But Thode the younger says the bursae have to be somewhat sticky for the clapping together and snapping apart to produce a noise with the correct loudness and pitch. That stickiness comes courtesy of the mucus.
(APEUni Website / App RA #74)

115. Wildlife (Shadowing)

But they did find something that had a much bigger impact on wildlife: habitat quality. The best predictor

of wildlife abundance was not human activity, but factors like forest connectivity, nearby housing density, and the amount of adjacent agriculture. The results were published in the Journal of Applied Ecology.
(APEUni Website / App RA #73)

116. Gift-giving

Over the centuries, the holiday evolved, and by the 18th century, gift-giving and exchanging handmade cards on Valentine's Day had become common in England. Handmade Valentine's cards made of lace, ribbons, and featuring cupids and hearts eventually spread to the American colonies. The tradition of Valentine's cards did not become widespread in the United States, however, until the 1850s.
(APEUni Website / App RA #108)

117. Charles Darwin (Incomplete)

Points: Charles Darwin published his paper "On the Origin of Species" in 1859. It is one of the most well-known pieces of scientific literature in human history. In the paper, Darwin proposes the theory of natural selection. He states that for any generation of any species, there will always be a struggle for survival. Individuals who are better suited to the environment are "fitter", and therefore have a much higher chance of surviving and reproducing. This means that later generations are likely to inherit these stronger genetic traits.
(APEUni Website / App RA #123)

118. Fiscal Year (Shadowing)

At the beginning of each fiscal year, funds are allocated to each State account in accordance with the University's financial plan. Funds are allocated to each account by objects of expenditure. Account managers are responsible for ensuring that adequate funds are available in the appropriate object before initiating transactions to use the funds.
(APEUni Website / App RA #112)

119. Mobile Commerce (Incomplete)

Points: IT may well change the way you live, yet again. Welcome to the world mobile commerce, where your hand-held device, be it a mobile phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA) or any other wireless application will soon be used for commercial transactions. Skeptical? Consider these facts In Japan, mobile phones are used for location based services where the mobile service providers tie up with a host of other players such as restaurants, car rental companies etc. When the mobile user enters that zone, messages from all these players are flashed on the mobile device. Location base services are proved in several other countries as well.
(APEUni Website / App RA #46)

120. Coastal Wetlands (Incomplete)

Points: The coastal wetlands have environmental and economic importance. Wetlands provide natural wealth. They have important filtering capabilities. As the runoff water passes, they retain excess nutrients and some pollutants. They maintain water flow during dry periods. Thousands of people depend on groundwater for drinking. They act as natural sponges of flood waters and contain soil erosion. They control floods and save the buildings from collapsing during heavy rains. The hardwood-riparian wetlands along the Mississippi River can store sixty days of floodwater.
(APEUni Website / App RA #45)

121. Danny Danziger (Shadowing)

Using more than fifty interviews, award-winning writer Danny Danziger creates a fascinating mosaic of

the people behind New York's magnificent Metropolitan Museum of Art from the aristocratic, acerbic director of the museum, Philippe de Montebello, to the curators who have a deep knowledge and passionate appreciation of their collections, from the security guards to the philanthropists who keep the museum's financial life blood flowing.
(APEUni Website / App RA #39)

122. Mitigation

As far as politics go, the responses are just as varied. Mitigation is common and calls for a reduction of emissions and less reliance on fossil fuels. Coal burning power plants are now replaced with hydraulic power plants and electrical cars are replacing some gasoline efficient cars. Many people, however, feel that this is not enough.
(APEUni Website / App RA #33)

123. Methodology

Certain types of methodology are more suitable for some research projects than others. For example, the use of questionnaires and surveys is more suitable for quantitative research whereas interviews and focus groups are more often used for qualitative research purposes.
(APEUni Website / App RA #18)

124. Medical Test

Three professors from Hamburg University's medical faculty traveled last month to Ingeborg's sitting room in East Berlin to test her on the work she carried out in pre-war Germany. They were impressed and a special ceremony took place at Hamburg University Medical Centre on Tuesday, in which she finally received the Ph.D. that the Nazis stole from her.
(APEUni Website / App RA #12)

125. Modern Buildings (Shadowing)

Modern buildings have to achieve certain performance requirements, at least to satisfy those of building codes, to provide a safe, healthy, and comfortable environment. However, these conditioned environments demand resources in energy and materials, which are both limited in supply, to build and operate.
(APEUni Website / App RA #11)

126. Moods

Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on pre-existing, internal information, or focus on new, external information. Positive moods promote more holistic and top-down processing style, while negative moods recruit more stimulus-driven and bottom-up processing.
(APEUni Website / App RA #9)

127. Avi Loeb

"The situation is similar to a pregnant woman that has twin babies in her belly," says Avi Loeb of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. He's proposing the idea in a paper that's been accepted for publication in the Astrophysical Journal Letters.
(APEUni Website / App RA #8)

128. Akimbo (Shadowing)

Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language and puzzles us in part because it

doesn't seem to have any relatives. What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in arms akimbo, a posture in which a person stands with hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one signaling impatience, hostility, or contempt.
(APEUni Website / App RA #5)

129. Yellow

Yellow is considered as the most optimistic color. Yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers more often in yellow rooms and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color for eyes to take in. So it can be overpowering if overused.
(APEUni Website / App RA #4)

130. Lincoln (Shadowing)

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war power to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.
(APEUni Website / App RA #1)

131. Domestication

Domestication is an evolutionary, rather than a political development. They were more likely to survive and prosper in an alliance with humans than on their own. Humans provided the animals with food and protection, in exchange for which the animals provided the humans their milk and eggs and yes — their flesh.
(APEUni Website / App RA #6)

Repeat Sentence

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

1. There is a fitness center next to the student union. #2161 (Audio Available)
2. Animal behavior appears to contain both similar and distinct aspects to that of humans. #2160 (Audio Available)
3. Tomorrow evening, there will be a panel discussion on sustainable development. #800 (Audio Available)
4. It's a great privilege to welcome our guest speaker to our college. #2159 (Audio Available)
5. Key aspects of this investigative paradigm may prove useful in other spheres. #2158 (Audio Available)
6. Scientists have found all parts of science. #2157 (Audio Available)
7. **Points:** New universities should allow students to enroll on other ... activities. #2156 (Incomplete)
8. All laboratory equipment will be provided in class. #2155 (Audio Available)
9. The key findings seem to contradict our initial hypothesis. #2154 (Audio Available)
10. Students' papers should be about a current social issue. #2153 (Audio Available)
11. The college operates on a system of continuous assessments. #2152 (Audio Available)
12. Sleep is believed to play a critical role in storing memories. #2151 (Audio Available)
13. **Points:** Students studying overseas have ... job chances. #2150 (Incomplete)
14. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #2149 (Audio Available)
15. Tuesday is the final day for students to submit their assignments without any penalty. #2148 (Audio Available)
16. The paper has the potential to transform life science. #2147 (Audio Available)
17. The capacity of programming computers is expanding enormously every year. #865 (Audio Available)
18. Eating a healthy breakfast can provide energy throughout the day. #2146 (Audio Available)
19. The bibliography needs to be removed prior to the publication. #2145 (Audio Available)
20. Students can borrow this book for a maximum of one day. #2144 (Audio Available)
21. The cafeteria is open on Monday and Thursday. #2143 (Audio Available)
22. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #723 (Audio Available)
23. Accommodations on campus are limited but there are more options nearby. #451 (Audio Available)
24. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break. #2142 (Audio Available)
25. **Points:** When we take exams ... radio and audio. #2141 (Incomplete)
26. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. #860 (Audio Available)
27. The bus right out in the front will take you to the station. #1862 (Audio Available)
28. There are lots of opportunities to meet people in this course. #1861 (Audio Available)
29. Extension is only available under special circumstances. #1840 (Audio Available)
30. The deadline of assignments is the fourth of February. #1795 (Audio Available)
31. The program is for technical and scientific students. #1794 (Audio Available)
32. This office is for students who want to study abroad. #1712 (Audio Available)
33. The paper must be reviewed thoroughly and appropriately. #1711 (Audio Available)
34. The beggar was laughed at by the children. #1710 (Audio Available)
35. The information you need for this meeting is on the website. #1709 (Audio Available)
36. The percentage of respondents who knew that the earth circles the sun once each year remained essentially unchanged. #1708 (Audio Available)

37. Training covers a range of scenarios that an actor might encounter. #1707 (Audio Available)
38. Becoming a good actor requires persistence and motivation. #1706 (Audio Available)
39. This teaching method provides the opportunity for students to learn by completing tasks. #1704 (Audio Available)
40. This type of butterfly travels to a country with a warmer climate in winter. #1703 (Audio Available)
41. A company may have the same legal rights as a person. #1702 (Audio Available)
42. Junior hospital technicians have to work very long hours. #1699 (Audio Available)
43. I would like to make an appointment to see the professor. #1697 (Audio Available)
44. Tests should be administered by a medical expert. #1693 (Audio Available)
45. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #767 (Audio Available)
46. This Thursday is the last day for students to withdraw subjects without any penalty. #755 (Audio Available)
47. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #1691 (Audio Available)
48. An essay should use evidence from both primary and secondary sources. #1688 (Audio Available)
49. The final exam will test material from all chapters covered in class this term. #1686 (Audio Available)
50. We have very little actual documentation of it. #1685 (Audio Available)
51. The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important. #1682 (Audio Available)
52. You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library. #1681 (Audio Available)
53. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #846 (Audio Available)
54. Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another. #1680 (Audio Available)
55. We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities. #1679 (Audio Available)
56. There are many welcoming activities for new undergraduate and postgraduate students. #1678 (Audio Available)
57. Students can choose graduate certificate, graduate diploma and master course. #1677 (Audio Available)
58. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended. #1676 (Audio Available)
59. **Points:** Human activities are the principal cause of ... #1675 (Incomplete)
60. Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists. #1673 (Audio Available)
61. He told me it was the most important assignment of all. #1671 (Audio Available)
62. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause. #1670 (Audio Available)
63. We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years. #1669 (Audio Available)
64. The media have had a great influence on people's beliefs and attitudes. #1668 (Audio Available)
65. You realize that you can deal with a lot of situations. #1667 (Audio Available)
66. Marks will be awarded for a bibliography in the correct format. #1666 (Audio Available)
67. The campus car park will be closed next weekend. #1665 (Audio Available)
68. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era. #1664 (Audio Available)
69. She's doing a master's degree by distance learning. #1663 (Audio Available)
70. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus. #1662 (Audio Available)
71. You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week. #1661 (Audio Available)
72. It's obviously vital that companies should fully understand their customers. #1660 (Audio Available)
73. The results of the study challenge previously held assumptions. #1658 (Audio Available)
74. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting. #1657 (Audio Available)
75. Please make sure you have filled in all your details before submitting. #1656 (Audio Available)

76. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1655 (Audio Available)
77. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 (Incomplete)
78. You have to submit projects by the end of this week. #1652 (Audio Available)
79. You may use your student identification card to borrow books at the library. #1650 (Audio Available)
80. Companies should do more to limit the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere. #1649 (Audio Available)
81. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 (Audio Available)
82. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644 (Audio Available)
83. Students may not use calculators in the final exams. #1642 (Audio Available)
84. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready. #1641 (Audio Available)
85. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1585 (Audio Available)
86. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584 (Audio Available)
87. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks. #1548 (Audio Available)
88. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #1508 (Audio Available)
89. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation. #1488 (Audio Available)
90. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #1451 (Audio Available)
91. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #1450 (Audio Available)
92. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 (Audio Available)
93. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 (Audio Available)
94. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 (Audio Available)
95. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #1315 (Audio Available)
96. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital. #1227 (Audio Available)
97. There is not enough space for me in the car. #1217 (Audio Available)
98. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 (Audio Available)
99. My tutor told him not to repeat the same argument again and again. #1215 (Audio Available)
100. Moving up the class ladder also brings unexpected costs. #1210 (Audio Available)
101. Several students raised different examples. #1209 (Audio Available)
102. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 (Audio Available)
103. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 (Audio Available)
104. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 (Audio Available)
105. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 (Audio Available)
106. The data infer that further research is needed. #1204 (Audio Available)
107. **Points:** One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200 (Incomplete)
108. The head of the department is available by the third day. #1194 (Audio Available)
109. Modern businesses have adapted and been flexible in order to survive. #1181 (Audio Available)
110. There are many people in the USA who are critical of the voting system. #1178 (Audio Available)
111. The first step was to establish a baseline of known distances. #1176 (Audio Available)
112. There is only one conclusion to this line of thought. #1175 (Audio Available)
113. There will be no classes scheduled during the exam week. #1174 (Audio Available)

114. Please submit your term papers to the general office. #1170 (Audio Available)
115. Students who'd like to help produce the college newspaper should come to a meeting tomorrow. #1161 (Audio Available)
116. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris. #1149 (Audio Available)
117. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #1132 (Audio Available)
118. Effective presenters make eye contact with the audience. #1123 (Audio Available)
119. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121 (Audio Available)
120. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes. #461 (Audio Available)
121. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #1115 (Audio Available)
122. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 (Audio Available)
123. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108 (Audio Available)
124. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. #1092 (Audio Available)
125. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed. #1091 (Audio Available)
126. Parking permits can be collected through the student service office. #1090 (Audio Available)
127. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #1088 (Audio Available)
128. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 (Audio Available)
129. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #1084 (Audio Available)
130. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 (Audio Available)
131. Presentation skills are important to both universities and workplaces. #1082 (Audio Available)
132. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 (Audio Available)
133. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #1080 (Audio Available)
134. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #1079 (Audio Available)
135. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #1077 (Audio Available)
136. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 (Audio Available)
137. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068 (Audio Available)
138. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 (Audio Available)
139. If you forget your password, you need to contact the student center. #1066 (Audio Available)
140. If you forget your passport, you need to contact the student center. #1065 (Audio Available)
141. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 (Audio Available)
142. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021 (Audio Available)
143. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 (Audio Available)
144. There is a new pharmacy on the north side of the university campus. #1012 (Audio Available)
145. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 (Audio Available)
146. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004 (Audio Available)
147. Students can download the lecture handouts from the course website. #975 (Audio Available)
148. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 (Audio Available)
149. Students should take advantage of the internet before attending the lecture. #710 (Audio Available)

150. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice. #640 (Audio Available)
151. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516 (Audio Available)
152. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351 (Audio Available)
153. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826 (Audio Available)
154. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 (Audio Available)
155. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both trading partners. #968 (Audio Available)
156. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 (Audio Available)
157. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday. #966 (Audio Available)
158. Robert Frost thinks the rural area is livable for people in New England. #965 (Audio Available)
159. In English, the first letters of the months of the year are always capitalized. #931 (Audio Available)
160. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #960 (Audio Available)
161. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 (Audio Available)
162. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938 (Audio Available)
163. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 (Audio Available)
164. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933 (Audio Available)
165. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 (Audio Available)
166. Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussions about gender. #929 (Audio Available)
167. Unfortunately, their immune systems were not strong enough to fight off common earthly bacteria. #922 (Audio Available)
168. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #911 (Audio Available)
169. Children can share their lunch at around noon. #910 (Audio Available)
170. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907 (Audio Available)
171. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906 (Audio Available)
172. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905 (Audio Available)
173. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 (Audio Available)
174. In eighteen thirty, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 (Audio Available)
175. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 (Audio Available)
176. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find the global solutions. #900 (Audio Available)
177. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 (Audio Available)
178. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 (Audio Available)
179. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 (Audio Available)
180. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 (Audio Available)
181. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 (Audio Available)
182. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 (Audio Available)
183. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888 (Audio Available)
184. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #883 (Audio Available)

185. She feared becoming an object of ridicule. #874 (Audio Available)
186. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 (Audio Available)
187. In eighteen eighty, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #134 (Audio Available)
188. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103 (Audio Available)
189. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842 (Audio Available)
190. Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #824 (Audio Available)
191. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811 (Audio Available)
192. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 (Audio Available)
193. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 (Audio Available)
194. Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussion of gender. #806 (Audio Available)
195. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs. #782 (Audio Available)
196. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 (Audio Available)
197. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives. #768 (Audio Available)
198. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #762 (Audio Available)
199. You can only choose one subject from biology and media. #760 (Audio Available)
200. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752 (Audio Available)
201. The United States has the maximum production of chocolate. #749 (Audio Available)
202. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 (Audio Available)
203. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 (Audio Available)
204. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362 (Audio Available)
205. We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks. #354 (Audio Available)
206. You should enquire about the direct deposit. #35 (Audio Available)
207. The theoretical proposal was challenged to grasp. #885 (Audio Available)
208. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878 (Audio Available)
209. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer. #877 (Audio Available)
210. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875 (Audio Available)
211. Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing. #873 (Audio Available)
212. She is an expert of the eighteenth–century French literature. #862 (Audio Available)
213. Modern poetry often tests the conventions of language and the rhythm. #858 (Audio Available)
214. The Arts Magazine is looking for a new Assistant Editor. #854 (Audio Available)
215. The trial is to increase the interest of the issue and the jurisdiction. #855 (Audio Available)
216. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 (Audio Available)
217. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 (Audio Available)
218. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 (Audio Available)
219. Would you pass the material text book on the table? #835 (Audio Available)
220. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 (Audio Available)
221. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 (Audio Available)

222. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816 (Audio Available)
223. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 (Audio Available)
224. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 (Audio Available)
225. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #792 (Audio Available)
226. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #786 (Audio Available)
227. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785 (Audio Available)
228. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 (Audio Available)
229. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 (Audio Available)
230. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766 (Audio Available)
231. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 (Audio Available)
232. She used to be everywhere, but today she is missing. #758 (Audio Available)
233. The Resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 (Audio Available)
234. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #746 (Audio Available)
235. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744 (Audio Available)
236. It's the words of common occurrence that have different referential value. #739 (Audio Available)
237. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #738 (Audio Available)
238. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 (Audio Available)
239. Farmers do not always receive price for agricultural goods. #732 (Audio Available)
240. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 (Audio Available)
241. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 (Audio Available)
242. The context includes both the land history and the human history. #727 (Audio Available)
243. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month. #725 (Audio Available)
244. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. #722 (Audio Available)
245. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners. #718 (Audio Available)
246. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar. #717 (Audio Available)
247. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 (Audio Available)
248. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783 (Audio Available)
249. Your watch is fast, you need to reset it. #700 (Audio Available)
250. You can pay using cash or a credit card. #353 (Audio Available)
251. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 (Audio Available)
252. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 (Audio Available)
253. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 (Audio Available)
254. I've always been interested in biology and physics. #696 (Audio Available)
255. All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings. #688 (Audio Available)
256. The politics combine both the legislative and the political authorities. #687 (Audio Available)
257. In marketing short-term thinking leads to many problems. #670 (Audio Available)
258. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as expected. #669 (Audio Available)
259. We would like a first draft of the assignment by Monday. #666 (Audio Available)
260. Number the beakers and put them away. #665 (Audio Available)

261. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 (Audio Available)
262. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography. #663 (Audio Available)
263. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659 (Audio Available)
264. Students who selected two to three courses may need an extension. #650 (Audio Available)
265. Meeting with mentors can be scheduled for students who require additional support. #648 (Audio Available)
266. The US ranks twenty–second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647 (Audio Available)
267. Storytelling is a common teaching technique in many countries. #643 (Audio Available)
268. He is almost never in his office. #639 (Audio Available)
269. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms. #637 (Audio Available)
270. The study of archeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #635 (Audio Available)
271. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true. #632 (Audio Available)
272. Tomorrow's lunchtime seminar on nuclear engineering has been postponed. #628 (Audio Available)
273. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #621 (Audio Available)
274. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress. #616 (Audio Available)
275. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory. #615 (Audio Available)
276. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #614 (Audio Available)
277. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #613 (Audio Available)
278. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here. #609 (Audio Available)
279. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. #313 (Audio Available)
280. The doctor was not here today. #604 (Audio Available)
281. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation. #597 (Audio Available)
282. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 (Audio Available)
283. Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs? #588 (Audio Available)
284. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 (Audio Available)
285. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month. #570 (Audio Available)
286. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #554 (Audio Available)
287. The School of Arts and Design has an open day on Thursday next week. #553 (Audio Available)
288. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #550 (Audio Available)
289. The pharmacy was closed when I went past this morning. #548 (Audio Available)
290. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States. #546 (Audio Available)
291. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating. #541 (Audio Available)
292. Physiology is the study of internal and external structure of the body. #528 (Audio Available)
293. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date. #522 (Audio Available)

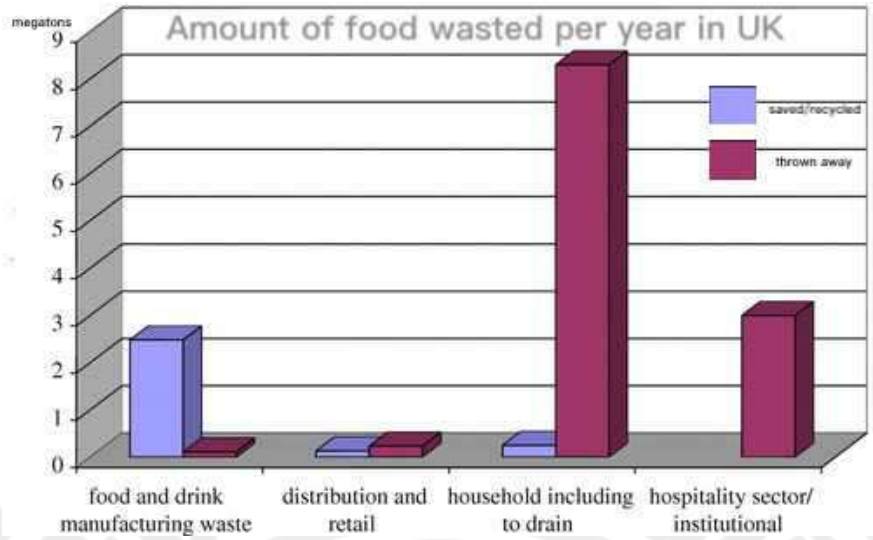
294. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. #511 (Audio Available)
295. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. #509 (Audio Available)
296. It isn't easy when it comes to the definition of this word. #505 (Audio Available)
297. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 (Audio Available)
298. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. #496 (Audio Available)
299. Reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #467 (Audio Available)
300. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 (Audio Available)
301. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447 (Audio Available)
302. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446 (Audio Available)
303. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444 (Audio Available)
304. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #440 (Audio Available)
305. The program depends entirely on private funding. #434 (Audio Available)
306. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. #426 (Audio Available)
307. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness. #424 (Audio Available)
308. Lecture theater is located on the ground floor of the building. #422 (Audio Available)
309. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed. #421 (Audio Available)
310. Interpreters are not readily available in this department. #417 (Audio Available)
311. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin. #416 (Audio Available)
312. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #413 (Audio Available)
313. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results. #412 (Audio Available)
314. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 (Audio Available)
315. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury. #410 (Audio Available)
316. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #398 (Audio Available)
317. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 (Audio Available)
318. Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday. #393 (Audio Available)
319. 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)
320. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and physical education instructor. #432 (Audio Available)
321. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economics electives clash on my timetable. #401 (Audio Available)
322. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 (Audio Available)
323. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. #390 (Audio Available)
324. The result of the study will be published next month. #389 (Audio Available)
325. A study skill seminar is on for the students who require assistance. #387 (Audio Available)
326. Eating too much can lead to too many health problems. #385 (Audio Available)
327. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 (Audio Available)
328. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 (Audio Available)
329. I'm glad that you've got it. #375 (Audio Available)
330. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. #372 (Audio Available)
331. Students are afraid of writing an essay, because they have learned nothing about it. #371 (Audio Available)

332. All filed assignments should have a full list of bibliography. #369 (Audio Available)
333. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online. #366 (Audio Available)
334. Just wait a minute, I will be with you shortly. #360 (Audio Available)
335. The café house is closed down and the snack machine is still running (throughout the night) #348 (Audio Available)
336. The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival. #347 (Audio Available)
337. Rules about breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another. #346 (Audio Available)
338. Company exists for money, not for society. #344 (Audio Available)
339. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #342 (Audio Available)
340. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #338 (Audio Available)
341. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #324 (Audio Available)
342. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #323 (Audio Available)
343. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear. #322 (Audio Available)
344. The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #321 (Audio Available)
345. Essays should be typed with double space in white paper. #320 (Audio Available)
346. Doctor Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building. #309 (Audio Available)
347. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305 (Audio Available)
348. We are not going to accept the assignment after the due date on Friday. #302 (Audio Available)
349. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. #299 (Audio Available)
350. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the 20th century. #285 (Audio Available)
351. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in Europe. #284 (Audio Available)
352. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work. #283 (Audio Available)
353. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 (Audio Available)
354. The minimal mark for distinction is 75%. #377 (Audio Available)
355. You will be informed of the results by e–mail. #269 (Audio Available)
356. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 (Audio Available)
357. This office is highly associated with your academic life in campus. #236 (Audio Available)
358. In the top left corner is the Grinding Shop, where the tools were sharpened and finished. #204 (Audio Available)
359. In front of us is the car park as you can see and to the left, by the entry gate is the Gift Shop. #203 (Audio Available)
360. I won't be able to attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 (Audio Available)
361. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #170 (Audio Available)
362. Please sign your name here if you want to join the social club. #157 (Audio Available)
363. Please note that the college laboratories will be closed for cleaning next week. #147 (Audio Available)
364. Scientists still aren't sure why we need to sleep. #145 (Audio Available)
365. Email's quick and convenient. #130 (Audio Available)
366. People often conform during their leisure time as well as in their work hours. #90 (Audio Available)
367. The artist is exhibiting in the national art gallery next year. #85 (Audio Available)

368. So what do the lungfish do in order to survive? #79 (Audio Available)
369. First of all, a lot of students don't even know how to type very fast. #78 (Audio Available)
370. The lecture on child psychology has been postponed until Friday. #72 (Audio Available)
371. Advertisements have to appeal to people of different ages, socioeconomic groups and sexes. #50 (Audio Available)
372. One theory says that dreams help the long-term memory. #17 (Audio Available)
373. I really don't think so. Scientists should be free to do what they like. #10 (Audio Available)
374. Adverts might use humor, drama or catchy slogans to grab people's attention. #7 (Audio Available)
375. Market research surveys might be given by telephone, the internet or in person. #4 (Audio Available)
376. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #1 (Audio Available)
377. I've had a very happy childhood so I sometimes forget that others haven't. #9 (Audio Available)
378. We know that sleep is essential for a normal life. #175 (Audio Available)

Describe Image

1. Wasted Food



Answer:

The following graph gives information about wasted food in UK. The items include saved, recycled and thrown away. According to this graph, in distribution and retail, the value of saved food is around one megaton, and that of household including to drain is higher which is around two megaton. You can see from this graph that the highest value of thrown away food is in household including to drain, which is eight megatons. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of saved food is in food and drink manufacturing waste. In conclusion, hospitality sector has the second highest amount of thrown away food.

(APEUni Website / App DI #726)

2. Kitchen

Answer:

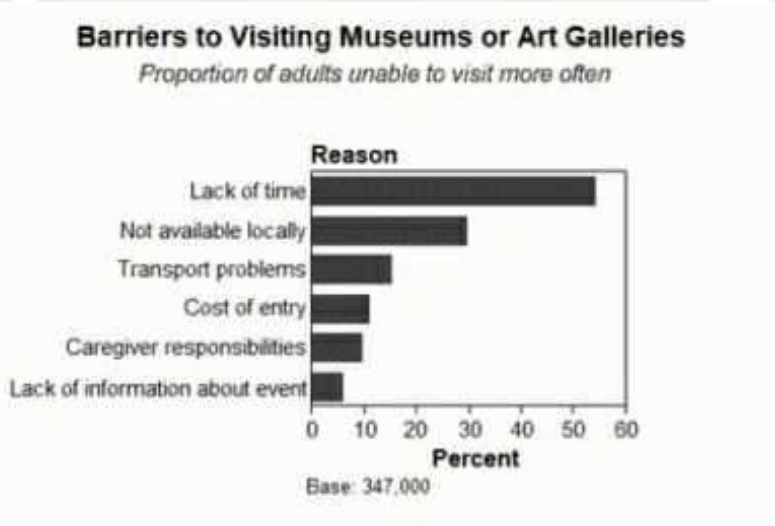
The following graph gives information about a kitchen. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a square table with four chairs; the color of it is green. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a refrigerator; the color of it is white. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are some cupboards, the color of those are pink. There is also a sink and a gas cooker. And an oven is beside the refrigerator. In

conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #725)

3. Wheelchair

Answer:
The following graph gives information about a wheelchair. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the central area, there is a wheelchair in which a woman is sitting. You can see from this graph that, behind the wheelchair, there is a younger man who is pushing the wheelchair. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are many trees in a large lawn, and the color is green. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #724)

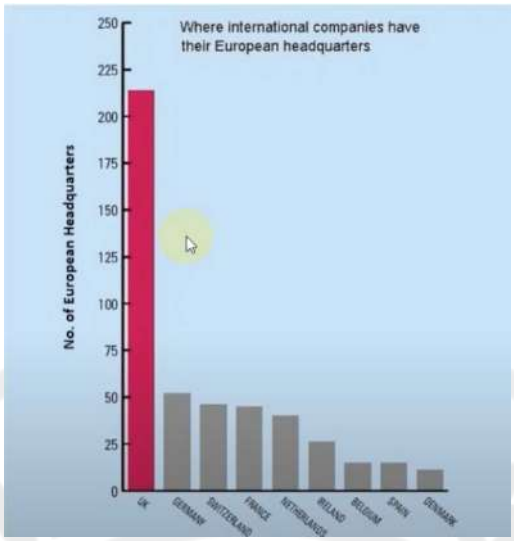
4. Barriers to Museum



Answer:
The following graph gives information about barriers to visiting museums or galleries. The items include lack of time, cost of entry and transport problems. According to this graph, in caregiver responsibilities, the value is around ten percent, and that of cost of entry is higher, which is around twelve percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in lack of time, which is fifty–five percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in lack of information about events. In conclusion, this bar chart is informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #187)

5. European Headquarters

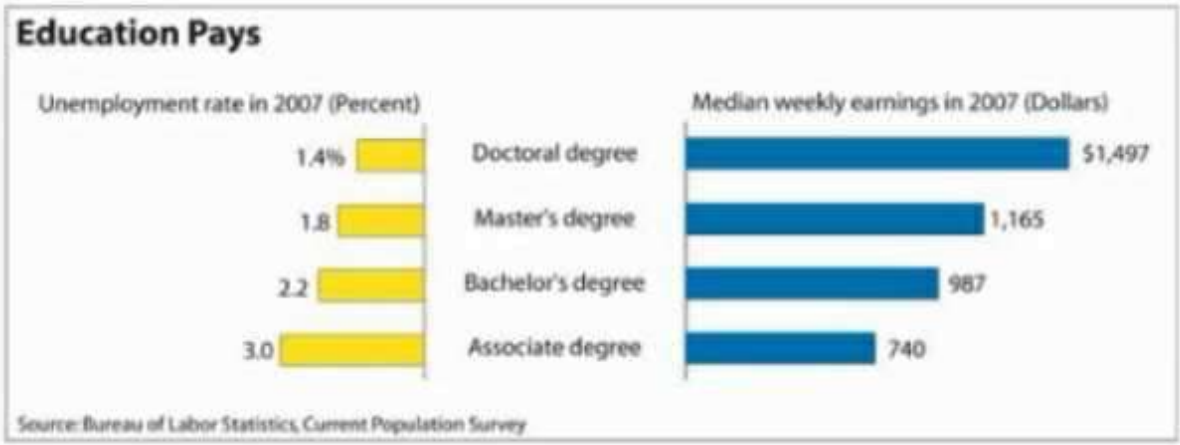


Answer:

The following graph gives information about where international companies have their headquarters. The items include UK, Germany, France and other countries. According to this graph, in Belgium, the value is around twelve, and that in Ireland is higher, which is around twenty. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in UK, which is two hundred and ten. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is Denmark. In conclusion, this bar chart is informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #723)

6. Education Pays



Answer:

The following graph gives information about education pays. The items include doctoral, master, bachelor and associate degrees. According to this graph, in unemployment rate, the value of doctoral degree is around one point four percent, and that of master's degree is higher, which is around one point eight percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of median weekly earnings is in doctoral degree, which is one thousand five hundred dollars. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of median weekly earnings is in associate degree. In conclusion, the higher the degree, the lower the unemployment.

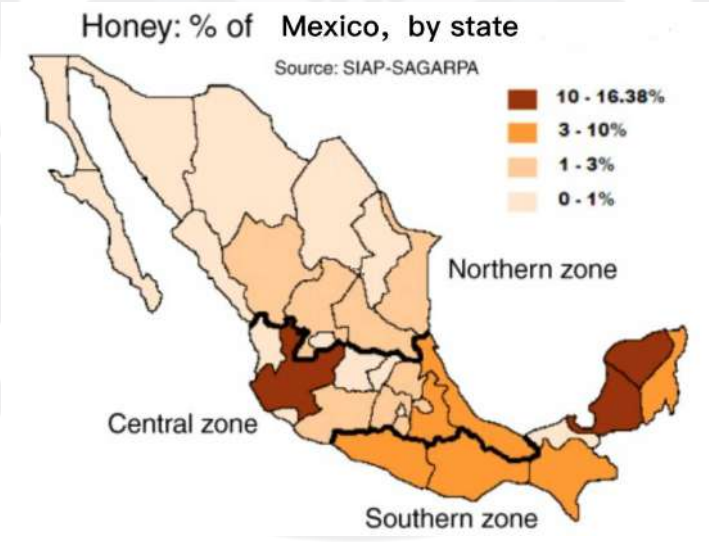
(APEUni Website / App DI #722)

7. Housing Deal

Answer:

The following graph gives information about a contract about a house. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a house; the color of its walls is white. You can see from this graph that, above the house, there is a couple of hands shaking each other. You can see from this graph that, below the house, there are some pieces of paper on which a contract of the house is written with a black pen. There is also a string of keys beside the house. All these are on a green desk. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #719)

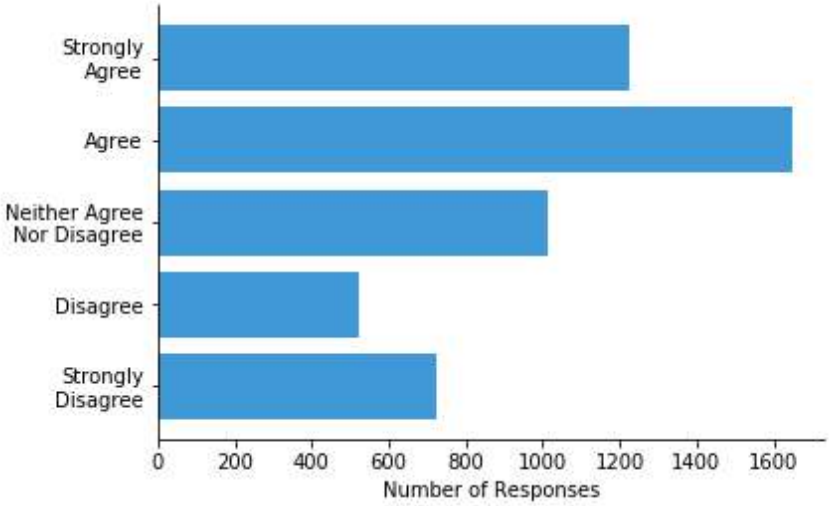
8. Honey Production



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)

9. Points of View

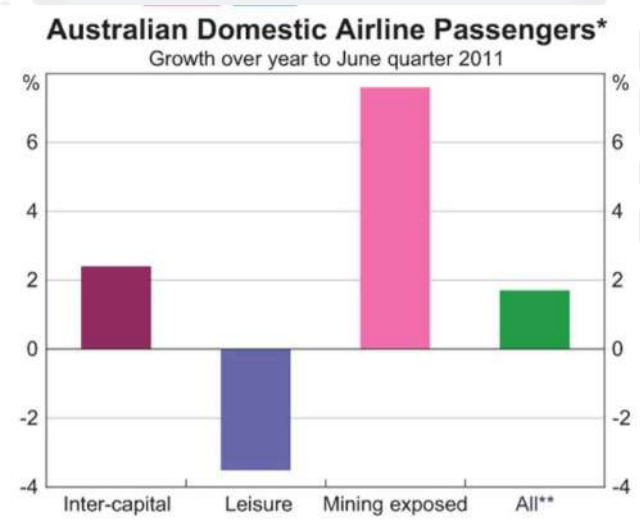


Answer:
The following blue bar chart gives information about a survey of points of view. The vertical axis is of what extent respondents agree with something to, including strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree. The horizontal axis is of the number of responses. Agree has the biggest number, about one thousand six hundred, followed by strongly agree, about one thousand three hundred. Then neither agree nor disagree has the number one thousand, followed by strongly disagree. And disagree has the lowest number. In conclusion, the bar chart is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #715)

10. 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)

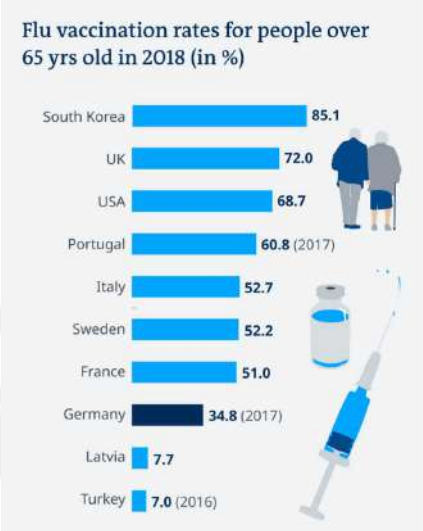
11. Airline Passengers



Answer:
The following graph gives information about domestic airline passengers. The items include inter–capital, leisure, and all. According to this graph, in all, the value is around two, and that of inter–capital is higher, which is around two point five. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in mining exposed, which is around eight. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in leisure. In conclusion,

airline passengers have different values.
(APEUni Website / App DI #712)

12. Flu Vaccination



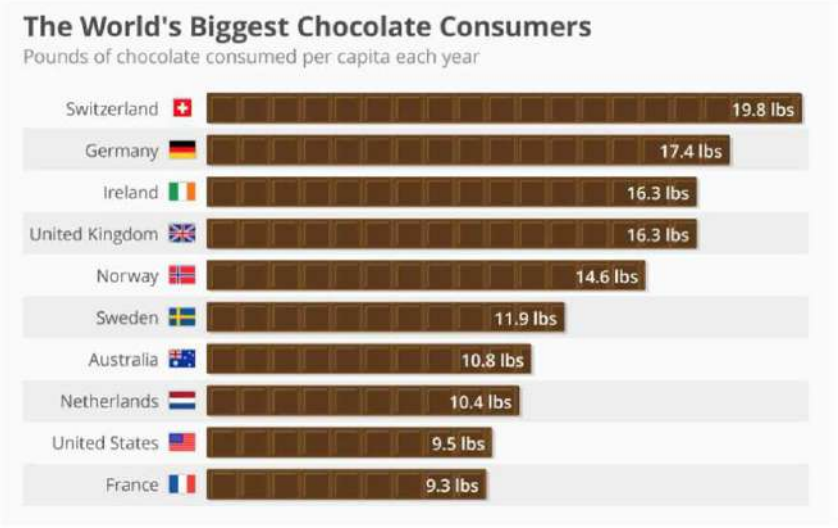
Answer:
The following graph gives information about flu vaccination rates. The items include South Korea, UK, and USA. According to this graph, in USA, the value of vaccination rate is around sixty–eight percent, and that of UK is higher, which is around seventy–two percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in South Korea, which is eighty–five. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of is in Turkey. In conclusion, flu vaccination rates vary greatly.
(APEUni Website / App DI #709)

13. Fog

Answer:
The following graph gives information about the view of a street in fog. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the central area, there are three bicycles ridden by women at the front. The color of them is black. You can see from this graph that, behind the bicycles, there is a thick blanket of fog covering a lot of people and street lights; the color of the fog is white. You can see from this graph that, at the background, there are four straight dashed lines on the road surface, the color of those are white. The weather is foggy. The sky is grey. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #686)

14. Chocolate Consumers

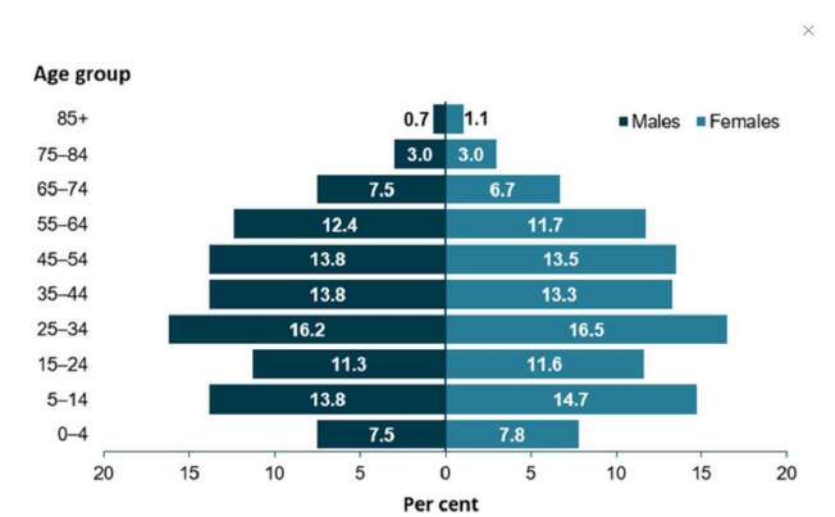


Answer:

The following graph gives information about pounds of chocolate consumed per capita in countries each year. The items include Switzerland, Germany, Ireland, Norway, etc. According to this graph, in Sweden, the value is eleven point nine, and that of Australia is lower, which is around ten point eight. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in Switzerland, which is nineteen point eight. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in France. In conclusion, Switzerland consumes more chocolate than any another county does.

(APEUni Website / App DI #680)

15. 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)

16. European Countries

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #576)

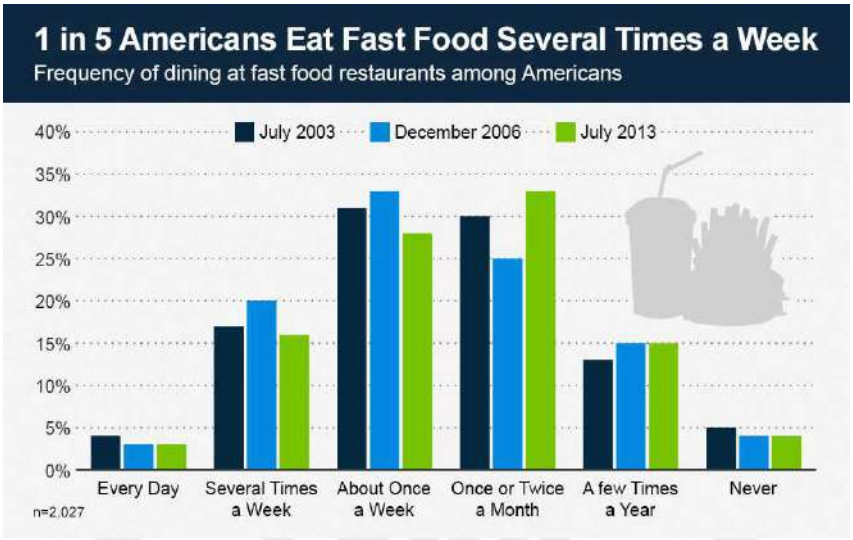
17. Household Budget

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #575)

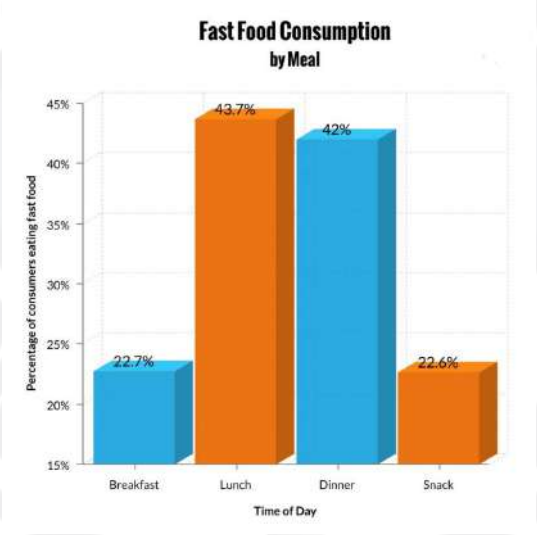
18. Fast Food Times



Answer:

The following graph gives information about fast food times a week. The items include everyday, once a week, and never. According to this graph, in several times a week, the value of July two thousand and three is around seventeen percent, and that of twenty thirteen is lower, which is around sixteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of December two thousand and six is in about once a week, around thirty–three percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of July twenty thirteen is in every day, around three percent. In conclusion, Americans usually eat fast food.
(APEUni Website / App DI #572)

19. Fast Food Consumption



Answer:

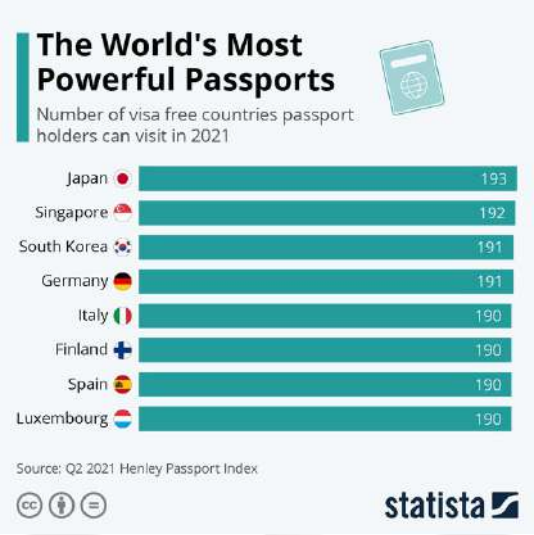
The following graph gives information about fast food consumption by meal. The items include breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snack. According to this graph, in breakfast, the value is around twenty–two point seven percent, and that of snack is lower, which is around twenty–two point six percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value of lunch is forty–three point seven. You can also see from this graph that the second highest value of dinner is forty–two percent. In conclusion, fast food consumption has four kinds.
(APEUni Website / App DI #571)

20. Richest Countries or Regions

Answer:

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

21. Most Powerful Passports



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the world's most powerful passports. The items include countries' names, their ranks and visa–free countries' numbers. According to this graph, in the first row, the value of Japan is one hundred and ninety–three. And in the second row, the value of Singapore is one hundred and ninety–two. You can see from this graph that the third highest value is in South Korea, which is one hundred and ninety–one. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in Luxembourg, which is one hundred and ninety. In conclusion, Japan has the most powerful passport.
(APEUni Website / App DI #566)

22. GNH

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #565)

23. Bermuda Triangle

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #563)

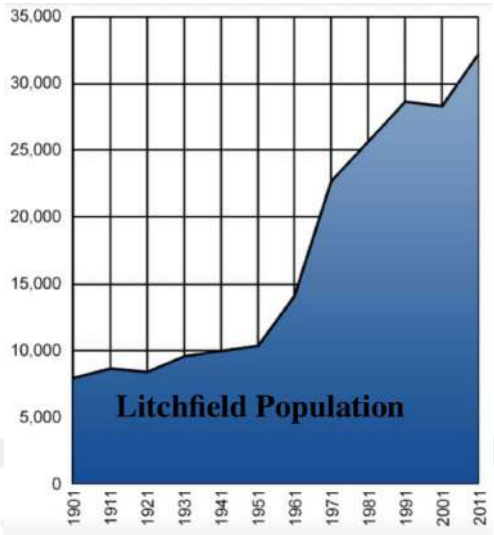
24. Plastic Bottle Recycling

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)

25. Tomato Processing Cycle

Answer:
The following graph gives information about how tomatoes come to consumers. The steps include a tomato tree, transportation, filtering, packaging. According to this graph, the first step is the tomato tree, which grows many tomatoes on the branches. According to this graph, the second step is to transport tomatoes by a green truck. You can see from this graph that the third step is to filter bad tomatoes out on a conveyer belt, followed by a crate full of good tomatoes as the fourth step. The final step is to fill the shopping cart with the good tomatoes for consumers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #557)

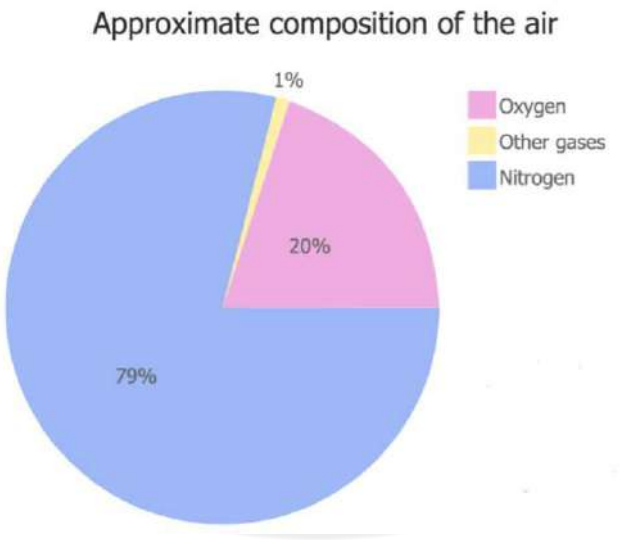
26. Litchfield Population



Answer:

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

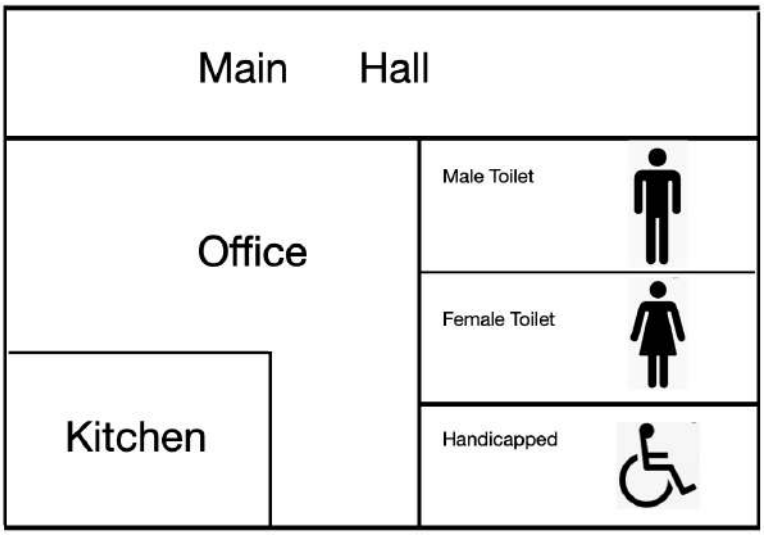
27. Air Composition



Answer:

The following graph gives information about compositions of air. The items include oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases. You can see from this graph that, in oxygen, the value is around 20 percent. You can see from this graph that, in other gases, the value is around one percent, which is lower. You can see from this graph that, in nitrogen, the value is around seventy-nine percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in oxygen, the color is pink. And other gases include carbon dioxide, argon and water vapour. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #554)

28. Main Hall

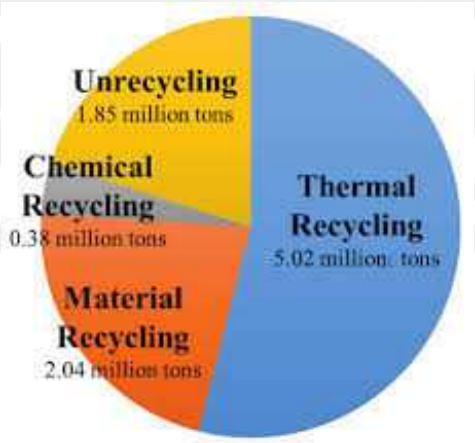


Answer:
The following graph gives information about a floor plan. The items include a main hall, an office, a kitchen and toilets. You can see from this graph that there is a main hall, which is in the upper area of the plan. You can see from this graph that there are toilets for males and females, which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

29. 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)

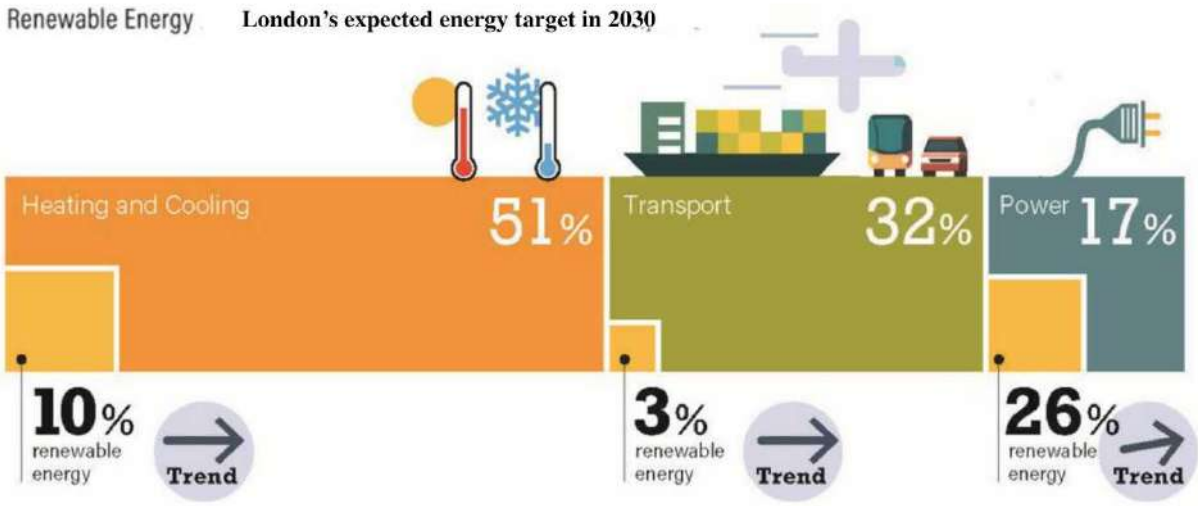
30. Recycling



Answer:
The following graph gives information about different types of recycling. The items include thermal recycling, chemical recycling, and material recycling. You can see from this graph that, in unrecycling, the value is around one point eighty–five million tons. You can see from this graph that, in material

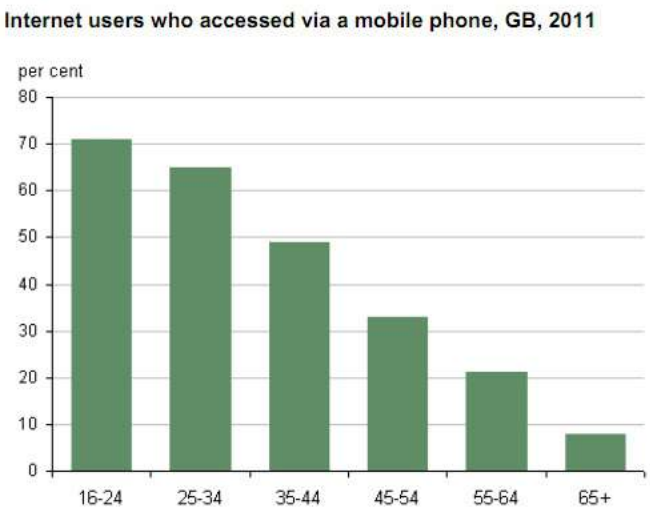
recycling, the value is around two million tons, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in thermal recycling, the value is around five point two million tons, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in chemical recycling, the value is around zero point thirty-eight million tons, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #551)

31. 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)

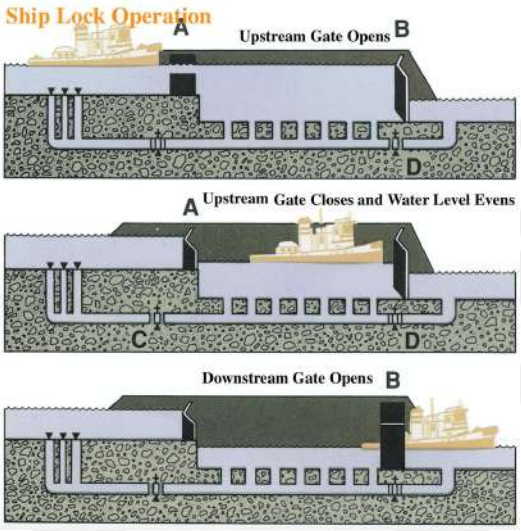
32. Internet Users



Answer:
The following graph gives information about internet users who accessed via mobile phone. The items

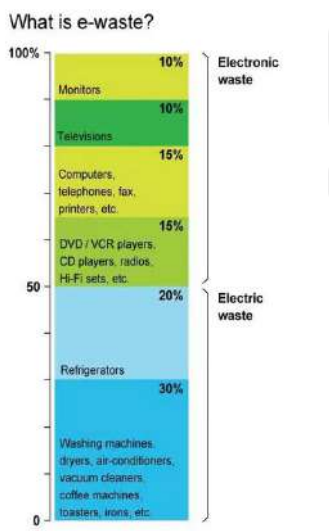
include sixteen to twenty–four, fifty–five to sixty–four, and sixty–five plus. You can see from this graph that, in forty–five to fifty–four, the value is around thirty–two percent. You can see from this graph that, in thirty–five to forty–four, the value is around fifty, which is higher. You can see 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)

33. 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)

34. E–waste



Answer:
The following graph gives information about E–waste. The items include electronic waste, electric waste,

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

35. Historic Gardens

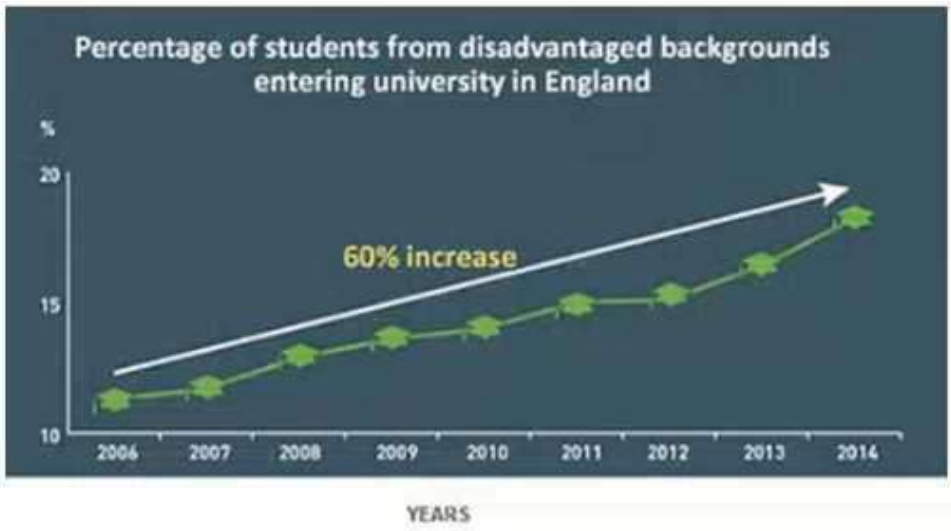
Answer:
The following graph gives information about historic garden noticeboard. The items include icons, characters and background. You can see from this graph that there is a notice board, which is saying 'please respect and enjoy these historic gardens' with black characters. You can see from this graph that there is a notice board, which has three red icons and one green icon on it. You can see from this graph that there are forbidden icons, which say 'no cycling', 'no drinking' and 'no football'. You can see from this graph that there is a permitted activity on the board, which is a guide dog. It's a beautiful picture and it shows a lot of things. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #543)

36. Ice Thickness

Answer:

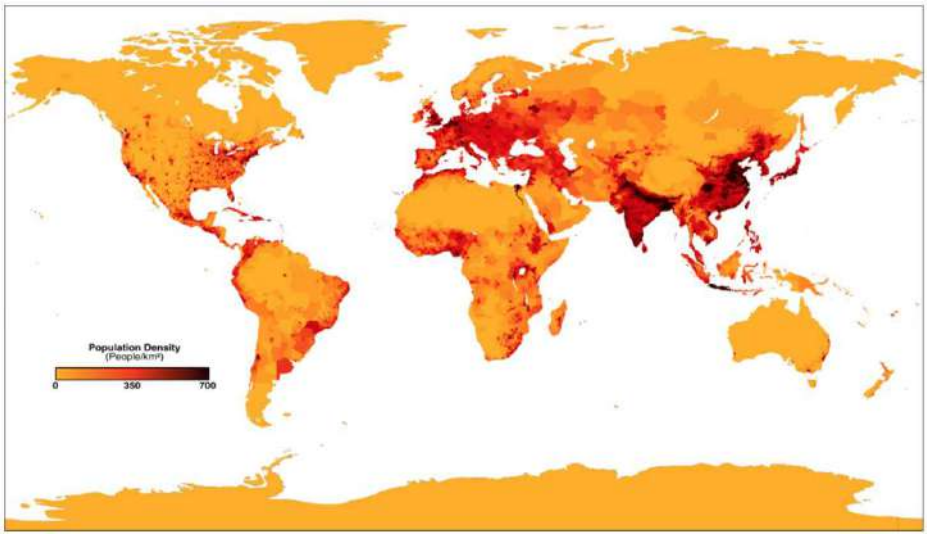
The following graph gives information about minimal ice thickness guidelines. The items include an adult, a kid, a car and a truck. You can see from this graph that, in the kid, the value of ice thickness is around four inches. You can see from this graph that, in the sled, the value of ice thickness is around five to seven inches, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in the green truck, the value of ice thickness is around twelve to fifteen inches, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in the adult, the value of ice thickness is around zero, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #542)

37. Disadvantaged Backgrounds of Students



Answer:
The following graph gives information about percentage of students from disadvantaged backgrounds entering university in England. The items include years and student percentages. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and seven is around twelve percent. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and eight is around thirteen percent, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of twenty fourteen is around eighteen, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of two thousand and six is around eleven percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #526)

38. World Population Density (B)



Answer:

The following graph gives information about world population density. The items include Asia, Africa, America and Europe. You can see from this graph that the values of central Europe and some eastern areas of the United States are around 350 people per square kilometer. You can see from this graph that the values of coastal areas of north Africa, southeast Asia and Turkey are around 400, which are higher. You can see from this graph that the values of eastern China and India are around 700 people per square kilometer, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the values of Antarctic, northern Russia and the inland area of Australia are around 0, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #505)

39. Dining Table

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #504)

40. Wash Your Hands

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #503)

41. Personal Protection

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #493)

42. Fruits and Vegetables Market

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #466)

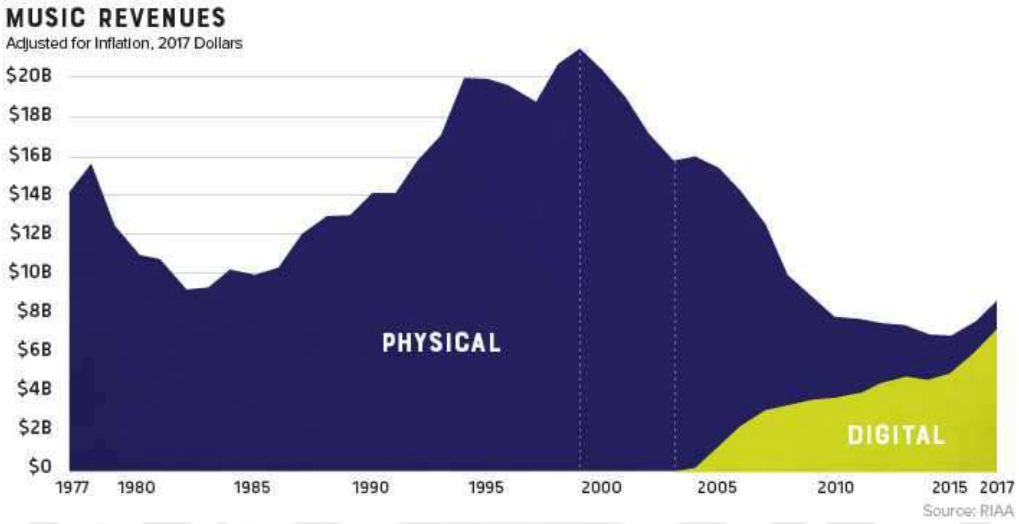
43. Coffee House

Answer:

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

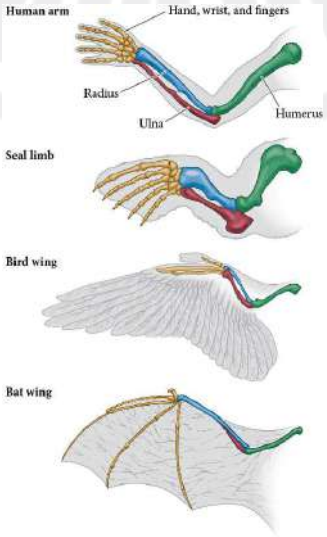
informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #464)

44. Music Revenues



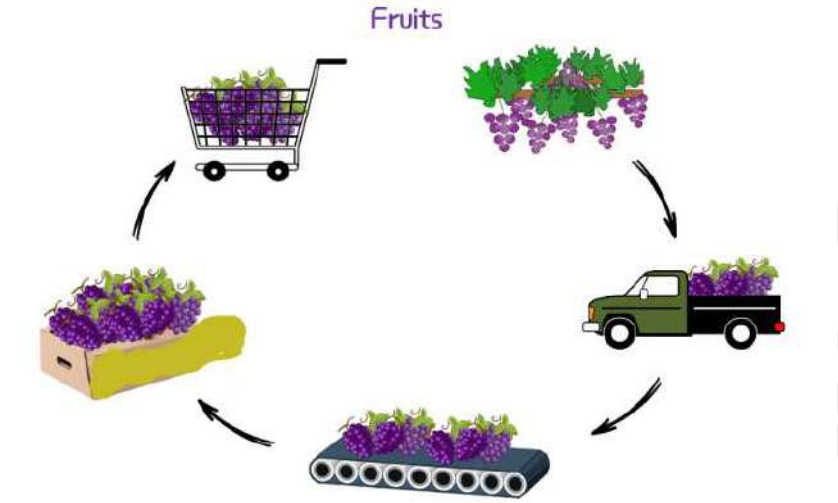
Answer:
The following line chart gives information about music revenues by dollars from 1977 to 2017. According to the line chart, the blue area means the physical revenue, which drops from sixteen billion in nineteen seventy eight to nine billion in nineteen eighty two, before reaching the highest point, twenty two billion in two thousand. Then the green area means the digital revenue, which rises from zero in two thousand and five to seven billion in twenty seventeen. In conclusion, we can find the physical revenue is always higher than the digital revenue. The following graph gives information about music revenues by dollars from 1977 to 2017. The items include physical revenue in blue and digital revenue in green. You can see from this graph that, in physical revenue, the value of nineteen seventy eight is around sixteen billion. You can see from this graph that, in physical revenue, the value of two thousand is around twenty two billion, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in digital revenue, the value of two thousand and five is around zero, which is the lowest. You can see from this graph that, in digital revenue, the value of twenty seventeen is around seven billion, which is the highest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #252)

45. Upper Arms (B)



Answer:
The following graph gives information about different species' upper limbs. The items include human arm, seal limb, bird wing, and bat wing. You can see from this graph that, in human, hand, wrist and fingers are smaller than those in seal limb. You can see from this graph that, in bird wing, radius and ulna are thin and short. You can see from this graph that, in bat wing, humerus is thinner than that in seal limb. You can see from this graph that, in bat wing, there is a wing membrane connecting fingers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #461)

46. Grape Fruits



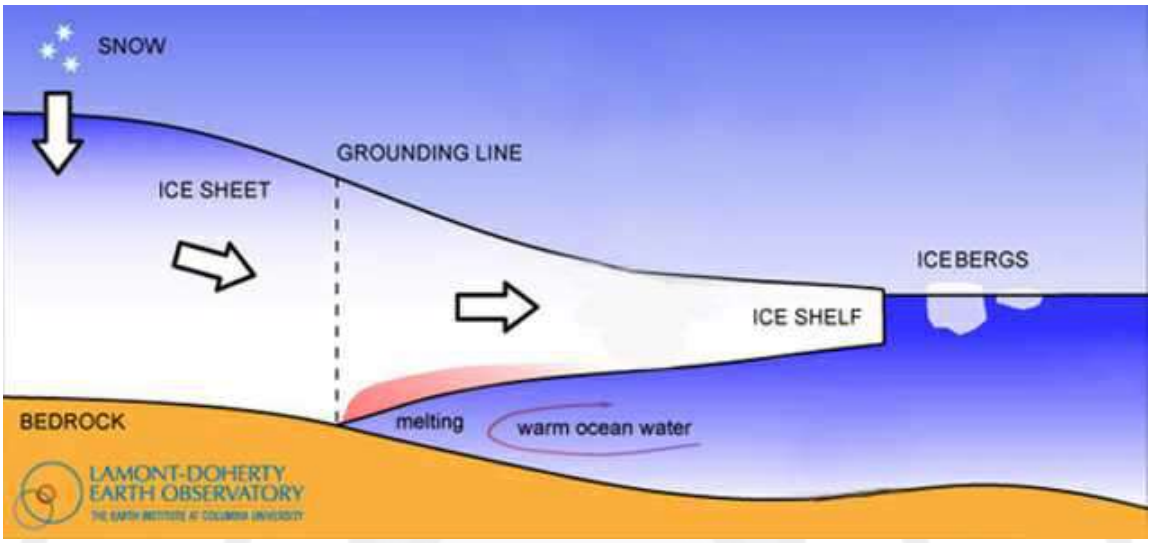
Answer:
The following graph gives information about how the fruits grapes come to customers. According to the graph, the first step is purple grapes ripening on the vine, followed by the second step, in which the grapes are loaded onto a truck and transported. After that, the third step is the grapes conveyed on a conveyer belt, followed by the fourth step, in which the grapes are stowed into a brown paper box as its package. The final step is the grapes loaded in a cart, which means the grapes reach customers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #449)

47. South American Rainforest

Answer:

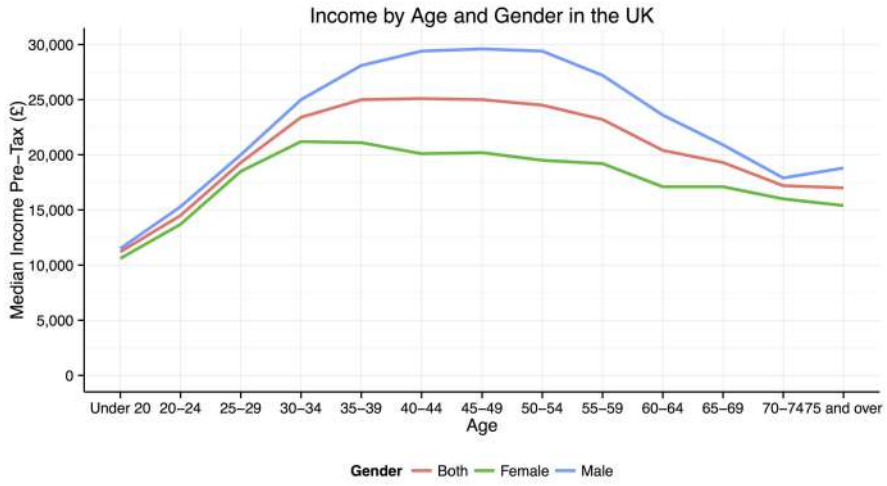
The following graph gives information about the rain forest distribution in South America. According to this graph, the largest part of rain forest is in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Suriname, which is tropical rain forest, coloured with light green. We can also see a narrow, long stretch of tropical rain forest lying along the eastern coast of South America, next to Atlantic Ocean. And aother stretch is located along the northwest coast of South America, next to Pacific Ocean. We see temperate rain forests in Chile, the southmost area of South America, coloured with dark green. In conclusion, this is an informative map.
(APEUni Website / App DI #448)

48. Formation of Iceberg



Answer:
The following graph gives information about the formation of iceberg. The steps is snow, which comes down from the sky. The second step is snow turning into ice sheet on the bedrock, which is coloured brown. According to this graph, the third the ice sheet continuing to stretch beyond the ground line into the sea, which means the formation of ice shelf. The forth step is the ice shelf melting with warm ocean water. The final step is small part of the ice shelf coming off and iceberg coming into being. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #444)

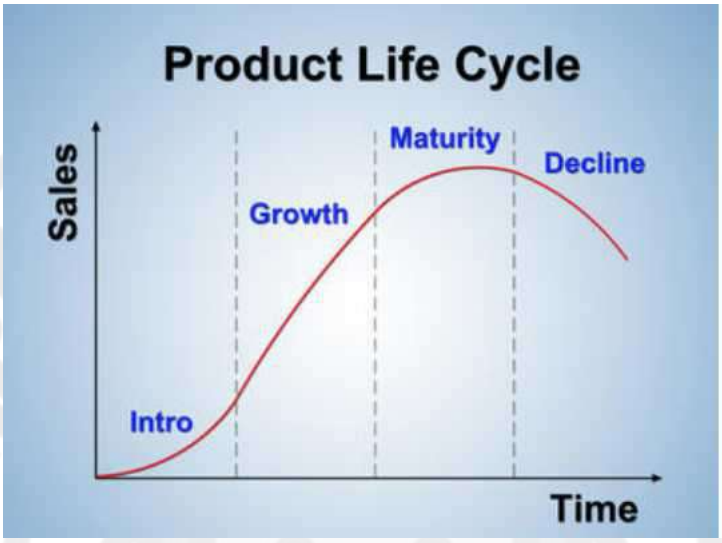
49. UK Income by Age&Gender



Answer:
The following line chart gives information of median pre-tax income by age and gender in the UK.

According to the graph we can see three lines, in which the blue one is male, the red one both, and the green one female. We can see male rises from 12 thousand at under 20, reaches the highest point of 30 thousand at 45 to 49, and falls to the lowest point of 18 thousand at 70 to 74. We can also see female rises from 11 thousand, reaches the highest point of 21 thousand at 30 to 34, and falls to the lowest point of 15 thousand at and over. Finally both reaches the highest point of 25 thousand at 35 to 39, and falls to the lowest point of 17 thousand at and over. In conclusion female is the lower than both, with both lower than male.
(APEUni Website / App DI #432)

50. Product Life Cycle



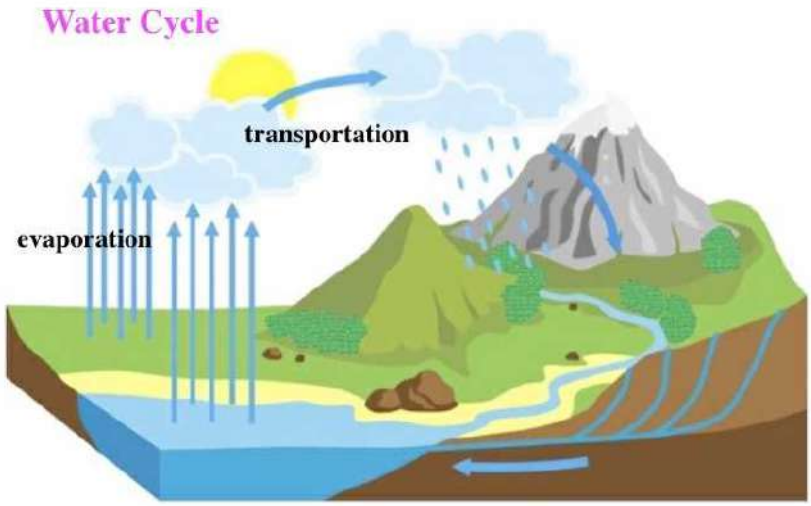
Answer:
This line chart gives the information about product life cycle, in which sales vary in different periods of time. There are four phases in the line chart, which are intro, growth, maturity and decline. In intro, sales rise from zero, followed by growth, in which sales keep rising. In maturity, sales reach the highest point, and then in decline, sales begin to drop gradually. In conclusion, this line chart gives very thorough information about product life cycle.
(APEUni Website / App DI #430)

51. Computer Then and Now

Answer:
This picture gives a comparison between computer then and now. In the left half, there is a primitive

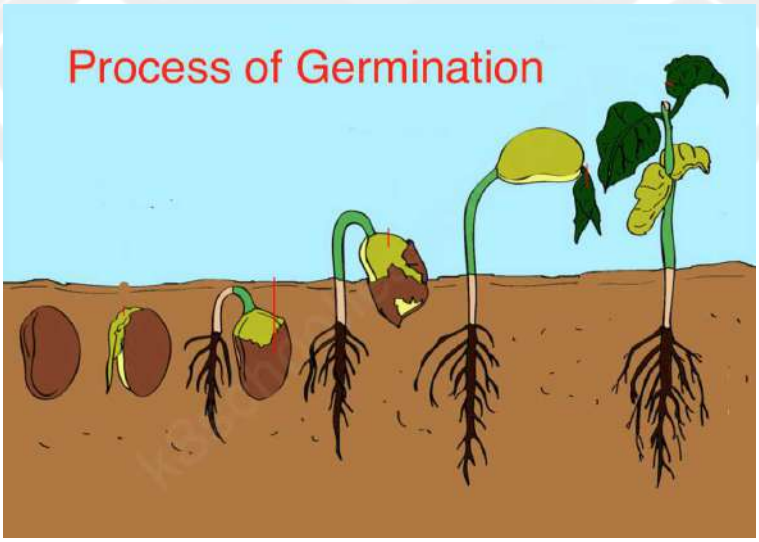
computer with a black and white screen, a green keyboard, and a black panel, which is very cumbersome and can only be placed on the ground. In the right half, there is a modern computer with a blue screen, a black keyboard and a black mouse, which is light–weight and is also called desktop. In conclusion, this picture about computer then and now is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #428)

52. 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)

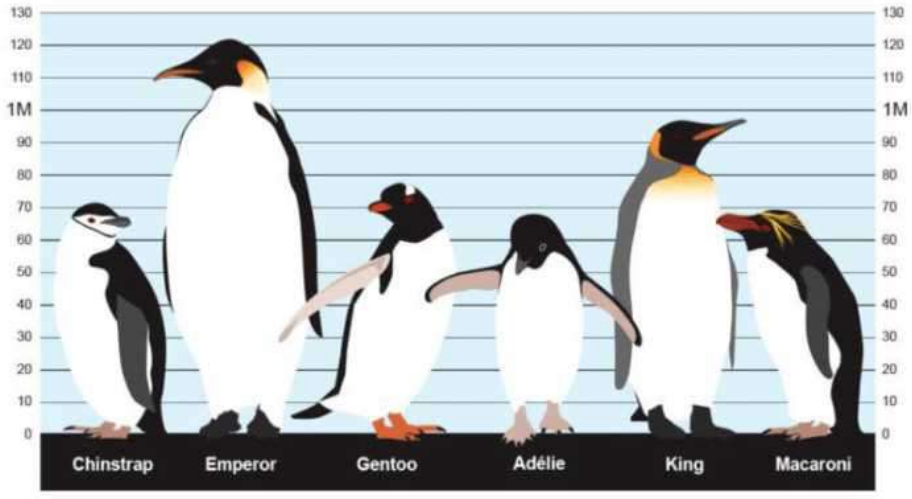
53. Germination



Answer:
This picture gives information about the process of germination. In the first step, a seed is buried in the soil, before it develops its green embryo in the second step. In the third step, the seed coat begins to peel off and the black root begins to grow. After that, the light green cotyledon can be seen and the

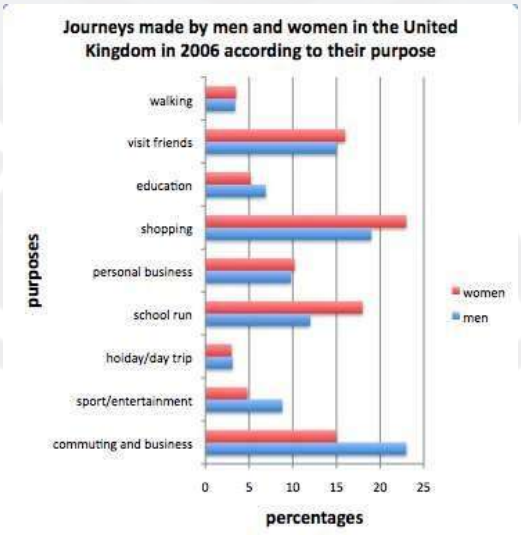
seed rises from the soil. Finally, the dark green foliage leaves grow. In conclusion, this picture tells how a seed grows.
(APEUni Website / App DI #421)

54. Penguin



Answer:
The following graph gives information about heights of penguins. According to this graph, emperor is the tallest, which is about 1.2 meters tall. After that, the second tallest penguin is king, which is about 1 meter. The third tallest penguin is gentoo, then chinstrap and macaroni. The smallest penguin is adelie, which is less than 0.7 meter tall. In conclusion, this graph compares the heights of several kinds of penguin.
(APEUni Website / App DI #409)

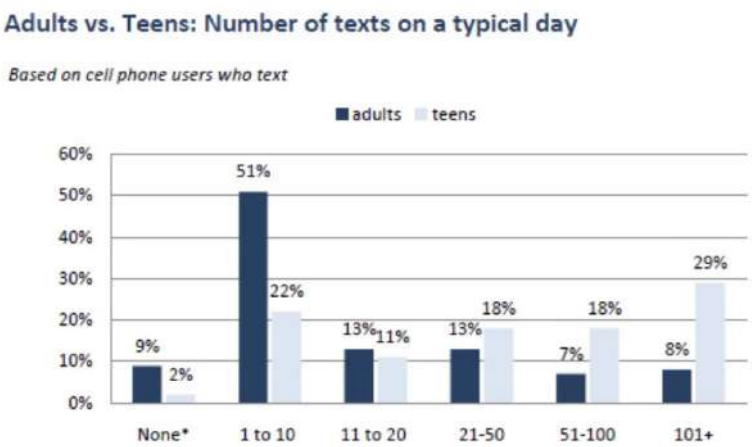
55. Journeys in the UK



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

(APEUni Website / App DI #407)

56. Number of Texts



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #397)

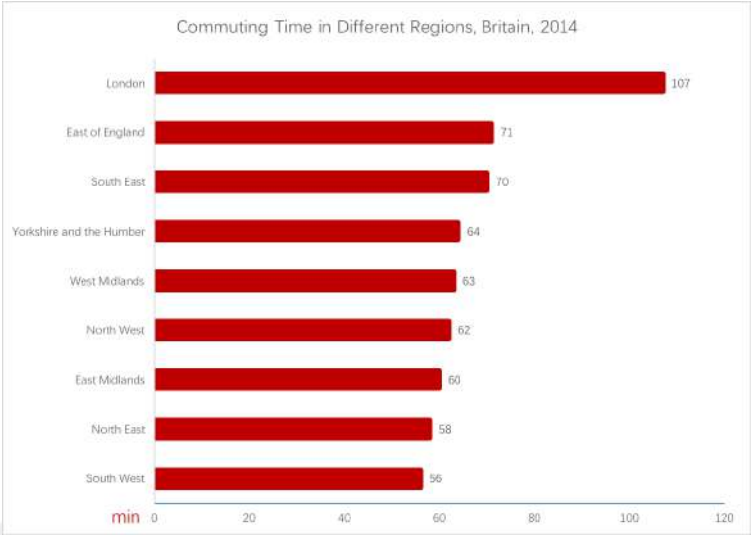
57. Auditorium

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #394)

58. Commuting Time

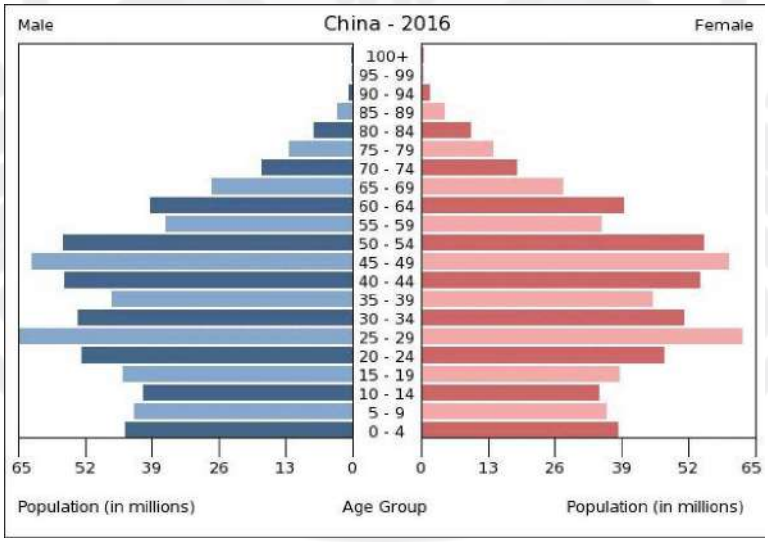


Answer:

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)

59. China Age Group

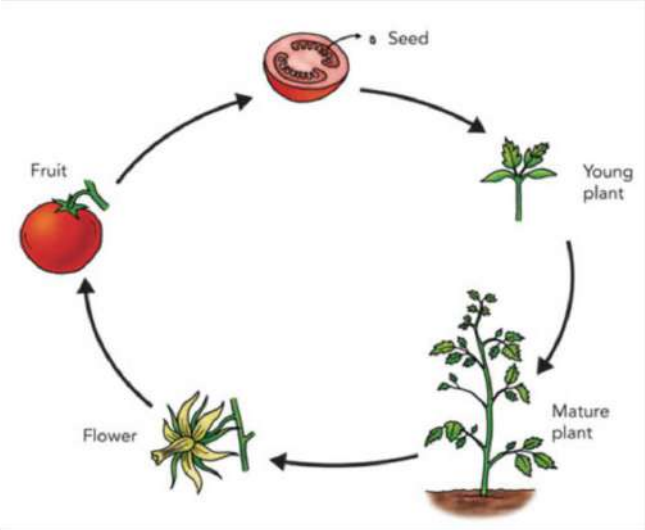


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #338)

60. Tomato Life Cycle



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

61. Sweden Government Budget

Answer:
The graph gives information about the Sweden government budget in 2018. According to this graph, expenditure SEK is 999 billion, which is in a blue bar, followed by revenue SEK of 1043 billion, which is in an orange bar. According to the center of the graph, it shows that surplus is plus 44, which is in a white circle. In addition, there is a white cube in the lower left corner, and there is a white 2018 in the upper left corner. According to this graph, the background is dark blue. in conclusion, this graph is about Sweden government budget in 2018, and it's very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #320)

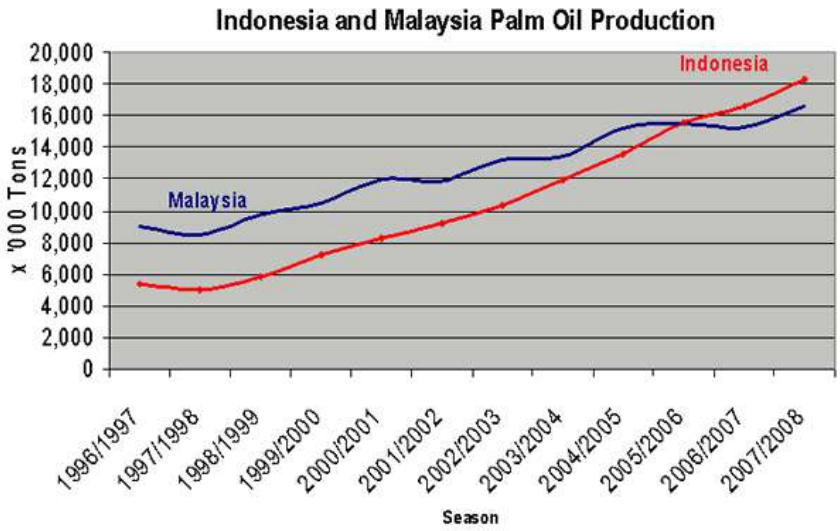
62. Sitting Posture

Answer:

This picture gives information about correct and incorrect posture; It is a very interesting picture, because it shows a number of things; (According to the picture, at the top area, I can see there is a clock and a bookshelf, also I can see the window and the sky is dark blue.) According to the picture, at the left area, there is a man sitting on the chair, he sits very straight and his eyes are looking at the computer screen, and his hands placed naturally on the keyboard; According to the picture, at the right area, the man is sitting on the chair and his back is hunched [hʌnt ʃ t]弯腰驼背bend over; (and his hands placed too close to the table) In conclusion, this picture is very informative (because it gives information about correct and incorrect posture;)

(APEUni Website / App DI #315)

63. Palm Oil Production

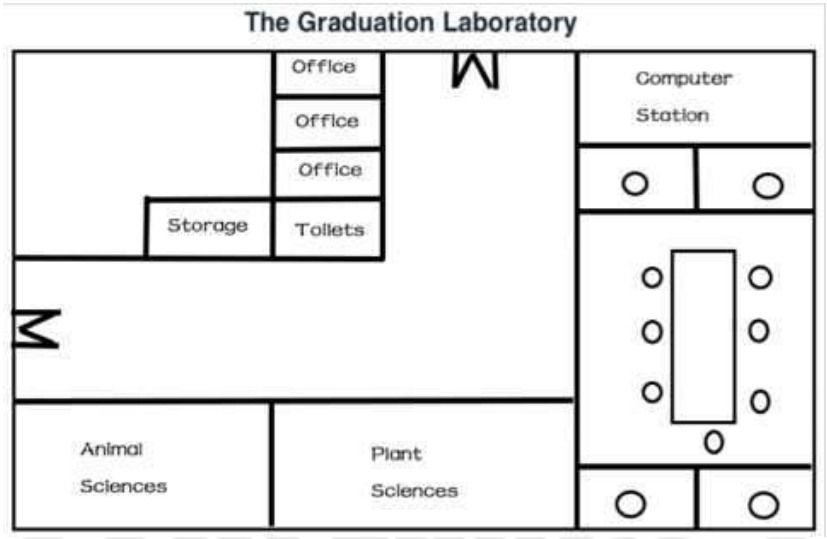


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #308)

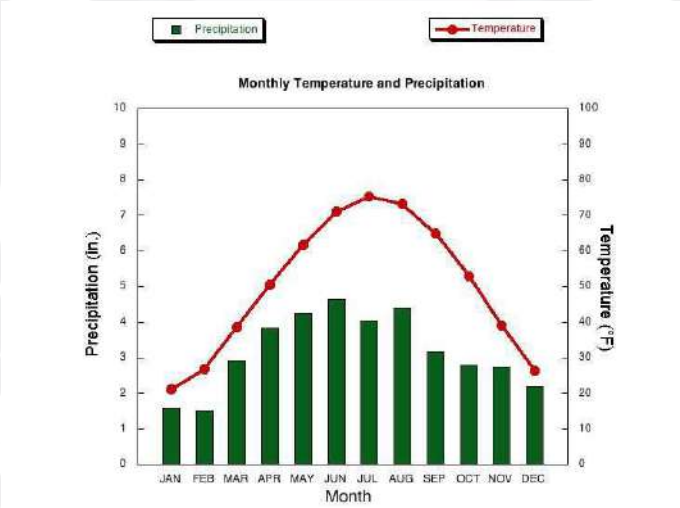
64. Laboratory Plan



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)

65. Temperature and Precipitation



Answer:

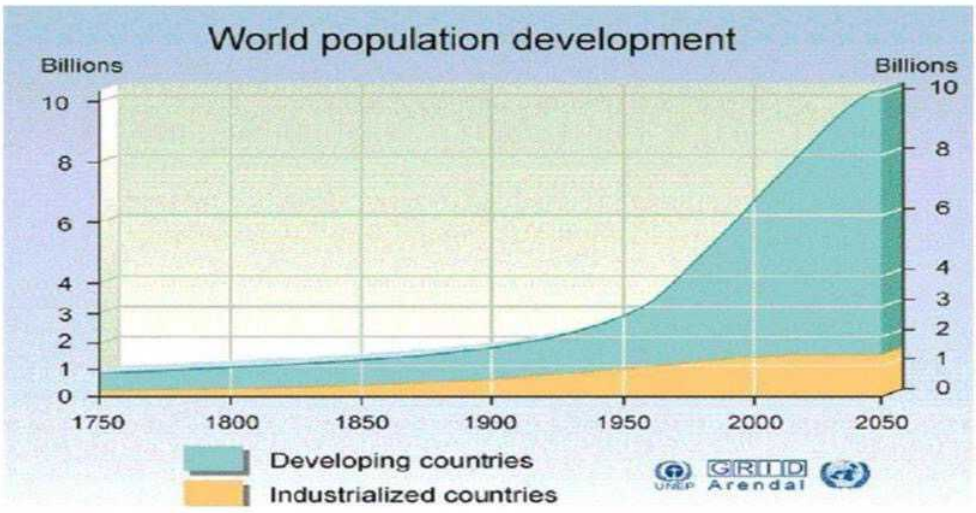
The following graph gives information about the monthly temperature and precipitation. The data on precipitation and temperature are displayed. According to this graph, the highest value is the temperature of 70 degree, which is in July. On the contrary, the lowest value is the temperature of 20 degree, which is in January. You can see from this graph that the largest proportion is precipitation of 5 inch, which is in June You can also see from this graph that the smallest proportion is precipitation of 1 inch, which is in February. In conclusion, June has the highest number of precipitation.
(APEUni Website / App DI #286)

66. Teaching Career

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

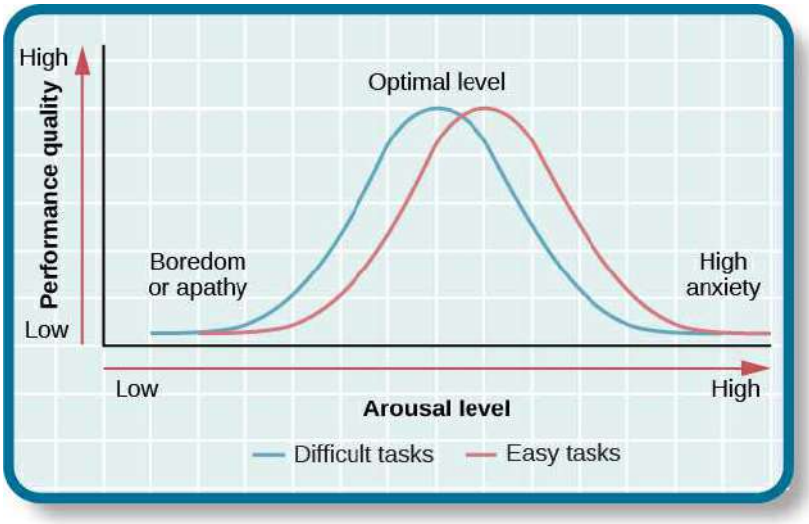
Answer:
The following graph gives information about teaching as a career. The items include final year student who wants to be a teacher, graduate students working in teaching, employed in the teaching field. According to this graph, the value of final year students who want to be a teacher is around 1%. And the value of graduate students working in teaching is around7%, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in employed in the teaching field, which is around 95%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in final year students who want to be a teacher, which is around1%. In conclusion, employed in the teaching field has the highest teaching as a career.
(APEUni Website / App DI #209)

67. World Population Development



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

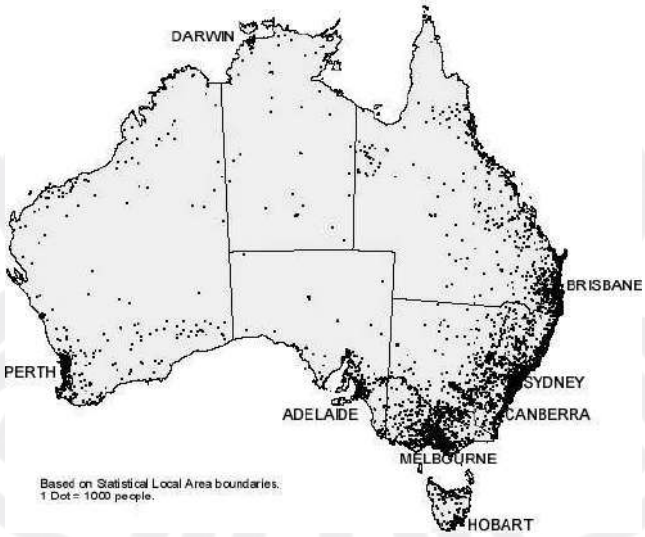
68. Arousal Level



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the relationship between arousal level and performance quality. The blue line represents the difficult tasks, and the red line represents the easy tasks. It is clear that when the arousal level and performance quality start at a low level, boredom or apathy. Then difficult tasks reach the highest point called the optimal level earlier than easy tasks. After that the two lines drop to the lowest point called high anxiety. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #110)

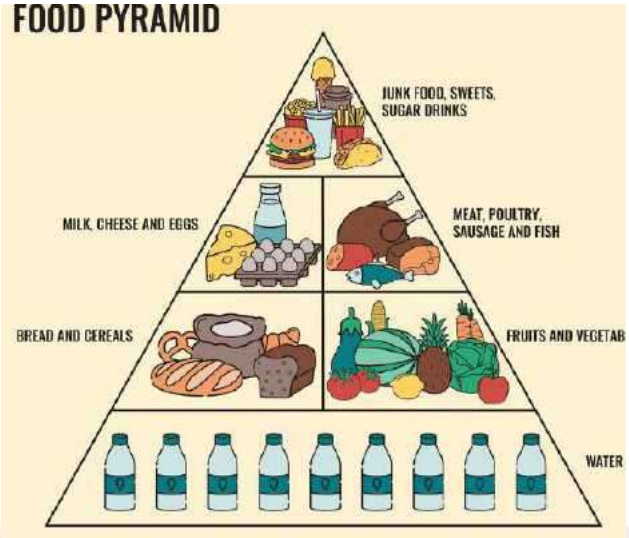
69. Australian Population Density 1



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)

70. Food Pyramid

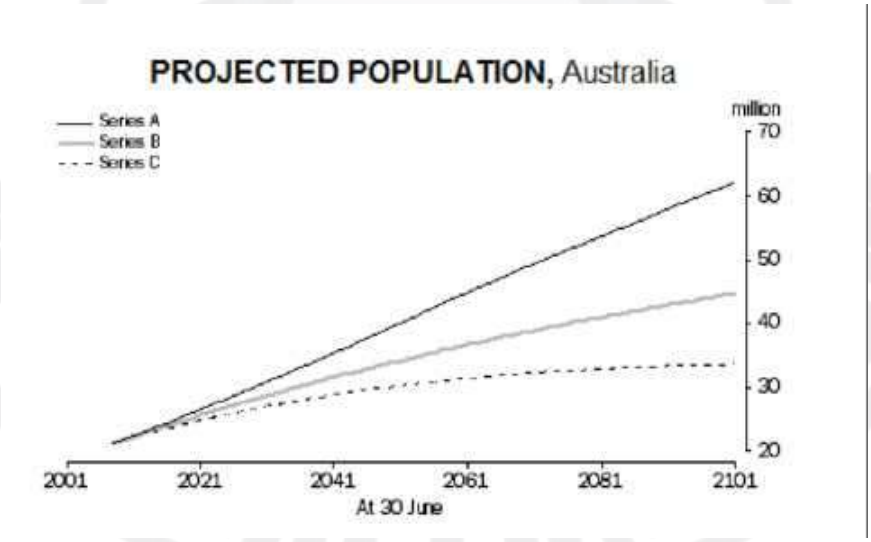


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #538)

71. Projected Population

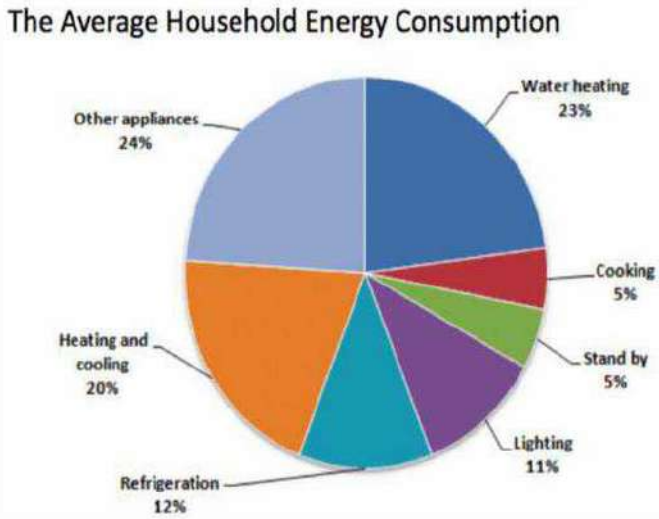


Answer:

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

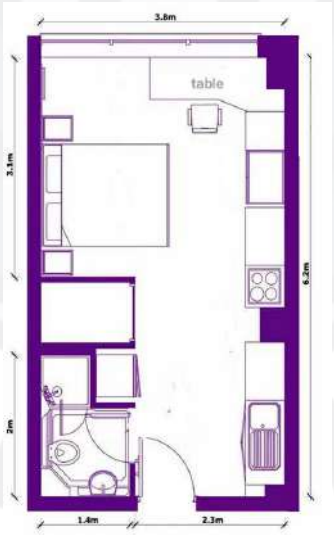
(APEUni Website / App DI #533)

72. Household Energy



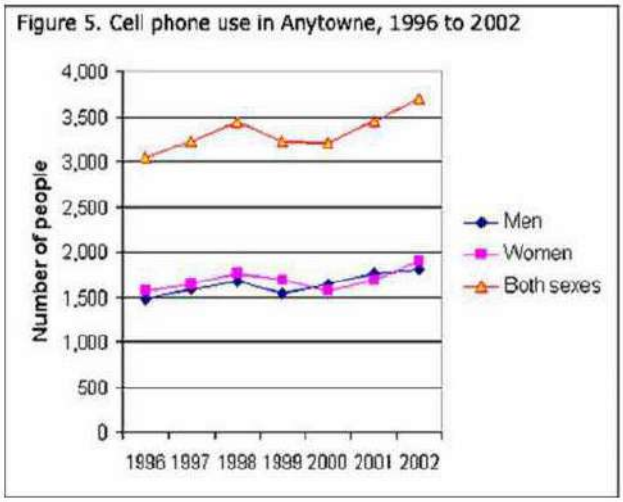
Answer:
The following graph gives information about the average household energy consumption. The items include other appliances, water heating, cooking and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of other appliances is around 24%, and that of water heating is lower, which is around 23%. You can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

73. Apartment Plan 1



Answer:
The following graph gives information about the apartment plan. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the house is 6.2 meters long and 3.8 meters wide. According to this graph, the bathroom is 2 meters long and 1.4 meters wide. You can see from this graph that the kitchen design is without doors. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #540)

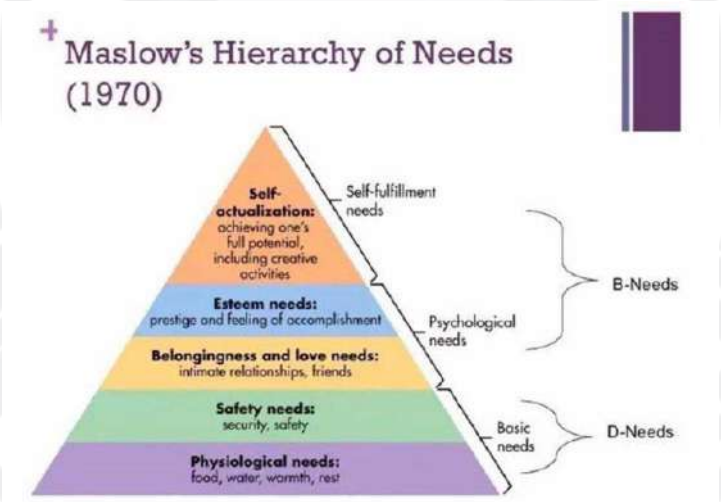
74. Cell Phone Use in Anytowne



Answer:

The following graph gives information about cell phone use in Anytown. The items include men, women, and the year. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1996 to 2002. According to this graph, in 1996, the value of both sexes is around 3000, and that of men is lower, which is around 1500. According to this graph, the highest value of both sexes is around 3500, which is in 2002. According to this graph, the lowest value of women is around 1500, which is in 2000. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #416)

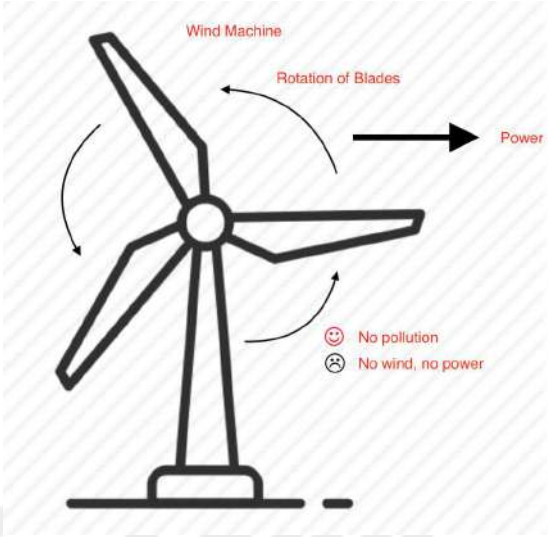
75. Maslow's Hierarchy



Answer:

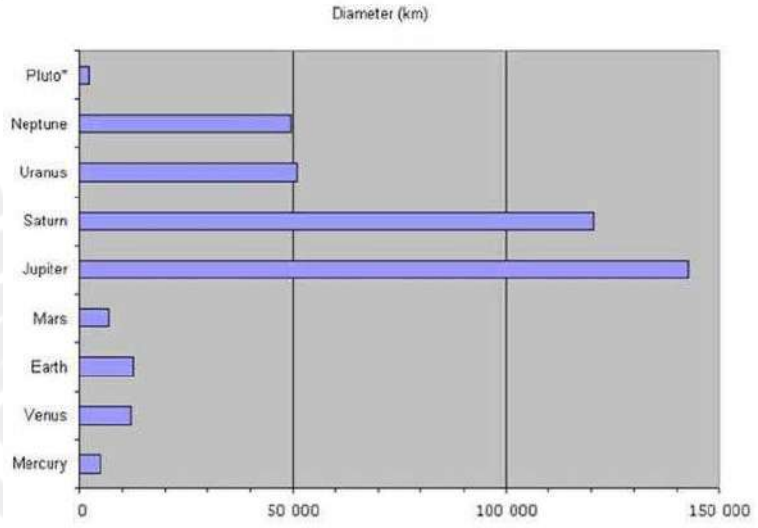
The pyramid shows Maslow's pyramid with different levels of needs. Form the top to the bottom; we can see there are 5 kinds of needs, which are self–actualization, esteem needs, belongingness and love needs, safety needs, and physiological needs. Specifically, safety needs include security and safety and belongingness and love needs include intimate relationships and friends. Apart from that, we can also see from the right–hand side that the needs can be divided into three categories, self–fulfillment needs, psychological needs, and basic needs. In conclusion, Maslow's needs demonstrate that the people's needs are gradually growing from lower level to higher level.
(APEUni Website / App DI #410)

76. Wind Machine



Answer:
The picture describes the wind machine. As can be seen from the graph, the wind machine is rotating counter–clockwise and the rotation used the power of wind blades. We can also see that the advantage of this wind machine is its no pollution and the disadvantaged part is its dependence on wind power. In conclusion, the picture shows a vivid description of the wind machine.
(APEUni Website / App DI #406)

77. Diameter of Planets



Answer:
The graph gives information about the diameter from the earth for different planets. As we can see the largest is taken up by Jupiter, which is 150000 km away. After that Saturn has occupied the second largest, this is 120000 km away. Following that, Neptune and Uranus have a similar diameter, which is 50000 km away. However, Pluto has the smallest which is only 1 km. In conclusion, different planets have different diameters from the earth.
(APEUni Website / App DI #405)

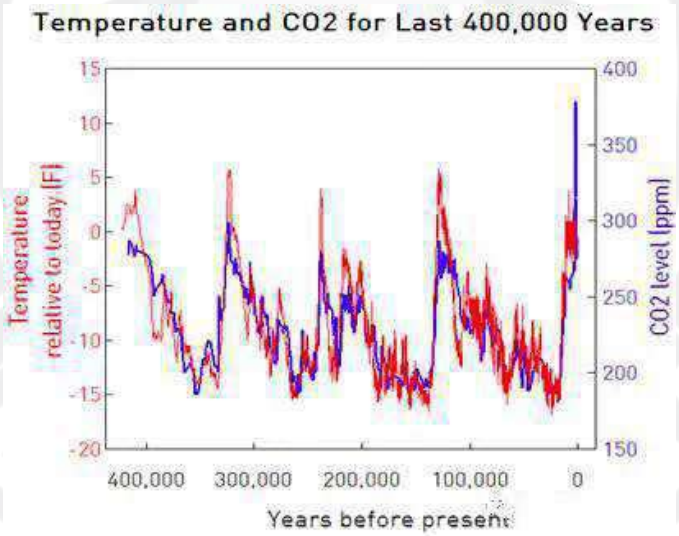
78. 100% Health

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #390)

79. Temperature&CO2

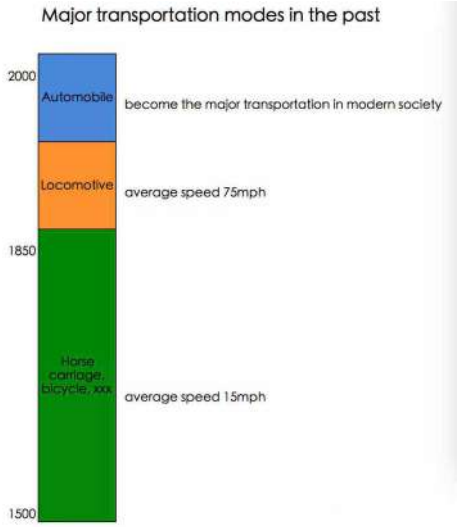


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #388)

80. Past Transport

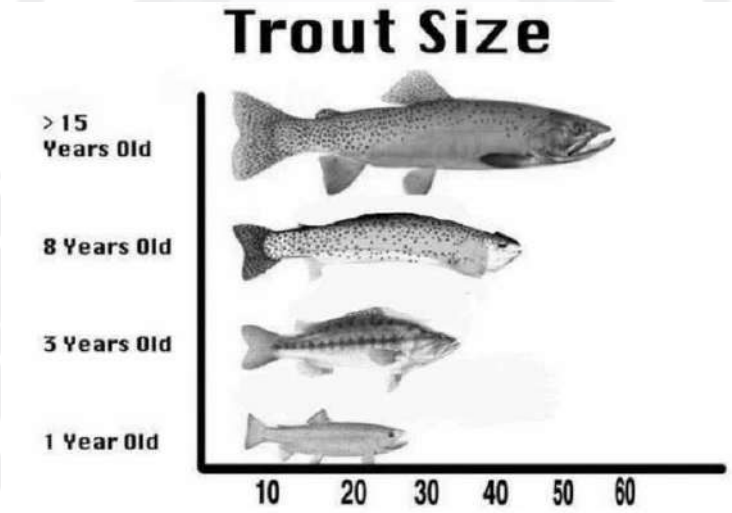


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #387)

81. Length of Fish

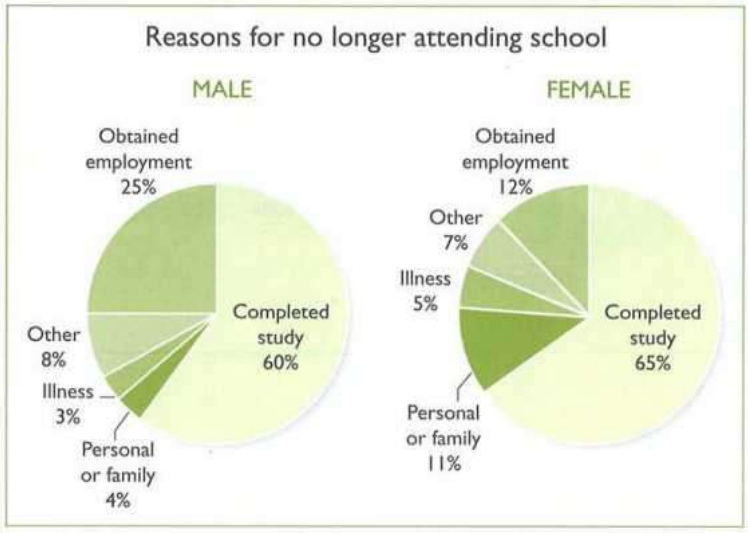


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #371)

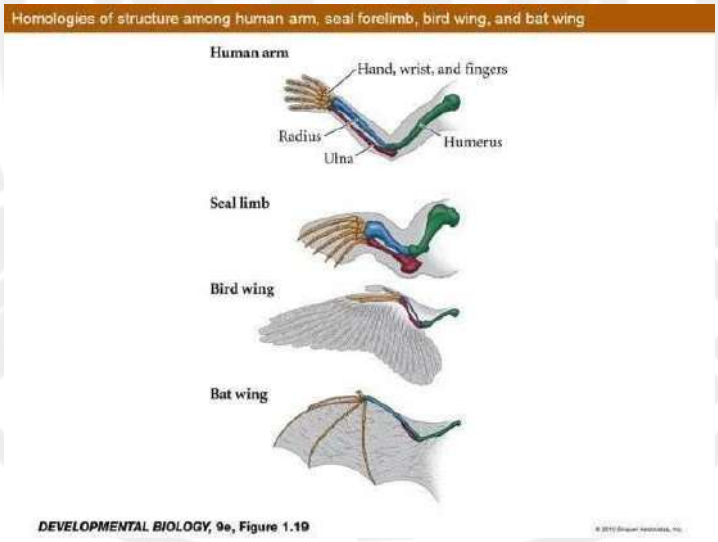
82. Not Attending School



Answer:

The following graph gives information about reasons for no longer attending school. The items include male and female. The data of the completed study, obtained employment, illness and so on are displayed. According to this graph, for the female, the highest value is the completed study, which is 65%. On the contrary, the lowest value is illness, which is 5%. For the male, you can see from this graph that the largest proportion is 60%. You can also see from this graph that the smallest proportion is 3%. In conclusion, the completed study is the most popular reasons for both male and female.
(APEUni Website / App DI #352)

83. homologies of structure



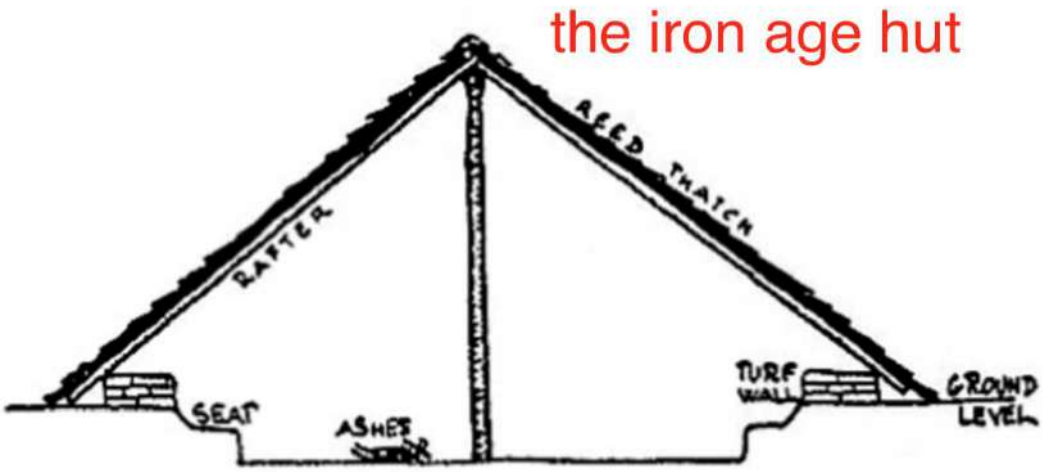
Answer:

The picture gives information about different arm bones. As we can see from the picture, the human has the largest upper arm bone. Following that, birds and bats have the longest lower arm bone and they are almost the similar length. .After that the bats have the longest metacarpals, however, the seal limb has the longest fingers. In conclusion, different body structure has different kinds of bones.
(APEUni Website / App DI #348)

84. London Street View

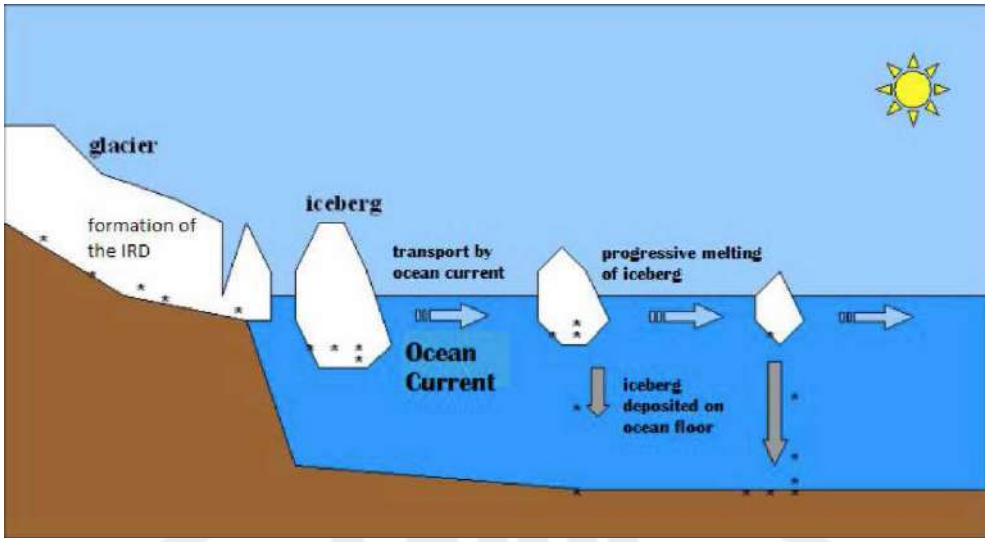
Answer:
The following graph gives information about London's Fleet Street Then and Today. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a carriage; the colour of it is black. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a bus; the colour of it is red. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there is a temple, the colour of it is white. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #346)

85. Iron Age Hut



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

86. Ice Into Sea



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the glacier. It shows how the process is done. The steps include glacier, iceberg, transport and Fonte progressive. According to this graph, the first step is the glacier which is about the formation des IRD. According to this graph, the second step is the iceberg which is transported by the courant margin. You can see from this graph that the third step is Fonte progressive des icebergs. The final step is deposition which is the iceberg deposit to the ocean floor. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #332)

87. The Eatwell Plate

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #331)

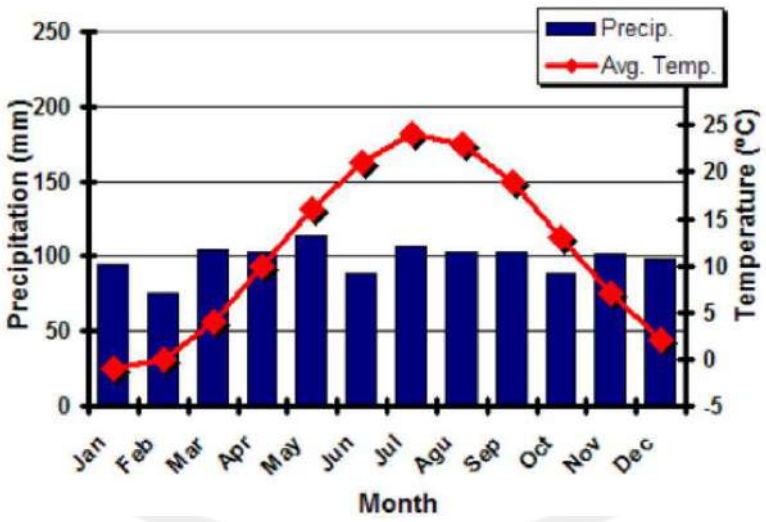
88. Music Download

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #324)

89. Temperature&Precipitation

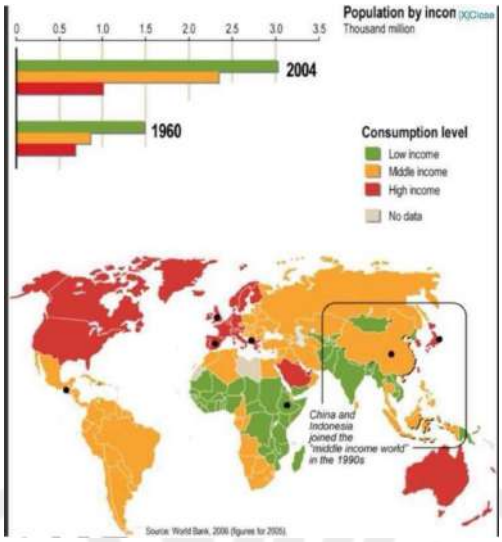


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #322)

90. Population&Consumption

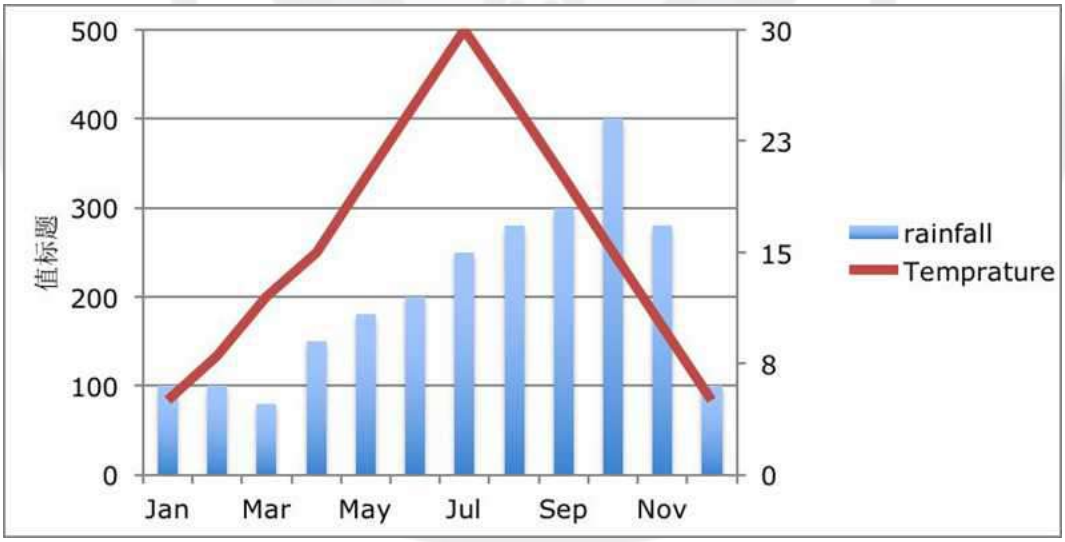


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #321)

91. Rainfall&Temperature 2

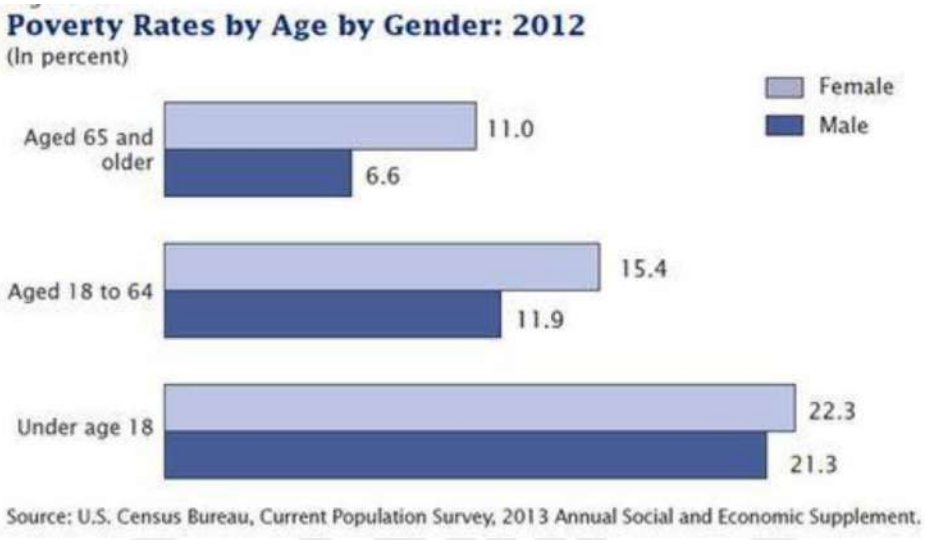


Answer:

This graph indicates the relationship between rainfall, measured in mm, and temperature, measured in Celsius, from January to December. The rainfall is represented in blue bars and it starts at 100mm in January, reaching the maximum of about 400mm in October. It concludes at about 100mm in December. The temperature, the highest temperature is around 30, which is in July. In conclusion, this graph shows very thorough information about rainfall and temperature.

(APEUni Website / App DI #314)

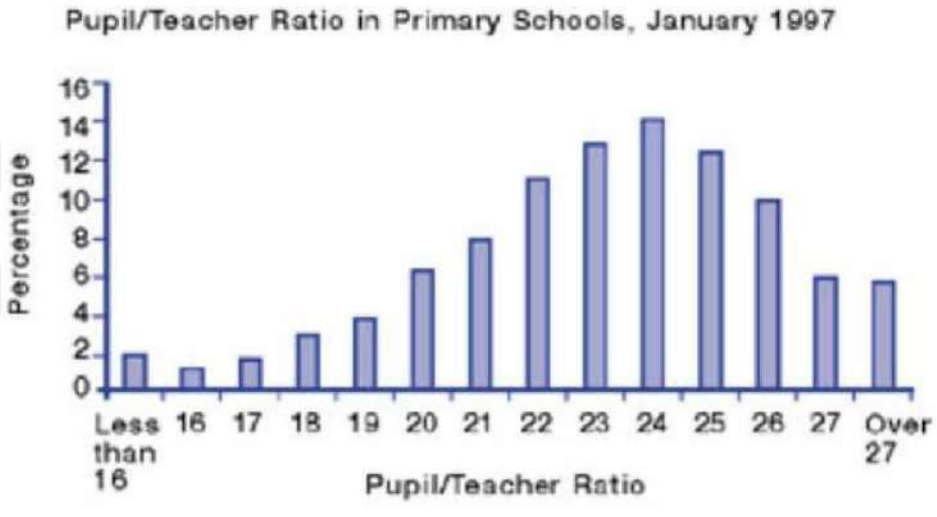
92. Poverty Rate



Answer:

The following graph gives information about poverty rates by age and by gender in 2012, measured in percentage. In the age group of 65 and older, the poverty rate of the female is 11% while that of the male is 6.6%. In the age group of 18 to 64, the poverty rate of the female is 15.4% and that of the male is 11.9%. In the age group under 18, the poverty rate is much higher than other groups, with female 22.3% and male 21.3%. This graph is sourced from the US Census Bureau, current population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. In conclusion, this graph gives very thorough information.
(APEUni Website / App DI #195)

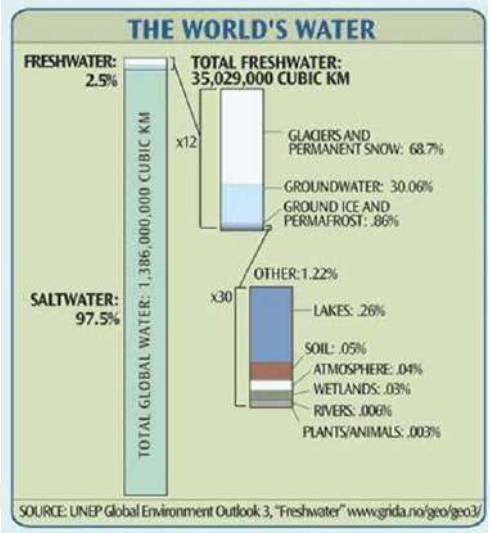
93. Pupil/Teacher Ratio



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the ratio between pupil and teacher in primary schools in January of 1997, measured in percentage. It can be seen that only 2% of the schools have a ratio of less than 16, and only 1% have a ratio of 16. Then the percentage gradually increases as the pupil–teacher ratio increases. A maximum occurs when the pupil–teacher ratio is 24. 14% of the schools have this ratio. After that, as the ratio increases, the percentage decreases and concludes at about 6% when the ratio is over 27. In conclusion, this graph shows very impressive information.
(APEUni Website / App DI #174)

94. World Water

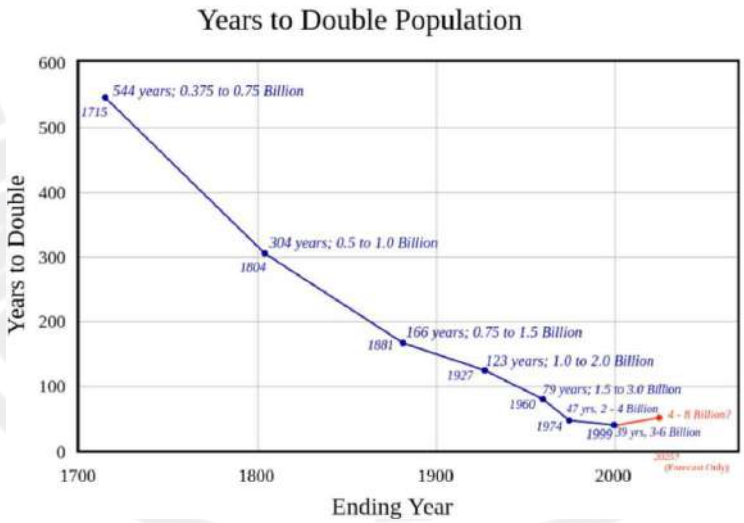


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #23)

95. Double Population

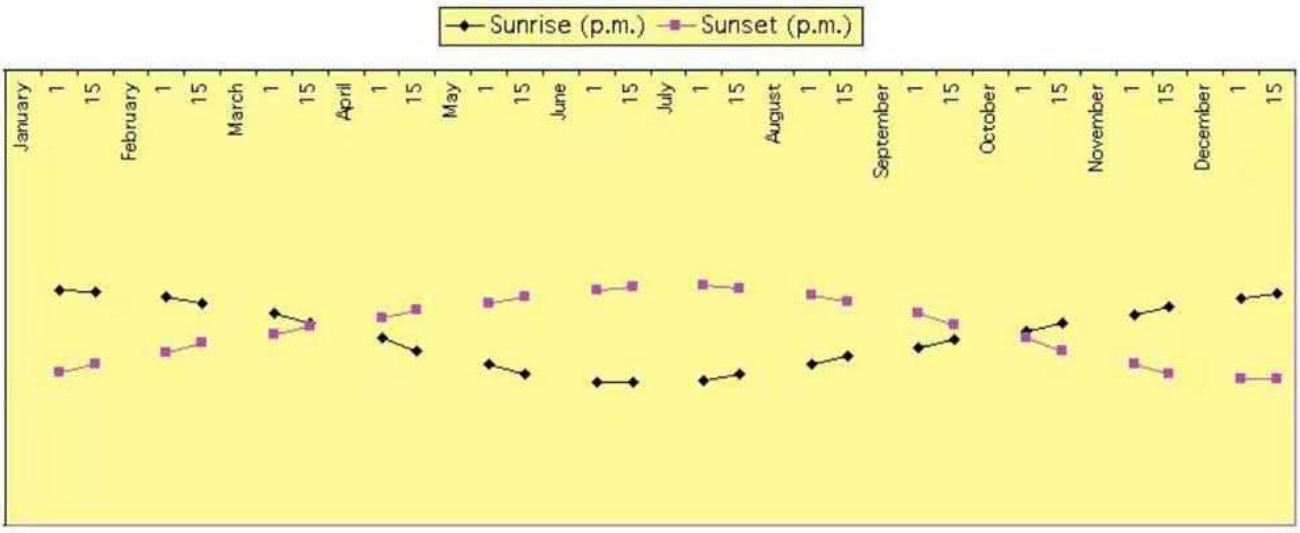


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the double population. The horizontal axis is years, ranging from 1700 to 2000. According to this graph, in 1715, the years to double is around 544, and that of 1804 is lower, which is around 304. According to this graph, the highest value of years to double is around 544, which is in 1700. According to this graph, the lowest value of years to double is around 47, which is in 1999. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #283)

96. Sunrise & Sunset

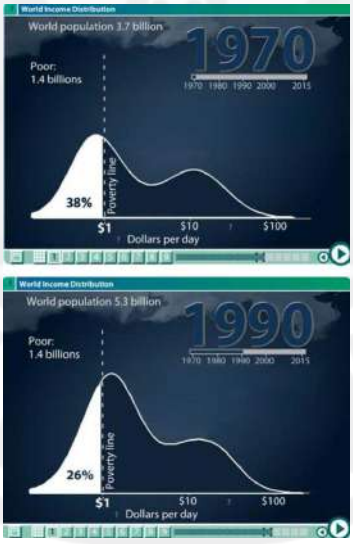


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #276)

97. World Income Distribution

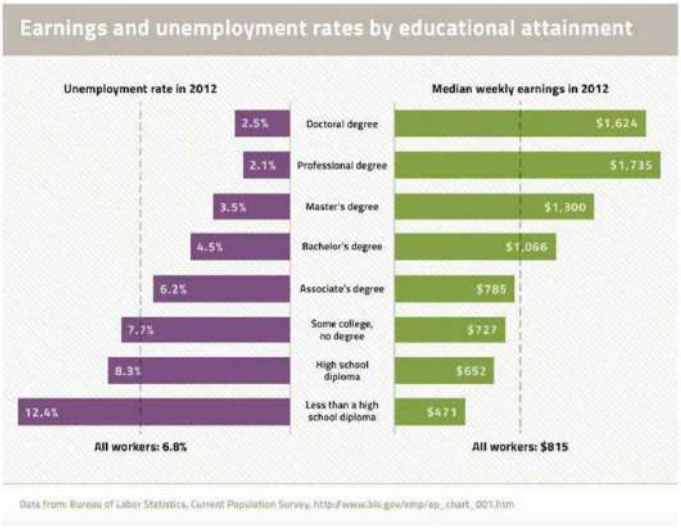


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #274)

98. Earning&Unemployment

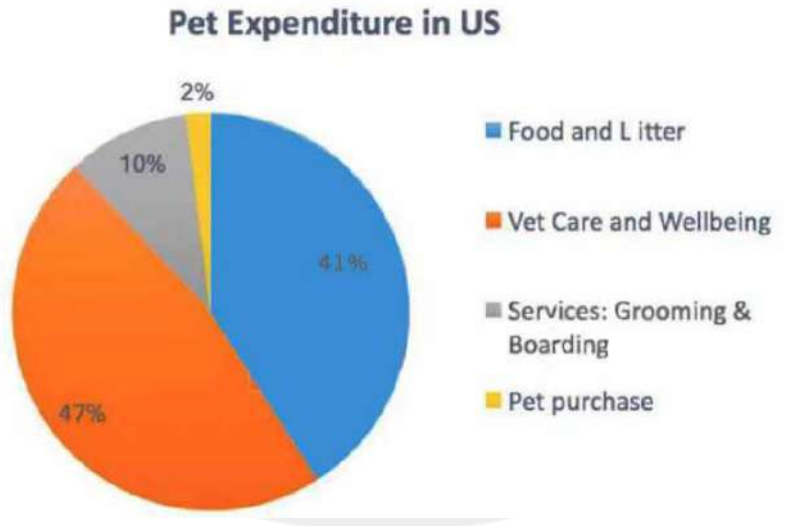


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment. The items include doctor degree, professional degree, and master degree. According to this graph, in doctor degree, the value of the unemployment rate is around 2.5. and that of a professional degree is lower, which is around 2.1. You can see from this graph that the highest value of unemployment is in less than a high school diploma, which is 12.4. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of median weekly earnings is 1735, which is on a professional degree. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #270)

99. Pet Expenditure



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #403)

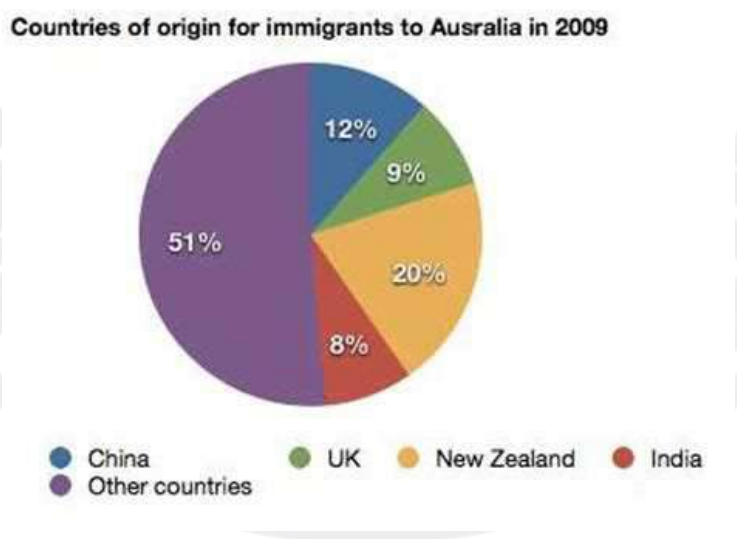
100. Egypt Trading

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #268)

101. Immigrant Origins

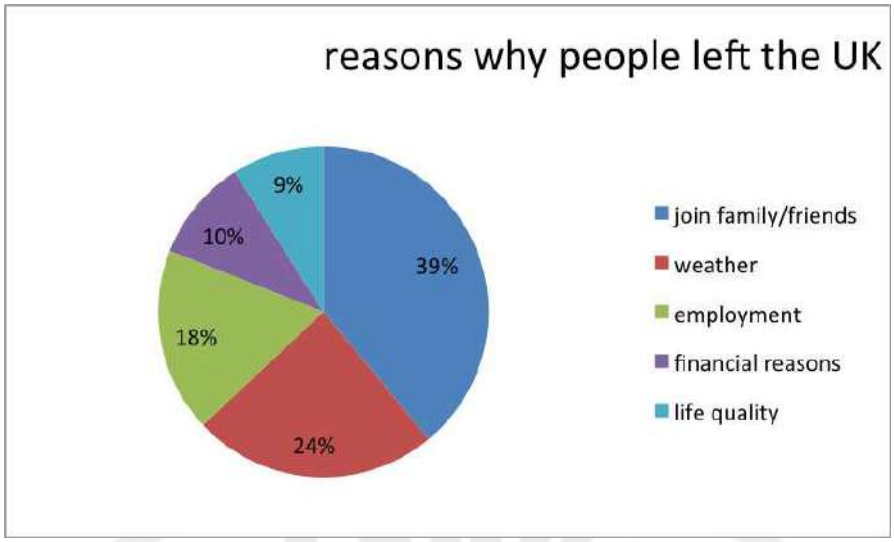


Answer:

The following graph gives information about the countries of origin for immigrants to Australia in 2009. The items include the other countries, China, India and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of the other countries is around 51%, and that of China is lower, which is around 12%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is the other countries, which is around 51%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is India, which is around 8%. In conclusion, other countries have the highest proportion of origin for immigrants.

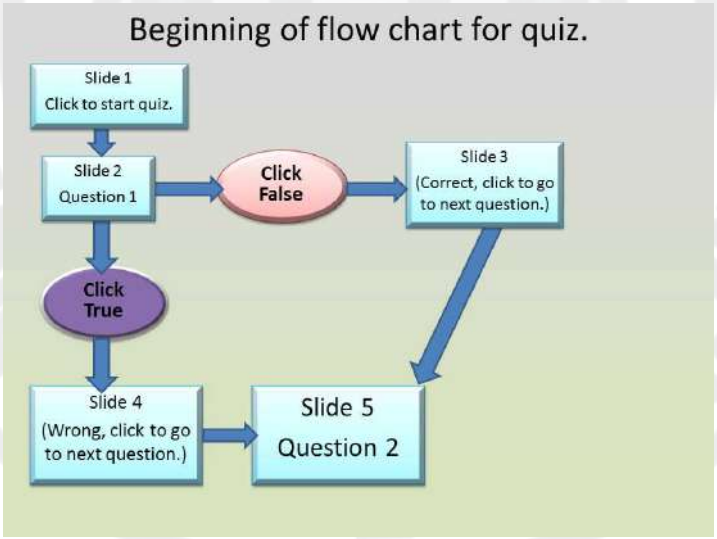
(APEUni Website / App DI #265)

102. Leaving UK



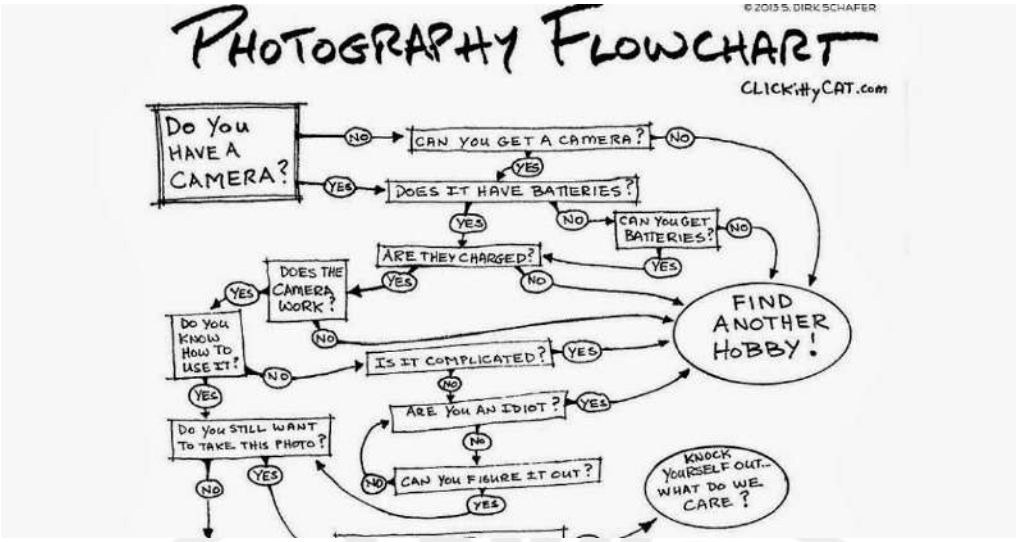
Answer:
The following graph gives information about the reasons why people left the UK. The items include the join family/friends, weather, life quality and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of join family/friends is around 39%, and that of weather is lower, which is around 24%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is to join family/friends, which is around 39%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is life quality, which is around 9%. In conclusion, join family/friends have the highest proportion of the reasons why people left the UK.
(APEUni Website / App DI #264)

103. Quiz Operation



Answer:
The following graph gives information about the Begining of the flow chart for the quiz. It shows how the process is done. The steps include clicking to start the quiz, clicking to go to the next question and click true. According to this graph, the first step is to click to start the quiz. Followed by that, the second step is to go to question 1. You can see from this graph that the third step is to click false or true. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to click to the next question. The final step is to go to question 2. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #256)

104. Photography Flowchart

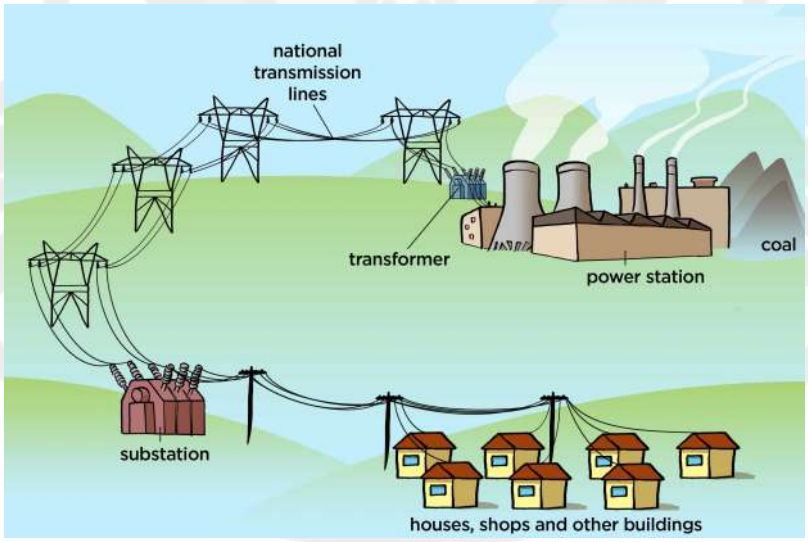


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #255)

105. Power Transmission

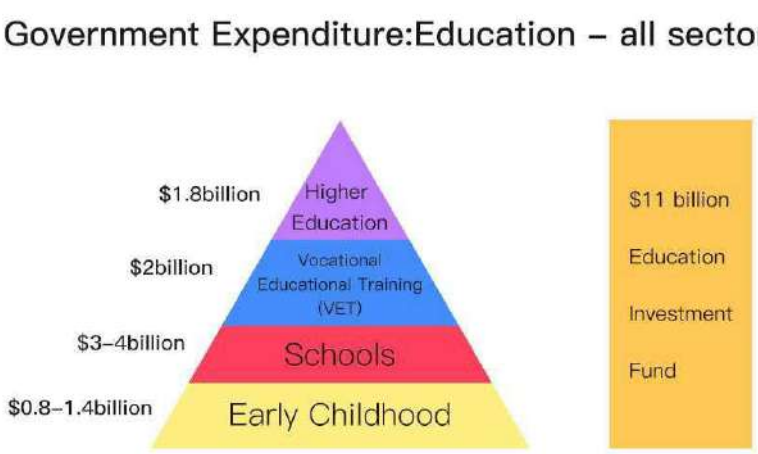


Answer:

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

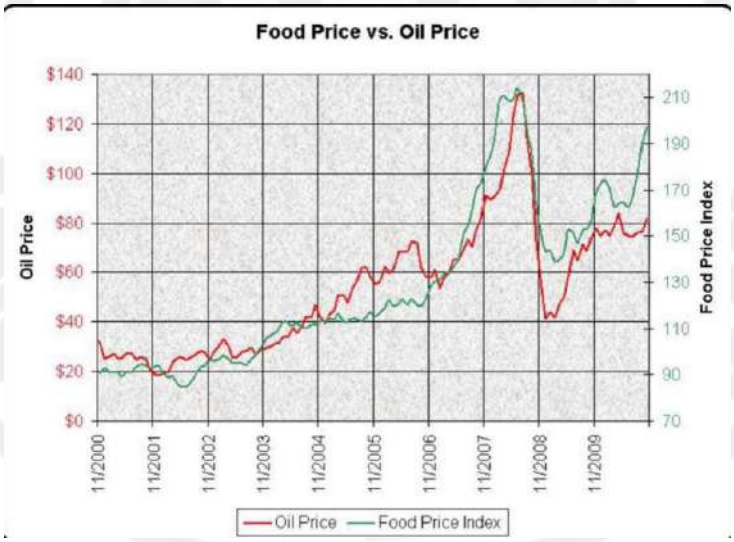
(APEUni Website / App DI #249)

106. Government Expenditure



Answer:
This graph shows the government expenditure in different sectors of education. It is shown on the graph that $11 billion are invested in education in total. At the top of the pyramid, we can see higher education in which $1.8 billion are invested, followed by which vocational educational training and schools get $2 billion and $3–4 billion respectively. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see the early childhood in which $0.8–1.4 billion are invested. It can be seen that schools get the highest investment while early childhood gets the least. In conclusion, this graph gives very interesting information.
(APEUni Website / App DI #235)

107. Food&Oil Price



Answer:
The following graph gives information about food price vs oil price. The items include oil price, food price index, and years. The horizontal axis is years, ranging from 2000 to 2009. According to this graph, in 2000, the value of the oil price is around 40, and that of the food price index is lower, which is around 20. According to this graph, the highest value of oil price is around 140, which is in 2008. According to this graph, the lowest value of the food price index is around 20, which is in 2001. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #234)

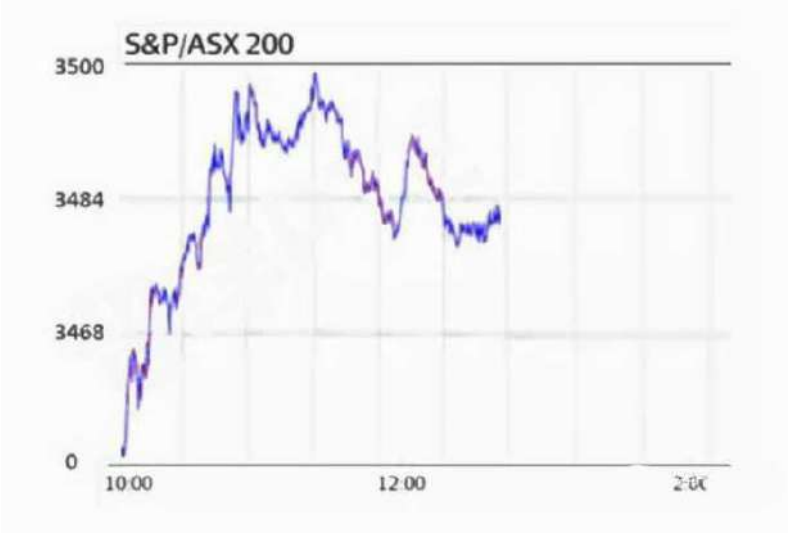
108. Pencil Length

Answer:
The following graph gives information about pencil length. The items include New Jersey, Chicago, and Michigan. According to this graph, in Chicago, the length of the pencil is around 46.750. And that of New Jersey is higher, which is around 50.680. You can see from this graph that the highest length of the pencil is in New Jersey, which is 50.680. You can also see from this graph that the lowest length of the pencil is Virginia, which is around 18.950. In conclusion, New Jersey has the highest length of the pencil.
(APEUni Website / App DI #233)

109. Bird Migration

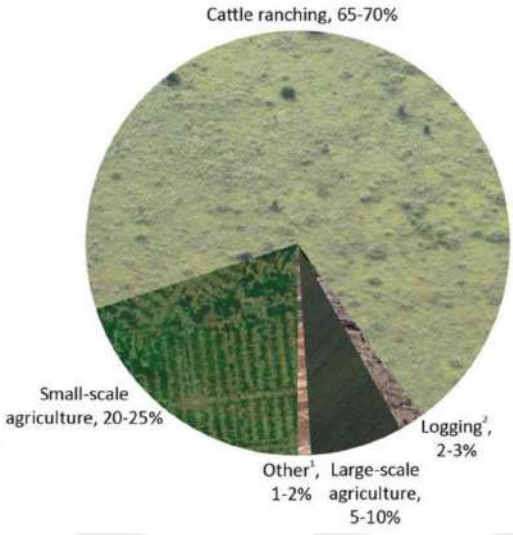
Answer:
The following graph gives information about bird migration in the continent of America. In this graph Canada is marked as a breeding area in blue, and the north of South America is marked as a wintering area in orange. According to this graph, birds will fly northwards in the spring from the wintering area to the breeding area, as the yellow arrow shows. And birds will come back in the fall to the wintering area, as the green arrow shows. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #231)

110. S&P



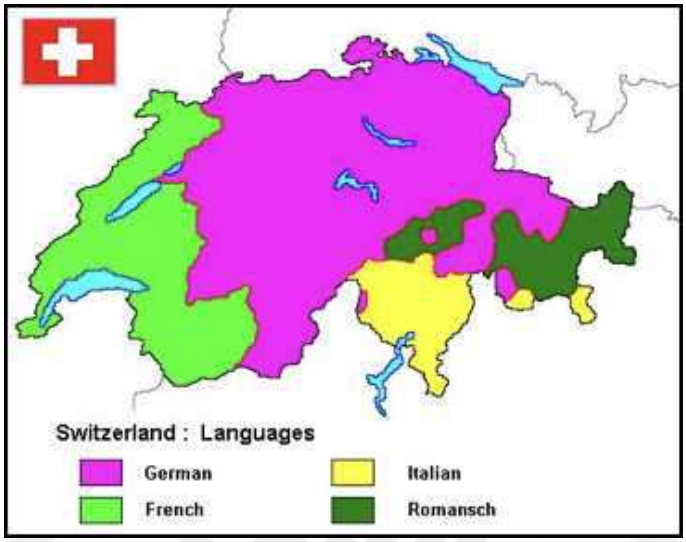
Answer:
The following graph gives information about S&P/ASX 200, a sharemarket index. You can see from this graph that the value of ten is around zero, the lowest. You can see from this graph that the value of eleven is around three thousand four hundred ninety, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the value of eleven thirty is around three thousand five hundred, which is the highest. You can see from this graph that the value of twelve fifteen is around three thousand four hundred ninety–two, which is the third peak. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #230)

111. Deforestation Reasons



Answer:
The following graph gives information about the proportion of deforestation reasons. The items include cattle ranching, small–scale agriculture, other and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of cattle ranching is around 65%, and that of small–scale agriculture is lower, which is around 20%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is cattle ranching, which is around 65%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is the other, which is around 1%. In conclusion, cattle ranching has the highest proportion of deforestation reasons.
(APEUni Website / App DI #226)

112. Switzerland Language



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #225)

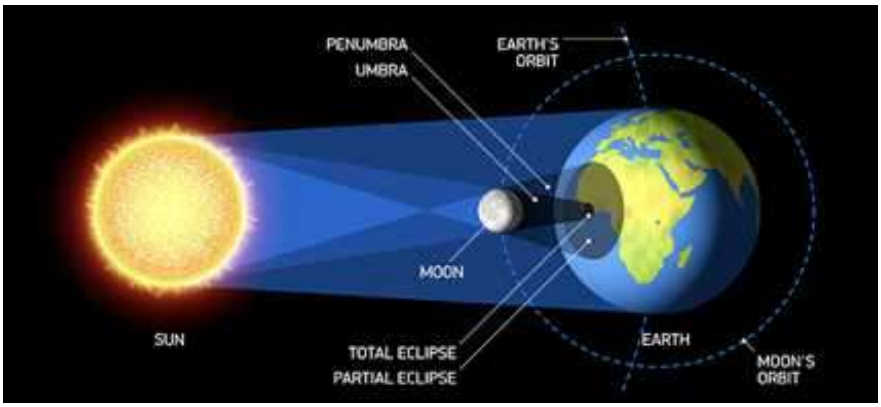
113. Bird Feeder

Answer:

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

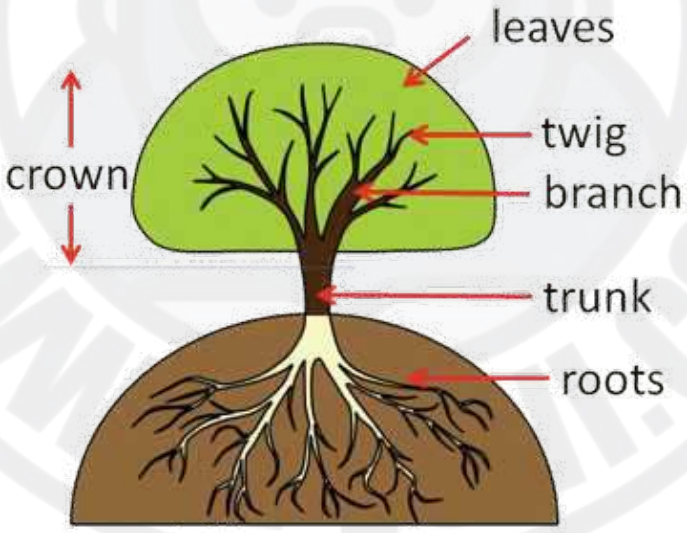
(APEUni Website / App DI #224)

114. Solar Eclipse 1



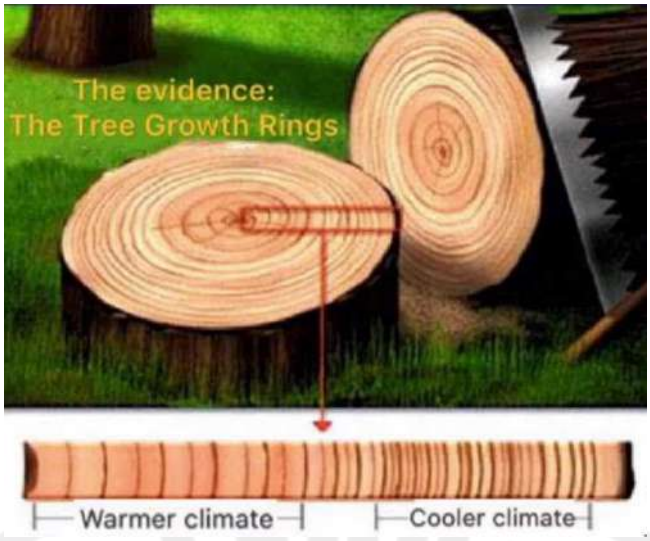
Answer:
The graph shows different eclipse. When we look at the left-hand side of the picture, we can see the sun. In the middle of the picture, we can see the moon, which is on the moon's orbit. On the right of the picture, there is the Earth, which orbits around the sun. As we can see in the graph when the sun, moon, and Earth parallel each other. we can see the shade of moon called penumbra creating the partial eclipse. we also can see the middle of a shade called umbra, which means that there is a total eclipse. In conclusion, this graph shows the formation of different eclipses.
(APEUni Website / App DI #223)

115. Parts of Tree



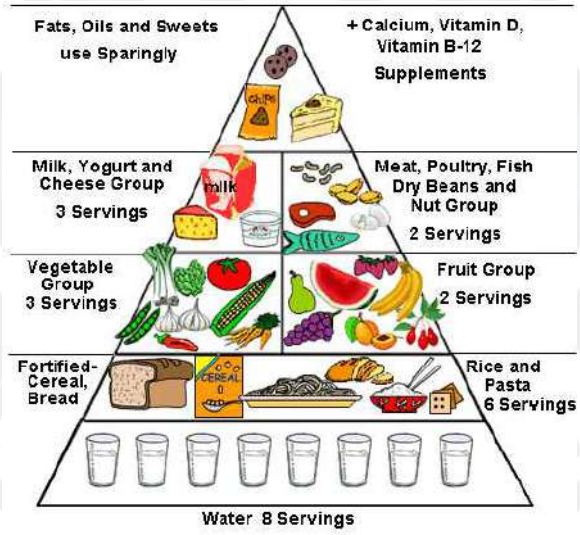
Answer:
The graph shows a different part of the tree. When we look at the top of the picture, we can see the crown of the tree, which includes leaves on top, a twig in the middle, and branches at the bottom in the crown. Followed by the crown we can see a trunk, which connects the roots in the soil. Finally, the crown of the tree shares a similar size with roots so that they provide a lot of information to scientists. In conclusion, this picture demonstrates the structure of trees.
(APEUni Website / App DI #222)

116. Tree Ring and Saw



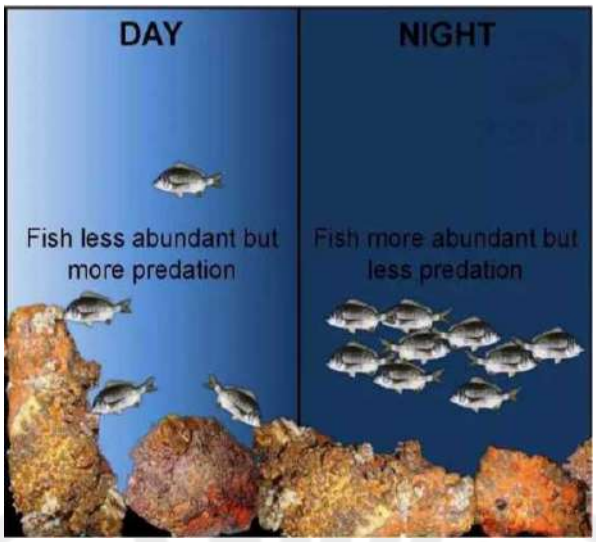
Answer:
The following graph gives information about the evidence of tree growth rings. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a tree ring; the colour of it is brown. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a saw; the colour of it is black. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are grasses, the colour of those is green. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #219)

117. Food Pyramid 1



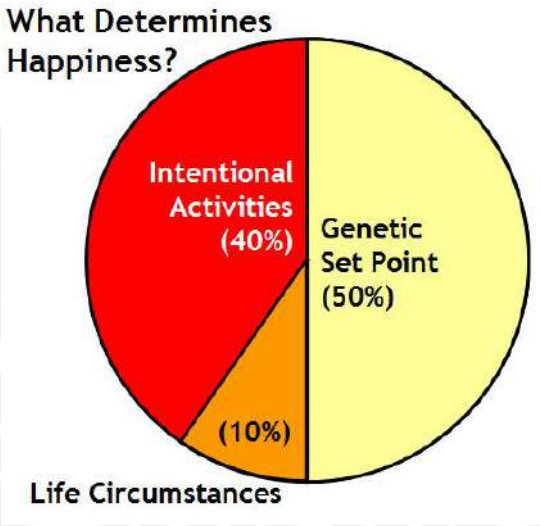
Answer:
This picture shows the pyramid of food required by human bodies. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see water, which is the most essential to human bodies. Above water, on the second layer of the pyramid, we can see whole grain foods such as rice, cakes, and biscuits. Above the whole grain foods level, there is a fruits and vegetable level . We can see grapes, oranges, and apples in the fruit section, and broccoli, potatoes, and carrots in the vegetable section. Above the fruits and vegetables, we can see milk products and fish, poultry and eggs. At the top of the pyramid, there is a sugar and salt level. In conclusion, all the levels in the pyramid are important for human bodies.
(APEUni Website / App DI #215)

118. Fish Shoal



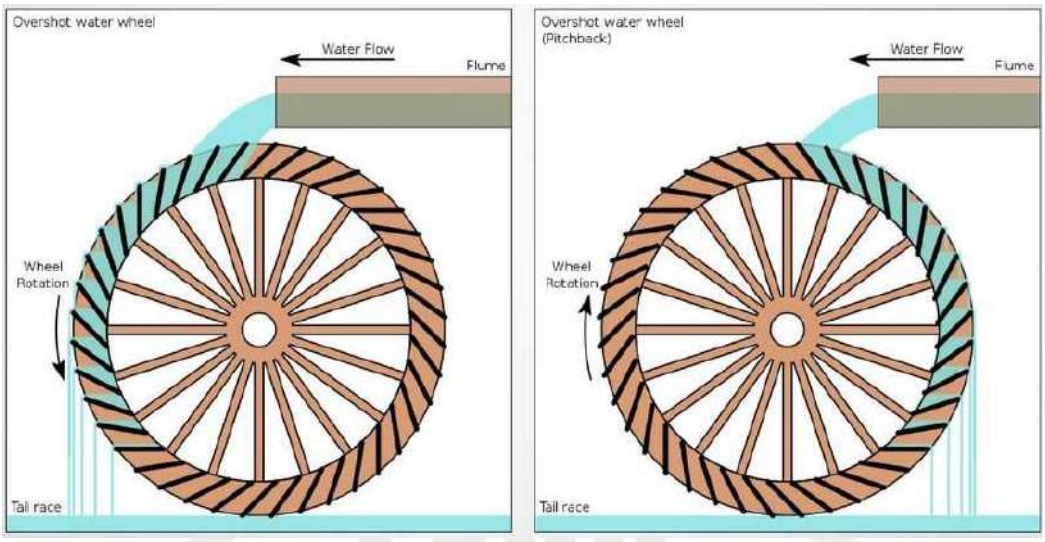
Answer:
The following graph gives information about fish shoal. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, In the morning, the number of fish is relatively small but more predatory. You can see from this graph that, in the evening, the number of fish is relatively large but less predatory. The sea is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #214)

119. 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)

120. Water Wheel

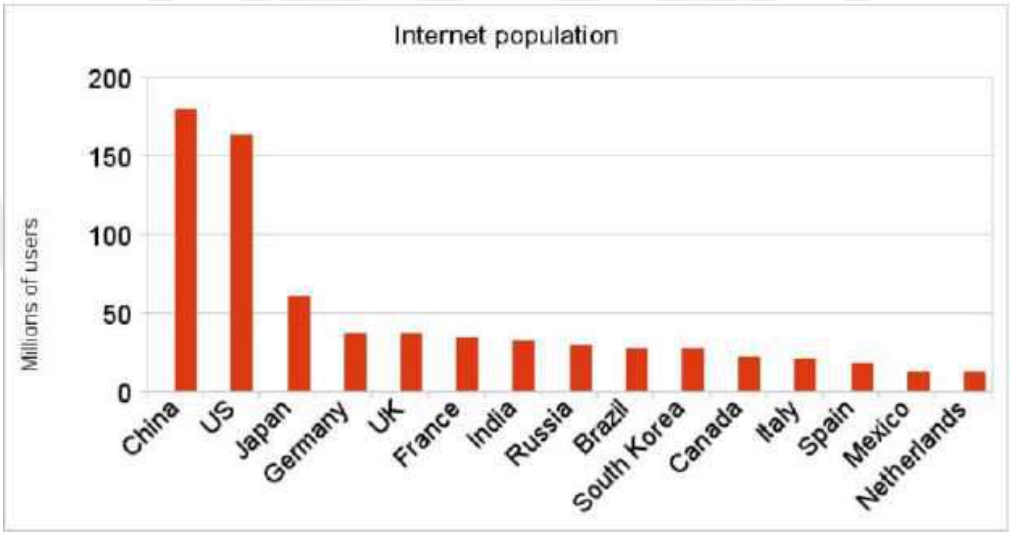


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #199)

121. Internet Population

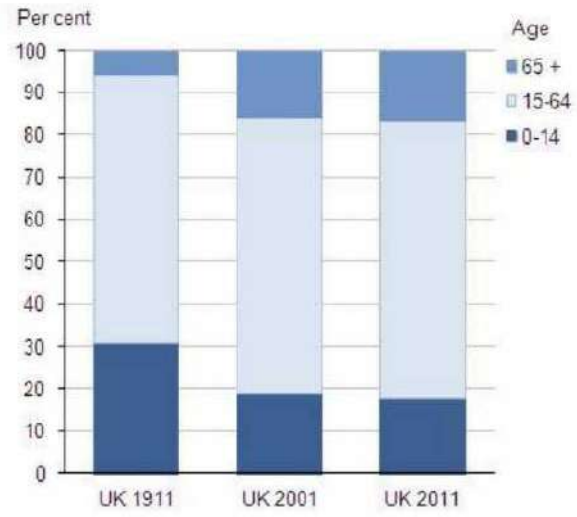


Answer:

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.

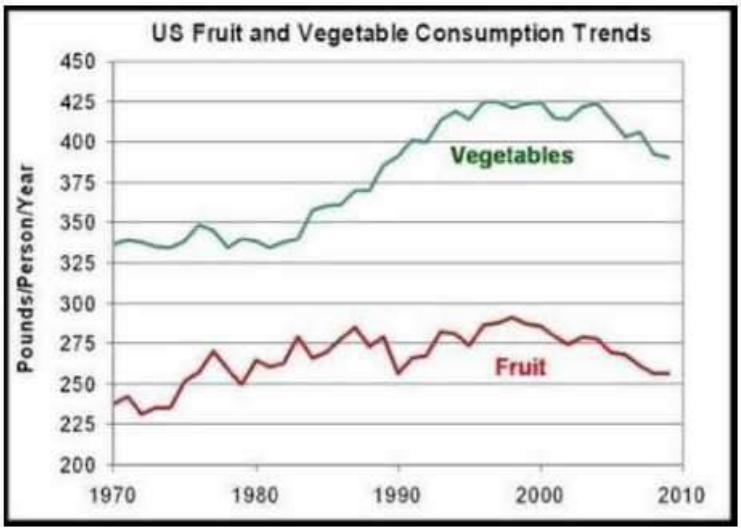
(APEUni Website / App DI #181)

122. Age Percentage



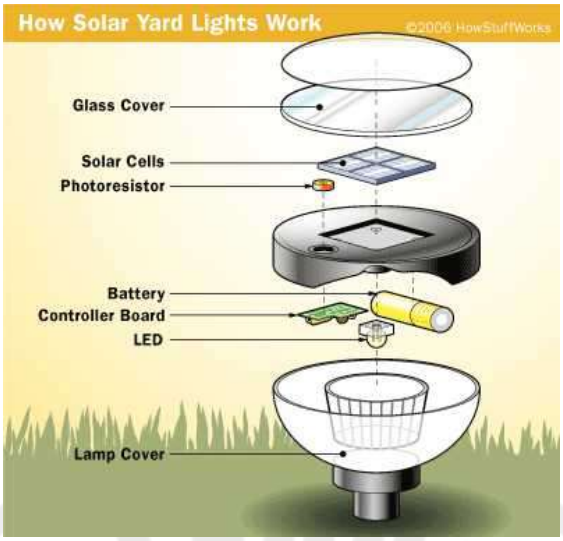
Answer:
The following graph gives information about the age distribution in the UK from 1911 to 2011. When we look at the age of 65 and over, the percentage has increased from 5% in 1911 to 15% in 2011. In contrast, the age below 14 has decreased from 30% to 20% over the same period. At the same time, people age between 15–64 has remained stable at around 70% throughout the years. In conclusion, it can be expected that the UK is undergoing an aging population from 1911 to 2011.
(APEUni Website / App DI #180)

123. Fruit&Vegetable Consumption



Answer:
The following graph gives information about the US fruit and vegetable consumption trends from 1970 to 2010 in pounds per person per year. For vegetable consumption, it has remained stable at 330 from 1970 to 1980, after that it climbed drastically to 425 in 2000, which is the highest, before dropping down to 400 in 2010. When we look at the fruit consumption, it increased gradually from 230 in 1970 to 280 in 2000, which is the highest, and then it also declined to 250 until the end of the period. In conclusion, vegetable consumption is much larger than fruit consumption throughout the period.
(APEUni Website / App DI #177)

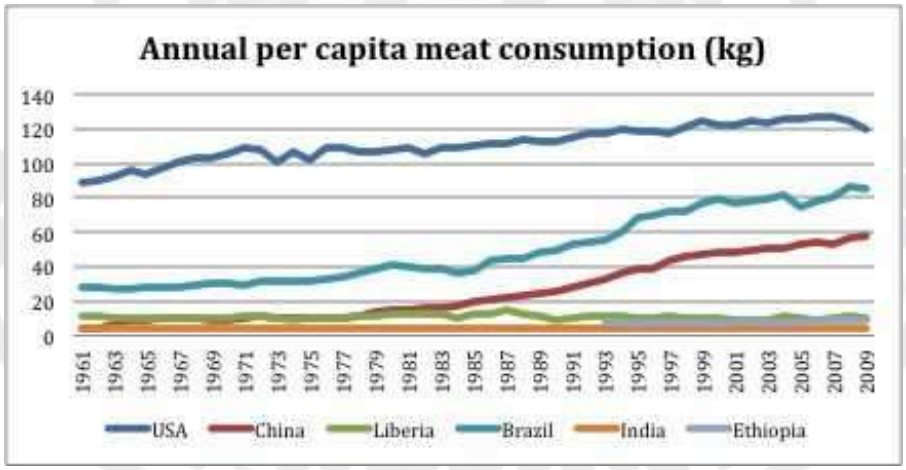
124. Solar Yard Light



Answer:

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

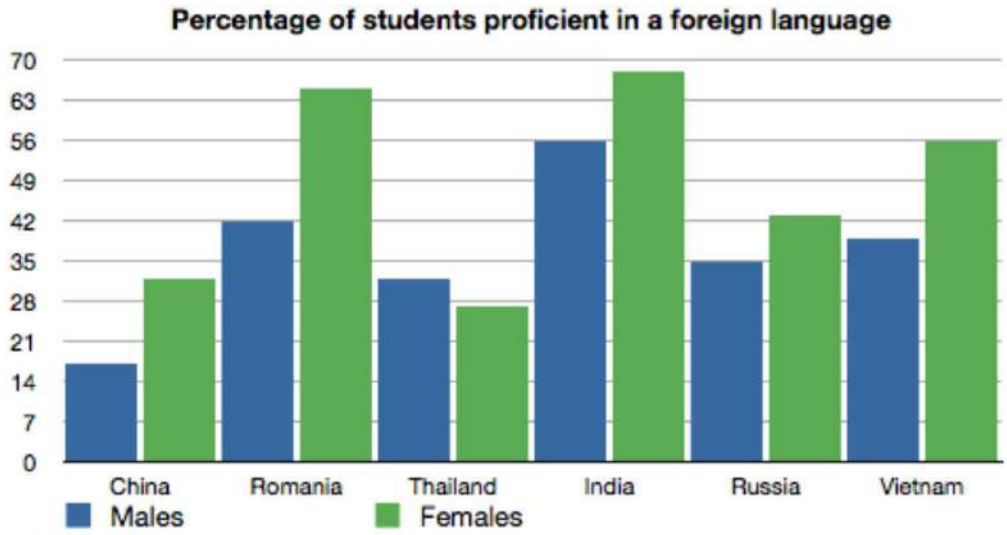
125. Meat Consumption



Answer:

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

126. Foreign Language Proficiency

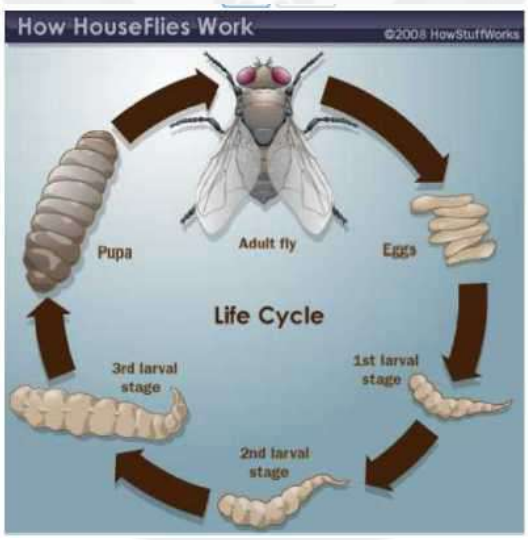


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #164)

127. Fly Life Cycle

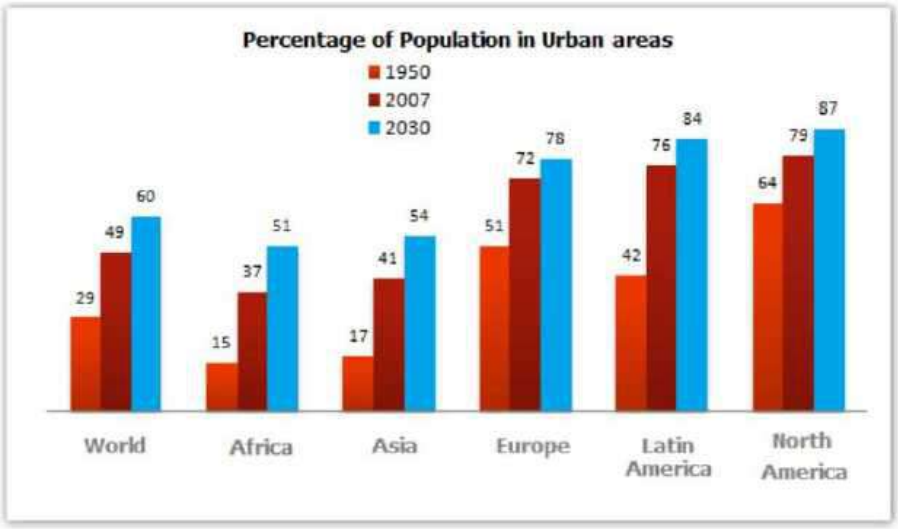


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #135)

128. Urban Percentage 1

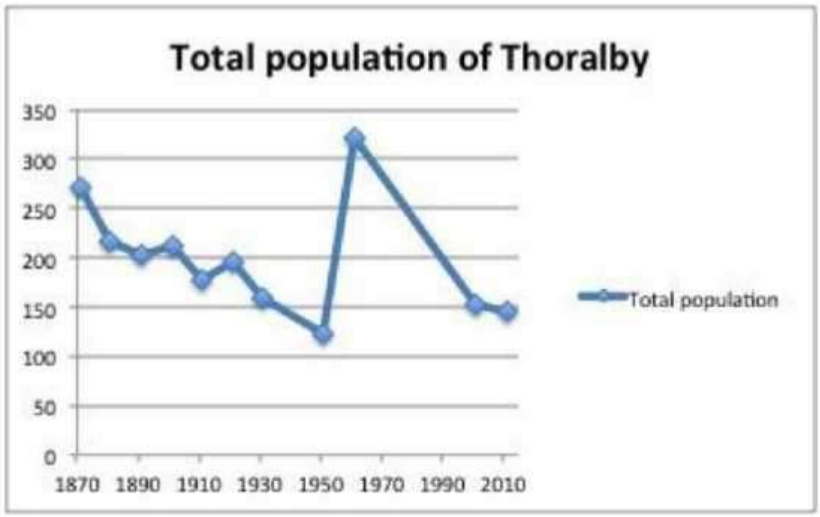


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #114)

129. Thoralby Population

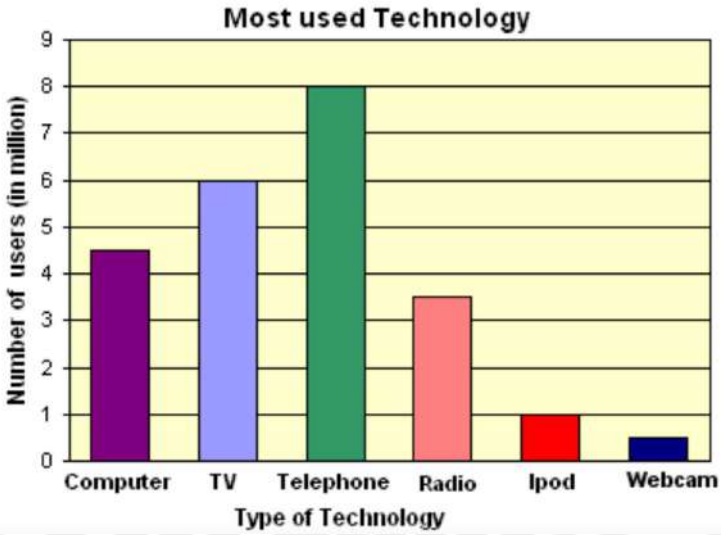


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #113)

130. Most Used Technology

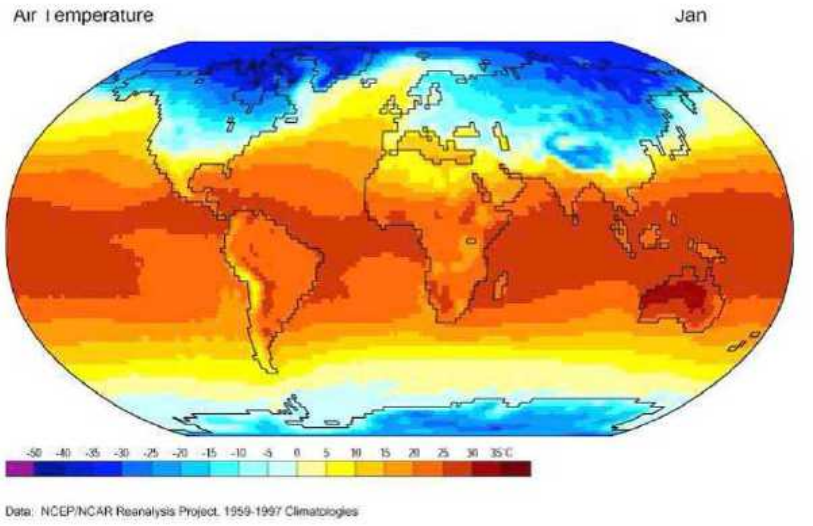


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #107)

131. Air Temperature

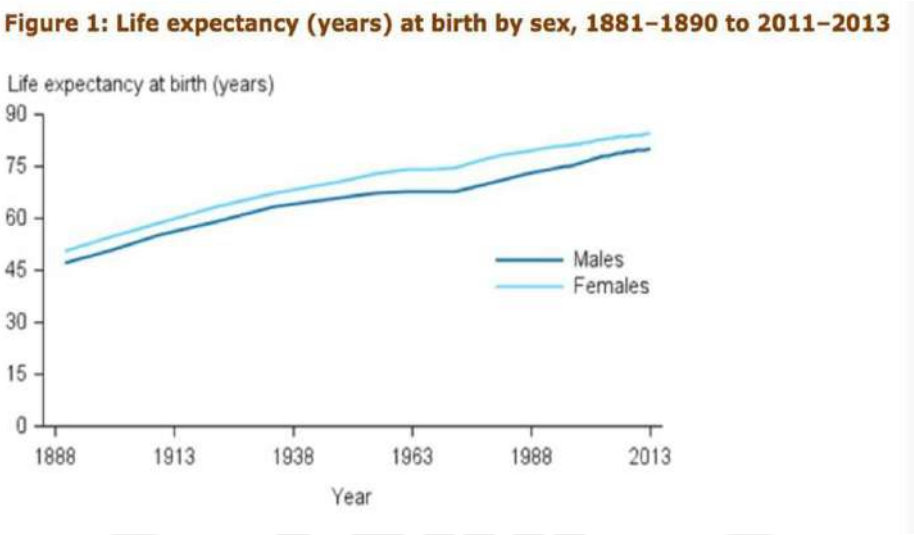


Answer:

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

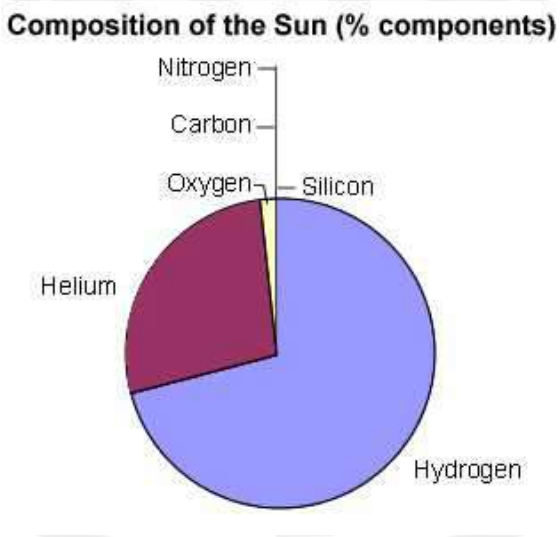
(APEUni Website / App DI #87)

132. Life Expectancy



Answer:
The following graph gives information about life expectancy at birth by sex. The items include years, males, and females. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1888 to 2013. According to this graph, in 1888, the value of males is around 45, and that of the females is higher, which is around 50. According to this graph, the highest value of males is 75, which is in 2013. According to this graph, the lowest value of females is around 50, which is in 1888. In conclusion, the female has the highest life expectancy at birth.
(APEUni Website / App DI #84)

133. Solar Composition



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

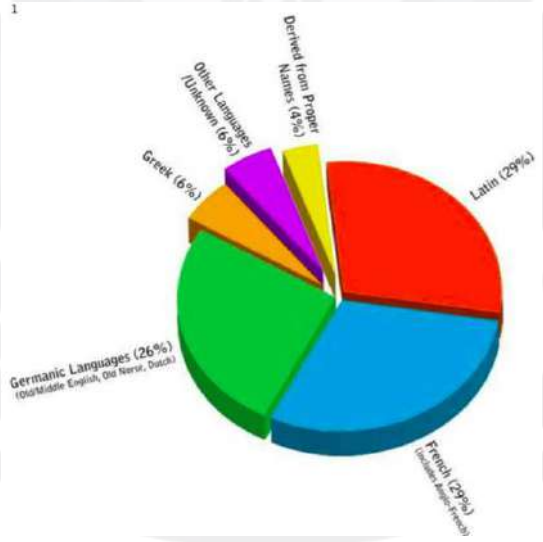
134. Sprouting

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #48)

135. Language Shares

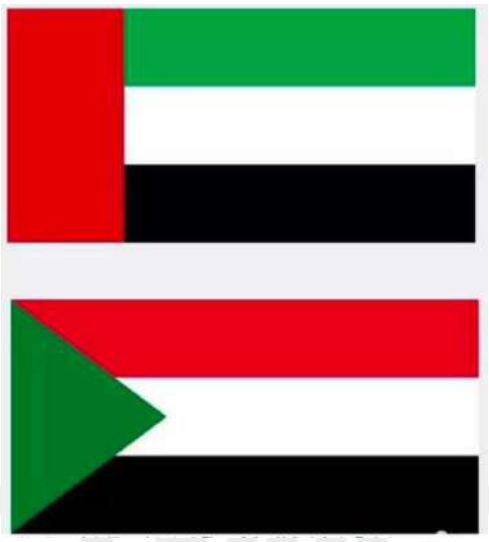


Answer:

The following graph gives information about proportion of languages. The items include Latin, French, Germanic languages, Derived from proper names and so on. According to this graph, the proportion of Latin is around 29%, and that of Germanic languages is lower, which is around 26%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion are Latin and French, which are around 29%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is Derived from proper names, which is around 4%. In conclusion, Latin and French have the highest proportion of languages.

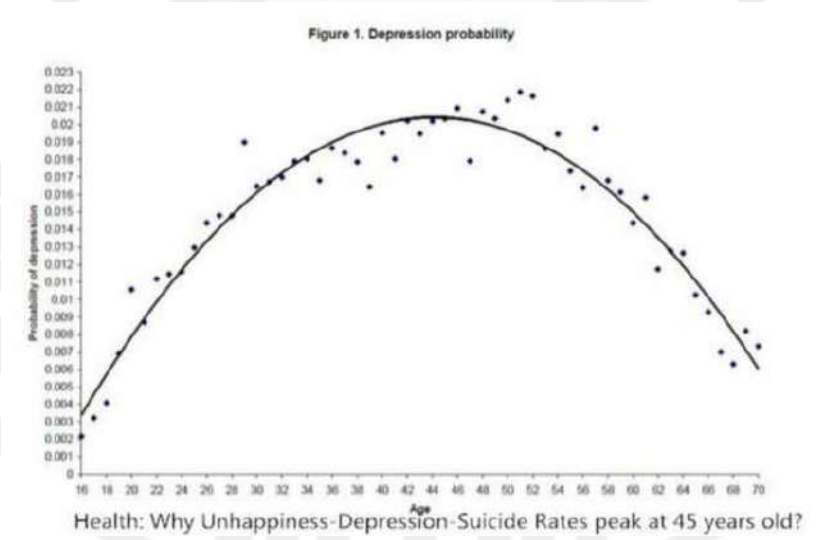
(APEUni Website / App DI #46)

136. National Flags



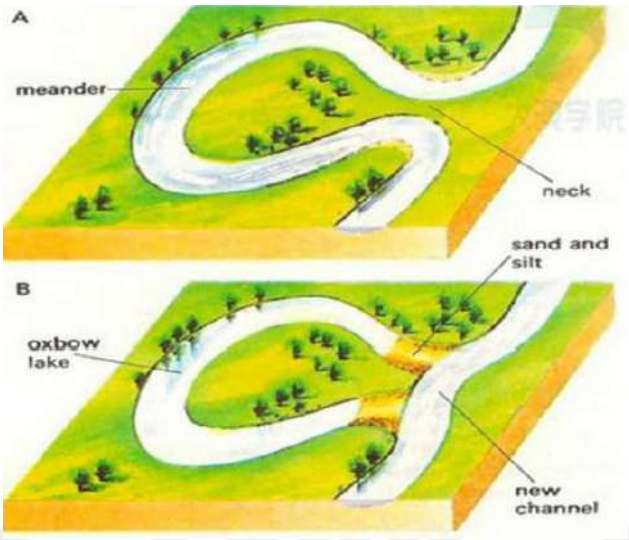
Answer:
The following graph gives information about two national flags. In the first national flag, from the top to the bottom, the colors are green, white and black; there is also a red rectangle on the left–hand side. In the second national flag, the color composition is the same. However, from the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

137. Depression Probability



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

138. Oxbow Lake

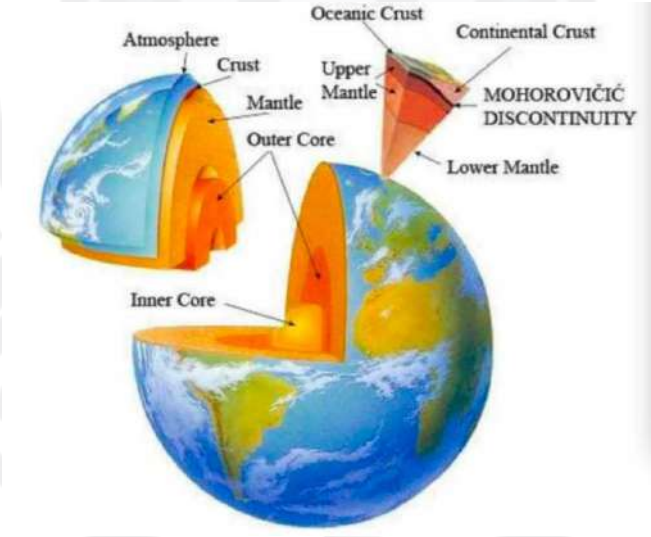


Answer:

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)

139. Earth Crust (2)

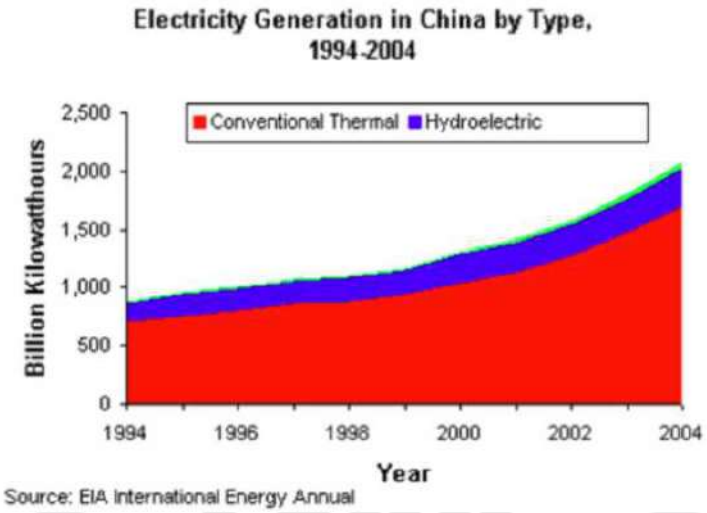


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #31)

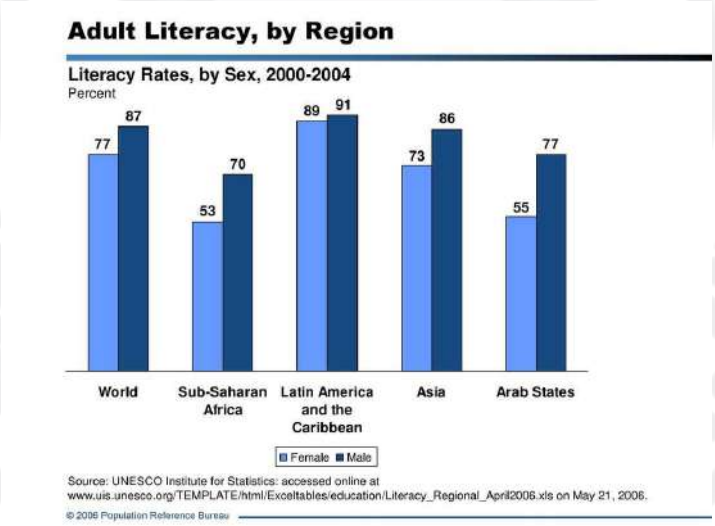
140. Electricity Generation



Answer:

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

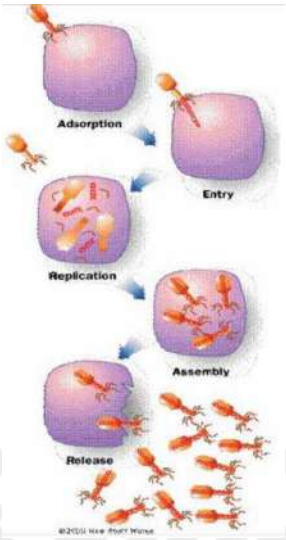
141. Adult Literacy



Answer:

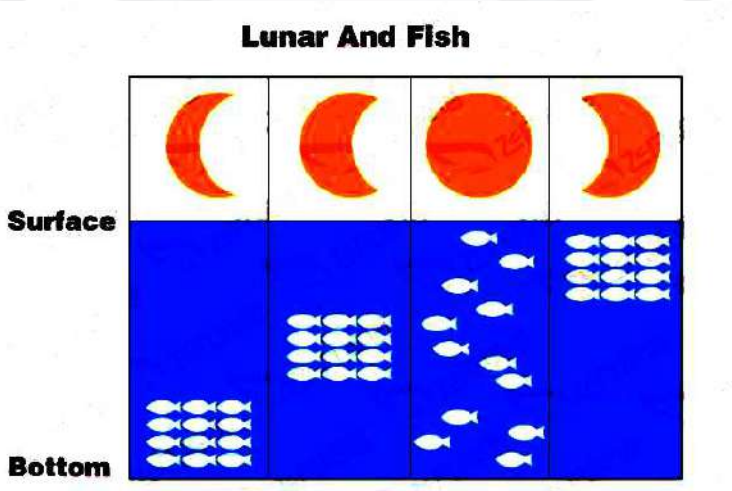
The following graph gives information about adult literacy by region from 2000–2004. As we can see the largest amount can be found in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is 89% in females and 91% in males. Following that Asia has the second largest rate, which is 73% in females and 86% in males. However,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

142. Virus Replication



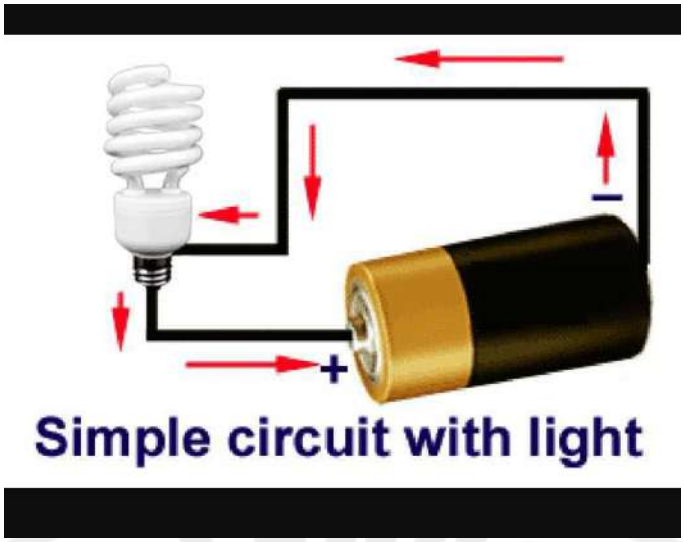
Answer:
The following graph gives information about Virus Replication. It shows how the process is done. The steps include adsorption, entry, replication, assembly, release, According to this graph, the first step is adsorption. According to this graph, the second step is the entry. You can see from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

143. Moon&Fish



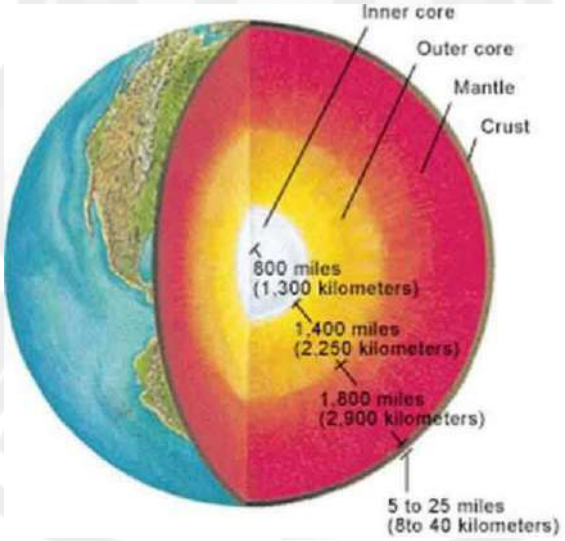
Answer:
The following graph gives information about lunar and fish. As we can see for the first quarter moon, the fish are located at the bottom of the sea. When entering into the next stage, fish begin to move upwards and are located in the middle part of the sea. Next, when it comes to the full moon, the fish are distributed all over the sea. Finally, for the last quarter moon period, the fish are located near the surface of the sea. In conclusion, the picture shows that lunar and fish are closely related to each other.
(APEUni Website / App DI #17)

144. Simple Circuit



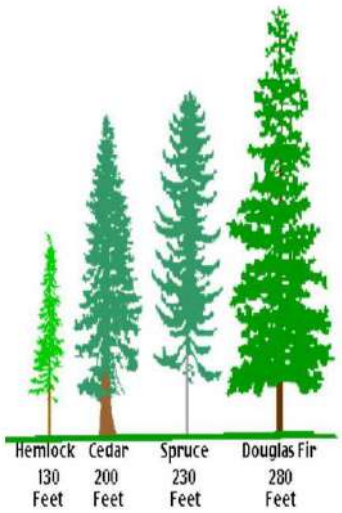
Answer:
The following graph gives information about simple circuit with light. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the central area, there is a battery; the colour of it is black and yellow. You can see from this graph that, at the left area, there is a bulb; the colour of it is white. You can see from this graph that, there is a line connecting the bulb and the battery. The electricity flows from the negative pole to the positive pole. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #16)

145. Earth Structure



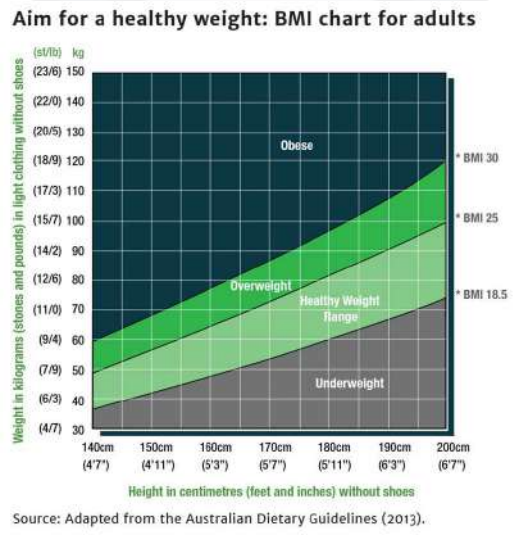
Answer:
The following graph gives information about the core. According to the picture, we can see from the inside to the outside, there is an inner core, which is 800 miles, 1300 kilometers. Following that, it's the outer core, which is 1400 miles, 2250 kilometers. And then it's the mantle, which is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

146. Height of Tree



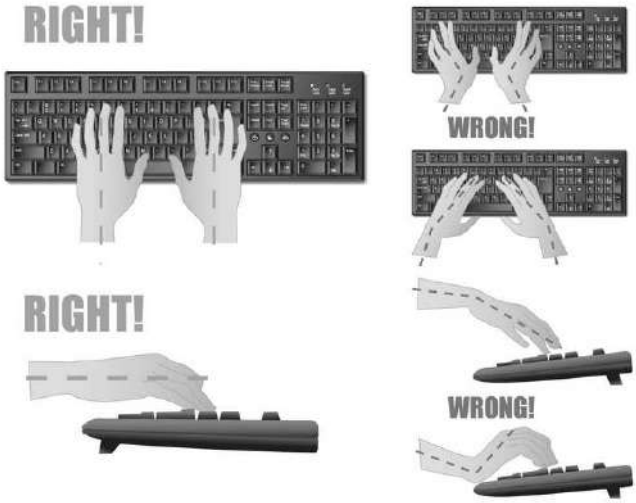
Answer:
The following graph gives information about the height of trees. The items include hemlock, cedar, spruce, douglas fir. According to this graph, in Hemlock, the value of height is around 130 feet, and that of Cedar is higher, which is around 200 feet. You can see from this graph that the highest value of height is in Douglas Fir, which is around 280 feet. In conclusion, Douglas Fir has the highest number.
(APEUni Website / App DI #7)

147. BMI



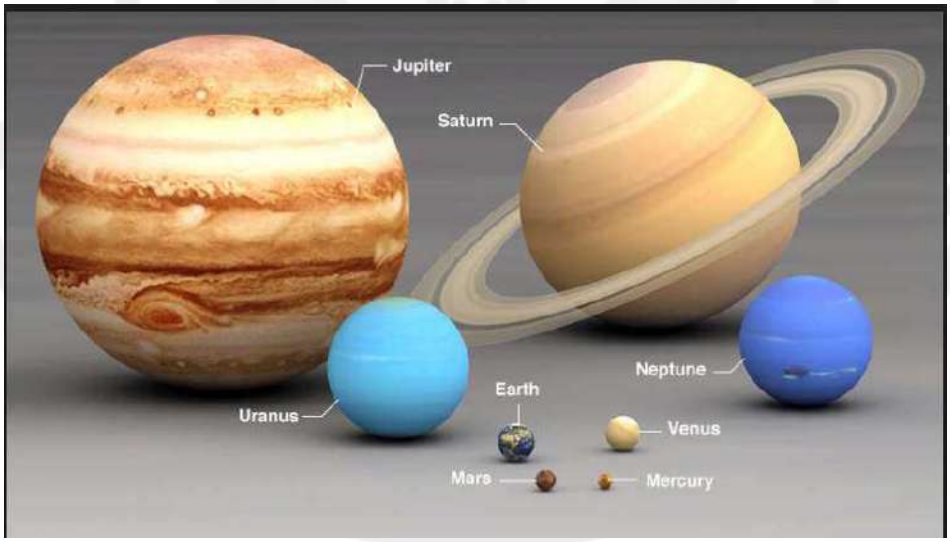
Answer:
The following graph gives information about Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults. The graph shows the information about body mass index. The height is between 140 centimeters to 200 centimeters, and the weight is between 30 kilograms to 150 kilograms. It is clear that obese occupies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

148. Typing Hands



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

149. Solar System

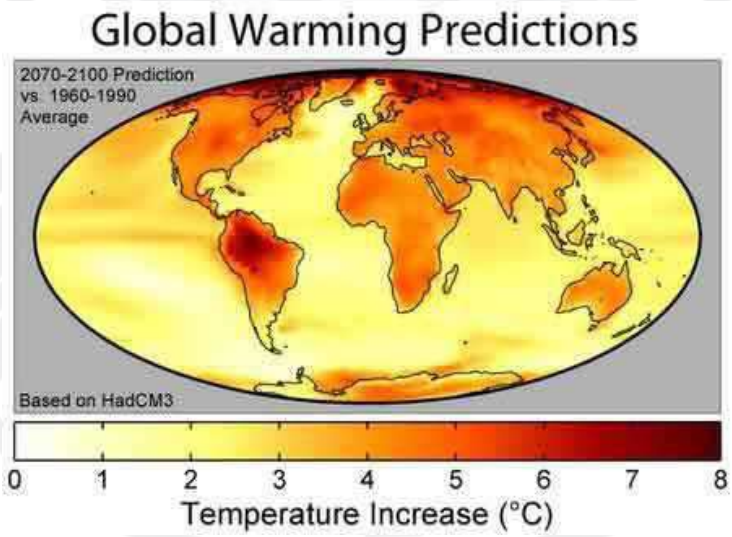


Answer:
The following graph gives information about the solar system. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, the largest planet is Jupiter; the colour of it is brown. You can see from this graph that, the second largest planet is Saturn; the colour of it is brown. And the smallest planet is Mercury, followed by Mars, Earth, Venus, Neptune, Uranus. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #1)

150. Apartment Plan

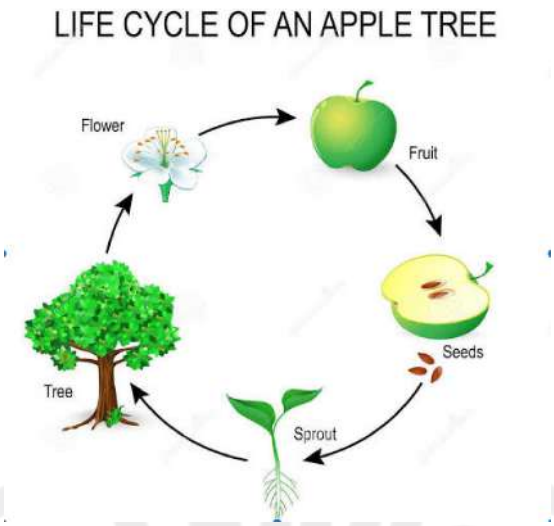
Answer:
The following graph gives information about the housing structure. When we enter the house from the entrance, on the left–hand side we can see a small kitchen with a stove in it and on the right–hand side there is a small toilet and a place for a shower. Going deeper into the house, we can find the main bedroom which is on the left corner with a double bed and a desk in it, and the living room is on the right corner with spacious room, a long lounge, and some sofas. In conclusion, it is a very comfortable house to live in.
(APEUni Website / App DI #45)

151. Global Warming



Answer:
The following graph gives information about global warming predictions. Light color represents low temperature increase and dark color represents high temperature increase. From the map, we can see that the highest temperature increase can be found in North America, which is 6–8 degrees. Following that, the second highest temperature increase can be found in Africa and Europe, which is around 3–5 degrees. And the lowest temperature increase can be found in Australia and North America, which is around 1–3 degrees. In conclusion, the world is going to have global warming as predicted.
(APEUni Website / App DI #11)

152. 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. 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.

2. Hurricane (Incomplete)

Points: About massive storms and hurricanes. Thousands of people died. Scientists developed the model for forecasts of them.

(APEUni Website / App RL #497)

3. Energy Conservation (Audio Available)

Original:

This phenomenon of conservation is explained by what we call the first law of thermodynamics, sometimes referred to as the law of energy conservation. The law states, energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy can be described as the ability to do work, where work is the movement of matter when a force is applied to it. A closed system is a system in which no matter or energy is allowed to enter or leave. The first law of thermodynamics tells us that the amount of energy within an ecosystem is constant. It doesn't change. An open system, on the other hand, allows stuff to come in and go out. Since most systems are not closed, the laws of energy conservation can be rephrased to say that the change in the internal energy of the system is equal to the difference between the amount of energy coming in, minus the amount of energy going out. In other words, the amount of energy in the system can change but only if it comes from another system or goes to another system. At any rate, systems, whether they're open or closed, do not create or destroy energy. Rather, energy can enter from one system and leave to another.

(APEUni Website / App RL #487)

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

4. UK Flight (Incomplete)

Points: About UK flight. ... only twice we flew ... the rich go by airplane, the poor are affected.
(APEUni Website / App RL #486)

5. Building Design (Incomplete)

Points: About buildings and their designs. Key words: daylight, natures and gardens as well as the nursing environment.
(APEUni Website / App RL #480)

6. Blood Pressure (Incomplete)

Points: About the comparison between sweat and high blood pressure. Key words: hydration, other animals, heat.
(APEUni Website / App RL #468)

7. Alaska Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:
One of the social issues faced by the state of Alaska is the lack of mental and emotional well–being of the native Alaskans. It is very unfortunate that many of the Native Americans are living under poor conditions throughout the country. In the cases of native Alaskans, even virtually entire villages are suffering from a lack of mental and emotional well–being, which includes continuing poor physical and mental health. Alcohol abuse, domestic violence, homicides, and suicides are frequent among them, which of course, lead to families falling apart. It is tragic to see that many children are abused and not educated properly. As a matter of fact, the children themselves are abusing alcohol and other chemicals, and the rate is increasing over the time. Since parents are suffering from mental illnesses and alcohol abuse, they can't take care of their children, so many children are being taken care of by others or simply neglected. Therefore, we can conclude that Alaskan natives are losing hold of their communities, cultural identities, and most importantly, their childhoods. So you can see how serious the issue is. Plus, rather than making a living for themselves, they are depending on public services and subsidies. They have lost control of and responsibility for their economy and governing institutions.
(APEUni Website / App RL #348)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

8. City of Rome (Audio Available)

Original:
But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of the city of Rome as they look from above today, You can see that again, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way, as I mentioned. It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time, beginning in the eighth century B.C..Now this is interesting. Because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to their own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. They, they structured it in a, in a very care–, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning. The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise. And they everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns .They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular.
(APEUni Website / App RL #347)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

9. 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–19 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 to listen.

10. Bumble Bees (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.

(APEUni Website / App RL #336)

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

11. Chemical's Label (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #334)

12. Software (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #326)

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

13. Solar Energy (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #325)

14. Red Plannet (Audio Available)

Original:

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun and the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury, named after the Roman god of the war. It is often referred to as a red planet because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance. Mars is a terrestrial planet with a thin atmosphere, having surface features reminiscence both of the impact crater of the moon, and the volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps of the earth. The rotational period and the season cycles of the Mars are likewise similar of those of earth, as it was the tilt that produce the seasons. Mars is the site of the Olympus Mons, the largest volcano and the second largest known mountain in the solar system, and the Valles Marineris, one of the largest canyon in the solar system. Until the first successful Mars flyby in 1965 by Mariner 4, many speculated about the presence of the liquid water on the planet surface. This was based on observed periodic variation in the light and the dark patches, particularly in the polar latitude, which appeared to be seas and continents. Geological evidence gathered by the unmanned mission suggested that Mars once had large scale of water coverage on the surface on some earlier stages existence.

(APEUni Website / App RL #73)

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

15. Dietary Health (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #55)

16. Entrepreneur (Audio Available)

Original:

To be a successful entrepreneur, you should have good ideas, but the definition of a good idea varies

depending on whom you ask. A great idea should have several features. Firstly, the great idea should be various and novel. Secondly, the great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought about it. Thirdly, it is essential for great ideas to be transformative and productive. All ideas are essentially a combination of other smaller ideas, but this doesn't mean they can't be unique. Merely copying doesn't make anything idiosyncratic, it's the individuality that one puts in which makes a concept stand out. Constant innovation leaves no room for stagnation and thus, adds on to the basic idea, effectively making it unique. Unique ideas are inspired by basic things, they are simply extensions of pre-existing notions. And, an idea or a concept is unique only when it transcends its predecessor and serves its purpose in a better and more precise way.
(APEUni Website / App RL #315)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

17. Bilingual Parents (Audio Available)

Original:
Many parents communicate and educate their children with two languages, probably because they both know more than one language, or they come from different countries. Most of these parents think this can benefit their children's language learning. But actually kids will get confused when their parents use different languages from each other to describe the same object. If one parent sticks to one language, and the other one sticks to another language, their children will not be confused any more.
(APEUni Website / App RL #311)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

18. Glass Ceiling (Incomplete)

Points: A picture of a female surgeon in blue. A glass ceiling is a metaphor which refers to an invisible barrier typically applied to minorities to keep them from rising beyond a certain level in workplaces. Key words: women role, leadership in surgery, making decisions.
(APEUni Website / App RL #309)

19. 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)

20. Biological Forgetting (Audio Available)

Original:
People forget things every day including experiences, feelings and thoughts. We call this process biological forgetting. Remembering is hard for people, and people try to overcome biological forgetting. Human' memory is not fixed, but it can be reconstructed and shaped by the past. Since ancestors, we have always been trying to improve our memory.
(APEUni Website / App RL #297)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

21. IT Department (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

And our survey, over 100 CEOs who had recently been through an acquisition or merger were asked which areas of their activities needed the most effort. As you can see, the most frequent response to this question was that information technology requires the most integration effort. According to 58 percent of those we surveyed, IT was the most time consuming and needed the most work. This is understandable as many of the IT issues are extremely complex and the consequences of any change in IT can have a significant impact. The key is how quickly and effectively IT integration can be achieved and there has to be a clear understanding of the consequences there maybe of not getting it right. The two other areas requiring significant attention, sales, marketing and business development on the one hand and financial management on the other, both were selected by forty nine percent of the respondents.
(APEUni Website / App RL #295)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

22. Graphical Representation (Incomplete)

Points: In a video, a male lecturer is giving his speech on a podium. There is a PPT as the background, whose title is 'graphical representation'. 'graphical representation' and 'software' are mentioned many times.
(APEUni Website / App RL #293)

23. Psychology (Incomplete)

Points: A video with 'Yale University' on the right lower corner. A male, black-haired professor is introducing psychology to students. Psychology is the studying of human mind, how it developed, how humans act in social groups, and mental illness and mental health.
(APEUni Website / App RL #292)

24. 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)

25. Street Stalls (Incomplete)

Points: A picture. Many people are running stalls in a market. There are three rows of stalls and each row has a vacant stall.
(APEUni Website / App RL #290)

26. Edmund Wilson (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Wilson came then from a different world and he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense and certainly some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people, but this was a world before the division between the brows or between elite or whatever had established itself as part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great

cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there he was not a product of a narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation. He thought that Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man over a period of almost 50 years. He was a dedicated a literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.
(APEUni Website / App RL #142)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

27. Children Obesity (Incomplete)

Points: There are 20% of children in the USA today have the obesity problem. As a result, heart diseases have become more and more common among children, the smallest of which is 5 years old. This situation makes children suffer the heart attack and other health problems earlier and earlier. This has to be solved because obesity will lead to more negative health consequences, such as Type 2 Diabetes, kidney failure, and strokes.
(APEUni Website / App RL #287)

28. Cloud Formation (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Absolutely. There's a lot of interest in what forms those clouds. Why are those clouds there, why do they stick around? At the center of every cloud drop is a particle. You can't grow a cloud drop without having a particle there for the water to condense on. The key questions that people have not directly addressed until very recently is what actually forms those clouds. And so the ones that you're looking at over the ocean, it turns out sea salt is a very effective nucleator for forming clouds,, so there's a really good chance that those are loaded with sea salt. But as you go inland you start to have pollution come from all different kinds of sources, and so different sources form clouds more effectively than others. And we're trying to unravel which sources are actually contributing to the clouds. The clouds are incredibly important players in climate change in that they reflect the light back to space, and so they're keeping things much, much cooler than they would be if they weren't there. They also play a huge role in regional weather. So we're actually starting to see shifts where having more pollution input into the clouds is affecting weather patterns, and in particular it's actually reducing the amount of precipitation, so we're starting to see drought in areas with super high levels of air pollution.
(APEUni Website / App RL #249)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

29. Procedural Fairness (Incomplete)

Points: A light orange PPT with the title 'Kumar Case' and some words like 'justice', 'procedural fairness', 'conclusion'. A dialogue between a male and a female. Male: What's your concern on the legislative system? Some terminologies like justice, independency, procedural fairness are mentioned. Female: It's procedural fairness, which enables this party to see the other's evidence, provides information/ opportunity to question the other side. But substantive fairness is affected by procedural fairness.
(APEUni Website / App RL #286)

30. 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)

31. King (Explanation) (Audio Available)

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

32. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

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

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

Original:
You can see that the two charts, each give quite a different picture of the performance of boys and girls in the two key subjects of Math and English. It shows that in English, girls consistently outperform boys over a period of 6 years, achieving scores about 10% above their male peers. There is quite a different

picture when we look at the Math results with no real difference between genders in the results. What is the explanation for these key differences? To answer this question, researchers look at biological and cognitive factors, and a range of social factors. The interaction between these different components in early childhood development are seen as maintained and reinforced in the school context. And this leads to distinct gender patterns of behavior and skills with direct consequences for school performance and achievement. The ultimate uses of this evidence (are) to show that biological factors, such as patterns of cognitive developments are closely linked to social factor, such as learned gender categories. This cognitive skills are learned both pre-school and subsequently at school, supported by the responses of teachers, creating a reinforcement of patterns.
(APEUni Website / App RL #273)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

34. Knee Cracking (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets worse when you listen up close. Knee-cracking recording "It does for most people. But for me, it actually just makes me excited." Omer Inan, an electrical engineer at Georgia Tech. "I actually feel like there's some real information in them that can be exploited for the purposes of helping people with rehab." Inan's experience with cracking knees goes back to his days as an undergrad at Stanford, where he threw discus. "If I had a really hard workout, then the next day, of course, I'd be sore, but I'd also sometimes feel this catching or popping or creaking every now and then in my knee." A few years later, he found himself building tiny microphones at a high-end audio company. So when he got to Georgia Tech and heard the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, wanted better tech for knee injuries, he thought: knee-cracking recording Why not strap tiny microphones to people's knees, to eavesdrop as their legs bend? "What we think it is, is the cartilage and bone rubbing against each other, the surfaces inside the knee rubbing against each other, during those movements." He and a team of physiologists and engineers built a prototype with stretchy athletic tape and a few tiny mics and skin sensors. And preliminary tests on athletes suggest the squishy sounds the device picks up are more erratic, and more irregular, in an injured knee than in a healthy one. Which Inan says might allow patients and doctors to track healing after surgery. Details appear in the IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering. "The primary application we're targeting at first is to give people a decision aid during rehabilitation, following an acute knee injury, to help them understand when they can perform particular activities, and when they can move to different intensities of particular activities." A useful thing to take a crack at.
(APEUni Website / App RL #272)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

35. Housing Affordability (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
The impact on young Australians who are interested in buying a home of their own has been very significant. Australia's housing affordability now shapes the typical housing cycle or housing career as some people call it. Most Australians in the normal course of events are people who move through the housing cycle in a way that matches the stages of life that they're at. So, they move out of the family home in their late teens or early 20s as they gain their independence from their families, then they rent save for a home they can afford as either a group, or maybe a couple. And maybe they can upgrade it when they have a family in their middle age, they are more than likely to have paid off their mortgage. And that means they have housing security in their old age. That's no longer the typical housing cycle for

Australians, young people generally live at home for much longer than they once did. They generally rent for longer and they're more likely to be saddled with a mortgage not just into their middle age but more often than not into their retirement as well. In fact, in 2006, 65,000 retiree households were still paying off the mortgage. Affordable rent is also an elusive right around Australia. We have very low rental vacancies, we see high turnover as landlords want to maximize their profits in tight market, and we see less long–term or lifelong rental, as we see in other countries and other economies.
(APEUni Website / App RL #270)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

36. Underwater Detectors (Incomplete)

Points: Underwater remote detector called Antares is a camera installed under the water for fish monitoring. It is a remote technology system. Researchers can monitor fishes on their computers in universities. The camera can detect surrounding environments and fish. This help find out what they eat and what they don't eat. They can stop feeding them if necessary in some situation to save time and labor.
(APEUni Website / App RL #250)

37. 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.

38. Earth v.s. Mars (Incomplete)

Points: A PPT is given, and you can read it accordingly. This lecture compares the conditions on the earth and Mars, as well as the habitability of Mars. There are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate. But Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars. In preparing for the Phoenix Mission, scientists have done Antarctica trial runs. The lecture also describes different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.
(APEUni Website / App RL #246)

39. Advanced Machine (Incomplete)

Points: Human used to utilize simple machines to understand themselves and improve wellbeing. Later, engineers developed more complicated machines to expand human's life expectancy. So that we can

have more time to create more advanced machines. For example, now we have ECG to study the different parts in our body and how they work, without going into the body.
(APEUni Website / App RL #242)

40. Frog Mutation (Incomplete)

Points: A pie chart saying 60% frog with normal limbs 20% with… The graph shows tree types of frogs in different region, indicating their life habits and their influence on human. The variation of frog has been existing for many years that some have more limbs while some have fewer limbs. The lecture also explains the reason for the gene mutation. Many people are worried that river those frogs live will be polluted by them and affect our health.
(APEUni Website / App RL #239)

41. Practice (Incomplete)

Points: A picture with a Japanese girl playing guitar or violin. Mainly about the relation between practice and performance in musical instrument playing：practice makes people professional and excellent。Even professionals take 10000 hours to reach the international level. Deliberate practice takes time and people also need to find and solve problems and mistakes during it. There is an example of studying geometry to demonstrate how important deliberate practice is. Key words include solitary practice (?)
(APEUni Website / App RL #237)

42. 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.

43. 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 use satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle. They reach different localities in different time. The migration takes three months, from the south Florida to the north.
(APEUni Website / App RL #233)

44. Soot Emission (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Sometimes it's the little things that can make big things happen. Fleas and the plague, atoms and nuclear bombs. Diminutive leaders in world history. Soot is one of these little things. Soot also known as black carbon is released when you burn dung, coal, diesel fuel and wood. From Los Angeles to Mumbai,

soot causes respiratory illnesses like lung cancer and asthma and contributes to one point six million premature deaths every year. Mostly among the poor. And it gets worse. Atmospheric currents carry soot thousands of miles from where it is produced, to the Himalayas and the Arctic. Black carbon being black, absorbs sunlight, so even a little soot on snow makes it melt faster. And when snow melts global sea levels rise, threatening our freshwater indigenous communities and polar bears who hunt on the Arctic ice. Climate Change has been a big thing for a while and carbon dioxide has been its main cause. Scientists estimate that soot causes twenty five percent of human–caused global warming. It's the second leading cause of Arctic warming after carbon dioxide. Let's not underestimate the impact of this tiny particle. But there's good news, reducing black carbon may be the fastest way to slow global warming. Buy time for the Arctic. Yes even more so than changing a light bulb. Since black carbon only stays in the atmosphere for a couple of weeks, reducing it will produce results immediately. Of course, reducing soot alone won't solve global warming, but solving our soot problem now will help buy time for the Arctic and allow us to deal with the bigger problem of carbon dioxide. We have the cleaner industries, cook stoves, and diesel now we have to use them. In developed nations, we've significantly reduced our black carbon, but we still have much more to do. We need to tighten our standards at home and invest in cleaner technologies in developing nations. In a world going on seven billion people, you might feel rather little yourself. But if you urge the US government and the European Union to take the lead on black carbon reduction, you can make a big difference.
(APEUni Website / App RL #223)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

45. Robot and Unemployment (Incomplete)

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

46. Telescope (Incomplete)

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

47. Visual Culture (Incomplete)

Points: This topic is described as the visual culture in science fiction. The visual culture in science fiction involves drama, culture, technology, and most importantly, logical and visual effects. This was minor and sub–cultural until a big change occurred since the introduction of the movie Star War. The story of the movie is stupid and aggressive, but the speaker still likes it because of the well–designed visual logic. Fiction is now a part of the visual culture.
(APEUni Website / App RL #178)

48. Advertising Standard Authority (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #177)

49. Thermodynamics (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Thermodynamics is simply defined as the branch of physics that deals with the conversion of different forms of energy, and the relations between heat and various energy forms such as mechanical, electrical or chemical energy. Kinetics deals with the actions of forces that cause various motions (also known as dynamics) and it is concerned with the rate of reactions. Temperature is the average kinetic energy within a given object. Thermal energy is defined as the total of all kinetic energies within a given system. It is important to remember that heat is caused by flow of thermal energy due to differences in temperature (heat flows from object at higher temperature to object at lower temperature), transferred through conduction/convection/radiation. Additionally thermal energy always flows from warmer areas to cooler areas. Energy occurs in many forms, including chemical energy, thermal energy, electromagnetic radiation, gravitational energy, electric energy, elastic energy, nuclear energy, and rest energy. These can be categorized in two main classes: potential energy and kinetic energy. Kinetic energy is the movement energy of an object. Kinetic energy can be transferred between objects and transformed into other kinds of energy. Kinetic energy may be best understood by examples that demonstrate how it is transformed to and from other forms of energy. For example, a cyclist uses chemical energy provided by food to accelerate a bicycle to a chosen speed. On a level surface, this speed can be maintained without further work, except to overcome air resistance and friction. The chemical energy has been converted into kinetic energy, the energy of motion, but the process is not completely efficient and produces heat within the cyclist.

(APEUni Website / App RL #191)

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

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. Vitamin D (Audio Available)

Original:
Vitamin D refers to a group of fat––soluble secosteroids responsible for enhancing intestinal absorption of calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphate and zinc. In humans, the most important compounds in this group are vitamin D3 and vitamin D2 Cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol can be ingested from the diet and from supplements. Very few foods contain vitamin D; synthesis of vitamin D (specifically cholecalciferol) in the skin is the major natural source of the vitamin. Dermal synthesis of vitamin D from cholesterol is dependent on sun exposure Vitamin D from the diet or dermal synthesis from sunlight is biologically inactive; activation requires enzymatic conversion (hydroxylation) in the liver and kidney.Evidence indicates the synthesis of vitamin D from sun exposure is regulated by a negative feedback loop that prevents toxicity, but because of uncertainty about the cancer risk from sunlight, no recommendations are issued by the Institute of Medicine (US), for the amount of sun exposure required to meet vitamin D requirements. Accordingly, the Dietary Reference Intake for vitamin D assumes no synthesis occurs and all of a person's vitamin D is from food intake, although that will rarely occur in practice. As vitamin D is synthesized in adequate amounts by most mammals exposed to sunlight[citation needed], it is not strictly a vitamin, and may be considered a hormone as its synthesis and activity occur in different locations. Vitamin D has a significant role in calcium homeostasis and metabolism. Its discovery was due to effort to find the dietary substance lacking in rickets.
(APEUni Website / App RL #183)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

53. 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.

54. Human Behavior (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Determinant, human behavior is affected by internal and external factors. At the end of lecture, the speaker mentioned that psychologists are interested in explaining human behavior. Determinant is influenced by two factors, the personal factors which are internal and the environmental factors which are external. The personal factors include people's belief on certain things and their individual thinking about it, while the environmental factors include temperature, air pressure and the others' thinking about them. In conclusion, one's determinants are affected by both himself and the environment.
(APEUni Website / App RL #173)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

55. Country Transformation (Incomplete)

Points: Version A: A line chart with pre–industrialial period on the left and the great transformation on the right. The lecture talks about GDP, and a lot of countries' GDP didn't change for decades. With China and India as examples, some countries are in the begging and early stage of transformation. Rich and developed world all witness turning points, with extraordinary GDP growth, take–off of economy and science. Developed countries will not have further progress, but early stages of transformation will be improved markedly. There will be bottlenecks after the turning point. Version B: Rich countries have reached the turning point of development. During pre–industrial societies, the increase of income contributed to human's wellbeing. Countries such Africa and China has developed a lot recently, and the increase of income has contributed to the improvement of human wellbeing. But for rich countries, it seems that there is no correlation between economic and technological progress and contentment.
(APEUni Website / App RL #215)

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

Original:
Thanks for this opportunity to speak about Australia's engagement with Asia from the perspective of trade and in particular to say a few words about what trade is doing in this, in this space. And I'm particularly pleased to be addressing trade and investment not just of course because these two things are inextricably linked but also of course because Australia reports to Australia's first ever Minister for trade and investment. Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day. It is one of the most important factors to consider. When assessing the International conditions for national prosperity Asian demand for our exports has helped Australia manage the global financial crisis better than most other developed economies. In fact, probably better than all other developed economies. An investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the economy and to overall productivity in 2013. Seven of our top ten export markets were in Asia and represented 65 percent of our total exports. Asian markets and Australia's geographic proximity are critical not just for our trade ties and our capacity to access important global supply chains, but also to the level of foreign investment in Australia. FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade. In fact it has more than doubled from about two hundred ninety two billion dollars to 630 billion dollars in 2013.
(APEUni Website / App RL #216)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

57. America's Economic Size (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #205)

58. Teaching (Incomplete)

Points: About how teachers should cope with the educational revolution. Traditionally, teachers use desks, chairs, paper and pencil to teach children handwriting and reading from paper. With the technological development, the way of teaching has been radically changed. Teachers are using new technology in classrooms. Education in the future will be focusing on developing children's critical thinking skills.
(APEUni Website / App RL #201)

59. Saturn Rings (Incomplete)

Points: In the solar system, many planets have rings; Saturn's rings are the most spectacular planetary ring. Consisting of different kinds of particles, these rings orbit the Saturn. in 1610, Galileo was the first who spotted Saturn's rings. With his 20—power telescope, Galileo might have mistaken Saturn's gaseous ring to surmise that Saturn was formed of one planet with two moons as satellites. In 1675, Giovanni Cassini determined that Saturn's "ring" was actually composed of sub—rings with gaps between them. So the number of Saturn's rings are more than 10. Other planets like Venus, Jupiter Neptune Uranus also have rings but not as many as Saturn. Finally, Scientists conducted that these rings are formed as a result of gravitational field.
(APEUni Website / App RL #200)

60. Flipping Coin (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Flipping a coin may not be the fairest way to settle disputes. About a decade ago, statistician Persi Diaconis started to wonder if the outcome of a coin flip really is just a matter of chance. He had Harvard University engineers build him a mechanical coin flipper. Diaconis, now at Stanford University, found that if a coin is launched exactly the same way, it lands exactly the same way. The randomness in a coin toss, it appears, is introduced by sloppy humans. Each human–generated flip has a different height and speed, and is caught at a different angle, giving different outcomes. But using high speed cameras and equations, Diaconis and colleagues have now found that even though humans are largely unpredictable coin flippers, there's still a bias built in, if a coin starts out heads, it ends up heads when caught more often than it does tails. NPR's David Kestenbaum reports.
(APEUni Website / App RL #185)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

61. Earthquake and Fault (Audio Available)

Original:
Today, we will discuss the relationship between the fault lines in the Earth's crust and an earthquake. This dislocation of the rock occurs from the Earth's surface, seven kilometers to several hundred kilometers vertically down to the crust. The earthquake's focus is called epicenter which is vertically beneath the interior of the Earth's crust and the energy releases and transfers through epicenter. The faults are the fracture on the Earth's crust. The position of the epicenters can be identified by the faults' maps, looking down from the center of the Earth. It will result in seismic wave which is decreased as it moved away from the epicenter.
(APEUni Website / App RL #167)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

62. Pavlov Experiment (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #165)

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

63. Superman (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #164)

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

64. Invention (Audio Available)

Original:

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

stimulating and motivating to students. I'll also uncover many interesting research problems in the course of teaching assumption. It is this unity of research and teaching their close connection and the benefits gathered by exercising and the interplay that to me characterizes the successful professor.
(APEUni Website / App RL #163)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

65. Springtime (Audio Available)

Original:
The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard ffrench-Constant, an entomologist at the University of Exeter. He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem. "The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. The world's becoming increasingly urbanized, and light pollution is growing—which ffrench-Constant says could trick trees into budding earlier and earlier. But smarter lighting—like LEDs that dial down certain wavelengths—could help. "Perhaps the exciting thing is, if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst." Thus keeping springtime an actual springtime phenomenon.
(APEUni Website / App RL #161)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. Music and Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #152)

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

69. 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.

70. Sugar (Audio Available)

Original:

There's sugar in a lot of foods where you don't expect it. Of course there's lots of sugar in donuts of ice cream, or pastries, or other things that are sweet; candy of course, but there are other places where you see it and you don't necessarily expect it. So as an example: peanut butter. Here's a list of ingredients from Skippy Peanut Butter and you see that sugar is the second most common ingredient. So that you may know from the reading food labels that these ingredients in any food labels that are listed in order of how much there is in the food itself, so sugar comes right after peanuts. Here's another example, Beef stew, you wouldn't necessarily expected to find sugar in beef stew but it's there. Now it's down the list of ingredients, it's actually toward the end, but if you look at the marketing of this and food at the can, it says, there's fresh potatoes and carrots, but actually there's more sugar in this than there is carrots. And so you wouldn't eat something like beef stew and expect to find this to be the case.
(APEUni Website / App RL #148)

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

71. London Fog (Audio Available)

Original:

Turner, not surprisingly, painted one of the earliest pictures of London's fog, in the 1835 painting the Thames above Waterloo Bridge. Turner is a trueborn Londoner, is advertising his familiarity with London's air problem by putting smoke, an atmospheric pollution at its center. And as you can see, in here, the bridge is the central elements, which is a theme that's later taken up by Monet. And it's partly obscured by the steam and smoke which rises from both sides of the river. Here, we see a shot–tower. I think you can just about to see, which was constructed in 1826. Do you know what shot–towers are? They produce shot for guns, ammunition. And they were very smoky, one of the more smoking industries. But it's barely visible, as you can see, as are the various industries on the Lambuth side of the river. There's, on this side, there's a steamship about to dock or preparing to leave. It's black smoke thrusting up to join the kind of swirling arc of smoke there. William Rodner sees this painting as a potent essay on the energy and complexity of modern polluted organism. Smoke, I think, here represents for a flourishing economy, which brings employment and food on tables but also the dirt and pollution associated with the fumes all seems to be tainted by sulfurous yellow.
(APEUni Website / App RL #147)

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

72. 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.

73. Chest X-Ray (Audio Available)

Original:
This is one picture that you probably you all know what it is when you see it. It's a familiar-looking image. It's something that probably we all have some personal experience with, right? This is a chest X-ray that would be taken in your doctor's office, for example, or a radiologist's office. And it is a good example of Biomedical Engineering and that it takes a physical principle, that is how do X-rays interact with the tissues of your body, and it uses that physics, that physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body, so to look inside and see things that you couldn't see without this device. And you'll recognize some parts of the image, you can see the ribcage here, the bones you can see the heart is the large bright object down here. If you, have good eyesight from the distance, you can see the vessels leading out of the heart and into the lungs, and the lungs are darker spaces within the ribcage.
(APEUni Website / App RL #143)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

74. 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.

75. Open Border (Audio Available)

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

and international solidarity; it is in our self–interest. Opening our borders may seem unrealistic. But so too, once, did abolishing slavery or giving women the vote. Campaigning for people's right to move freely is a noble cause for our time.
(APEUni Website / App RL #136)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

76. Education Equality or Quality (Audio Available)

Original:
When Australians engage in debate about educational quality or equity, they often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both at the same time. Curriculum reforms intended to improve equity often fail to do so because they increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality. Further, these differences in quality often reflect differences in students' social backgrounds because the 'new' offerings are typically taken up by relatively disadvantaged students who are not served well them. Evidence from New South Wales will be used to illustrate this point.The need to Improve the quality of education is well accepted across OECD and other countries as they seek to strengthen their human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies. Improved equity is also important for this purpose, since the demand for high—level skills is widespread and the opportunities for the low — skilled are diminishing.Improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion. There are countries in which the education system seems primarily to reproduce existing social arrangements, conferring privilege where it already exists and denying it where it does not. Even in countries where the diagnosis might be less extreme, the capacity of schooling to build social cohesion is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups.
(APEUni Website / App RL #131)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

77. Night Sky Darkness (Audio Available)

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

work to make it even darker.
(APEUni Website / App RL #139)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

78. 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.

79. Bomb Calorimeter (Audio Available)

Original:
This is a bomb calorimeter; this is the actual piece of equipment that researchers used to calculate the energy content of either biodiesel or maybe even the potato chips that you had for lunch today. When they calculate the amount of energy. They're going to calculate it in heat unites which would either be joules or calories. I want you to look inside the bomb calorimeter inside here, you can see that there's a silver bucket water goes all in here and this is actually the bomb is the smaller silver cylinder what you do is put your fuel sample in there then these two electrodes are connected to the bomb. These provide the spark that will ignite your sample when your sample burns or combust that gives off energy. So how is the energy collected or how did a scientist figure out how much energy is being given off. Well, it's a closed system, there's a lid here that goes on top of this calorimeter and what's in here in the lid is a stirrer. The stir is going to stir the water. That's in this big pool here so that the heat given off from the sample is going to warm the water in a uniform way. This is the temperature probe, this goes down in the water also and measures the change in temperature because as the sample is burned, it will give off heat and the temperature the water will increase. So the lid goes on the sample is prepared. The last thing that you need to make a combustion reaction happen is oxygen and at some point during the process, some oxygen is added by a tank. That's connected to the calorimeter here. So we are going to burn a sample of the biodiesel that you've prepared and get some feedback on the energy content of it. You'll be able to use this to compare it to petroleum-based fuels like octane.
(APEUni Website / App RL #72)

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

80. Brain (Audio Available)

Original:

The brain is basically built from the bottom up first the brain builds basic circuits that are responsible for basic skills, and then more complex circuits are built on top of those basic circuits as we develop more complex skills. Biologically, the brain is prepared to be shaped by experience. It's expecting the experiences that a young child has to literally influence the formation of its circuitry it's built into our biology. The interaction between genetics and experience that shapes brain architecture is embedded in a reciprocal relationship, the relationships that children have with the adults in their lives. And by that we mean what we refer to as the serve–and–return nature of children's interaction with their adults development. And the impact of experience on development is not a one–way street. It's a back–and–forth interaction. The brain is a highly integrated organ which has multiple sections that specialize in different kind of processes, so we have parts of the brain that are involved more in cognitive function and other parts that are involved in processing of emotion and parts involved in seeing and hearing. So if a child is emotionally kind of…well…put together and socially competent, that will affect more positive and productive learning. And if a child is preoccupied with fears or anxiety or is dealing with considerable stress no matter how intellectually gifted that child might be, his or her learning is going to be impaired by that kind of emotional interference.

(APEUni Website / App RL #66)

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

81. Wind Turbine (Audio Available)

Original:

Wind turbine is a device that will convert wind into mechanical movement, which we can use to power water pump or electricity generator. Now the power that the turbine creates is obviously depended on the wind speed, it also depended obviously on the number of sails, the area of the sails and the angle of the sails makes to the wind. So you can imagine if the turbine blades flat onto the wind, the wind's going to just bend it, if there is slight angle when the wind hits it, it's going to turn the blades. We can use that for powering things. Now, we're going to have a go, making some of the very, very simple paper windmills, a sort of things that you can make from the bits and pieces lying around home, and use that to drive very small generator to power electronic devices.

(APEUni Website / App RL #64)

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

82. 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 trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string has got as much as information the encyclopedia Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favour of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.
(APEUni Website / App RL #62)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

83. 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.

84. Freud (Audio Available)

Original:
For better or worse, we live in a world profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud. If I had to ask you to name a famous psychologist, the answer of most of you would be Freud. He was the most famous psychologist ever and he had a profound influence on the 20th and 21st century. Some biographical information: he was born in the 1850s. He spent most of his life in Vienna, Austria, and, but he died in London and he escaped to London soon after retreating there at the beginning of World War Two as the Nazis began to occupy where he lived. He was one of the most famous scholars ever but he was not known for any single discovery. Instead, he was known for the development of an encompassing theory of mind, one that he developed over the span of many decades. He was in his time extremely well known, a celebrity recognized on the street, and throughout his life. He was a man of extraordinary energy and productivity, in part because he was a very serious cocaine addict, but also just in general. He was just a high-energy sort of person.
(APEUni Website / App RL #59)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

85. Historic Library (Audio Available)

Original:

Indeed, the library. We've all been to a historic library. We've all enjoyed the smell of a historic library. But what is it? And what does it mean? When we've recently, when at UCL Center for Sustainable Heritage, we've recently been asked to assess the environment at another historical library at Saint Paul's Cathedral, the Wren library, an incredible place. And it has a such an intensive smell of old books, and we were also asked for the first time really I was actually taken aback by the brief, we were asked what you do please preserve the smell. It is so important to our audience. It is so important how people perceive the library. So, that is, that was quite an important message in our research. And indeed the smell is an important way of how we communicate with the environment. This piece of research was done by an advertising company because advertisers are so interested in how we, how we interact with each other and the environment. And we see that the majority of people use sight obviously to interact with the environment, but on the second place, we see the smell is also very, very important.
(APEUni Website / App RL #58)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

86. Frank Gehry (Audio Available)

Original:
So, continuing our series of lectures on Modernism, we now turn to architecture and, in particular, to the work of Frank O. Gehry. Now, I'm not going to go into his career in detail; it is enough to say that early on he was, like other modernist architects, tied to the rectangle, the straight line, and so on. Often their buildings would have this basic shape and they would just. urn, add bits of decoration like splashes of color or pointless balconies. Soon enough, Gehry wanted to break away from straight lines and gridlike designs. He wanted the freedom. to experiment with other shapes curves and unusually–angled roofs. What helped him with this was the computer, which allowed him to visualize and experiment with complex shapes, and to work on the whole design as one piece, without the added decoration being thrown in as an afterthought. Architecture as art, if you like ... or, or sculpture even. He himself said that he had struggled with crossing the line between architecture and sculpture. Now, I want to talk about one building in particular ... um ... the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, which I think you'll agree is a masterpiece.
(APEUni Website / App RL #10)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

87. Gas Giants (Audio Available)

Original:
So there are two theories for how the gas giants formed. One is the same theory I showed you just now core accretion, right. And the other is called disk instability and one of our colleagues at DTM has done a lot of work on that and so it's unclear exactly how they formed but you're right what we're trying to do the reason we're trying to get the higher and higher pressure in the lab is because we are trying to understand more about the pressure inside the gas giants. It's thought that the gas giants also have a metallic core, but maybe the metallic core not made of iron. Hydrogen, for example becomes metallic at a certain pressure. So it's very possible that the insides of these planets could have metallic cores, could have hydrogen cores, could have rocky portions we're not sure. But the higher pressure we can get in the lab, the closer we can get understanding the interiors of the gas giants and the exoplanet that are so big.
(APEUni Website / App RL #1)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

88. Air Pollution (Audio Available)

Original:

In today's lecture I'm going to talk about changes in air pollution since the middle of the last century and what has created these changes. So, um — by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible with frequent thick black fogs known as 'smogs' in many large cities around the world. The main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health problems. For example, a particularly severe smog in London in 1952 caused over four thousand deaths. Obviously something had to be done and in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain. This addressed the pollution from factories and the smogs soon disappeared. However, as you know, these days air pollution is still a big issue. The main difference between now and the 1950s is that you can't see it — it's invisible. Also, the main source of pollution now is from cars and lorries, and although these don't produce visible signs, this air pollution is still a significant risk to health. And one of the key factors in the rise of this type of pollution is that we have all become much more vehicle-dependent. There are far more cars and lorries, trains and planes than in the 1950s and this is now the main source of air pollution around the world.

(APEUni Website / App RL #4)

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

Answer Short Question

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

1. What is the process you do when you are not satisfied with a verdict of your lawsuit?
Answer: Appeal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1637) (Audio Available)

2. What do we call the industry connected with getting valuable minerals from the ground?
Answer: Mining (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1531) (Audio Available)

3. What do we call a vehicle equipped for carrying the injured or sick?
Answer: Ambulance (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1530) (Audio Available)

4. What do we call apartment, flat and house?
Answer: Properties (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1529) (Audio Available)

5. What do we call the act of saying goodbye to someone?
Answer: Farewell (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1528) (Audio Available)

6. What is the opposite of 'appreciate'?
Answer: Depreciate (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1527) (Audio Available)

7. What object has three legs and can support a camera?
Answer: Tripod (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1526) (Audio Available)

8. What is the way animals conserve energy to survive the winter?
Answer: Hibernation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1525) (Audio Available)

9. What does the color green help for?
Answer: Sight / eyesight (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1524) (Audio Available)

10. What do we call a young dog?
Answer: Puppy (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1523) (Audio Available)

11. What do we call the chair a king or a queen sits in?
Answer: Throne (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1522) (Audio Available)

12. Where do we catch a flight?
Answer: Airport (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1521) (Audio Available)

13. What do we call the headache or other sick feelings caused by drinking too much alcohol?
Answer: Hangover (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1520) (Audio Available)

14. What is a polygon of eight angles and eight sides called?
Answer: Octagon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1519) (Audio Available)

15. If you do something everyday, you do daily what?
Answer: Routine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1516) (Audio Available)

16. Where do we try on a piece of clothing in a cloths shop?
Answer: Fitting room / changing room (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1515) (Audio Available)

17. What happens to water when the temperature falls to zero degree?
Answer: Freeze (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1514) **(Audio Available)**

18. How many years are there in a half of a decade?
Answer: Five (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1513) **(Audio Available)**

19. Does mathematics or linguistics cover the study of the relations between numbers?
Answer: Mathematics (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1512) **(Audio Available)**

20. What do we call a movie played in the afternoon?
Answer: Matinee (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1511) **(Audio Available)**

21. What is a small handheld light that usually gets its power from batteries?
Answer: Flashlight / torch (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1509) **(Audio Available)**

22. What do we call a statement made by somebody who knows it is not true?
Answer: Lie (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1508) **(Audio Available)**

23. What is the part of the leg below the thigh?
Answer: Shank / calf (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1507) **(Audio Available)**

24. What is the largest lake in the world?
Answer: Caspian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1506) **(Audio Available)**

25. What do we call a person who accesses others' computer systems without permission?
Answer: Hacker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #293) **(Audio Available)**

26. What do we call a word or a group of words with a particular meaning such as 'the other day'?
Answer: Expression / phrase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1503) **(Audio Available)**

27. What do we call the industry which involves designing, building and flying of aircrafts?
Answer: Aviation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1502) **(Audio Available)**

28. What do we call an assembly of listeners?
Answer: Audience (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1492) **(Audio Available)**

29. What word do we use to describe people who are subject to death?
Answer: Mortal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1491) **(Audio Available)**

30. What do we call a person who tells lies?
Answer: Liar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1486) **(Audio Available)**

31. What do we call the state of sharing the same opinion?
Answer: Agreement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1479) **(Audio Available)**

32. What do you call the medicine that is used against headache?
Answer: Pain killer / painkiller (APEUni Website / App ASQ #363) **(Audio Available)**

33. What do we call a person who is single?
Answer: Singleton (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1478) **(Audio Available)**

34. What word can we use to replace the word 'answer'?

Answer: Reply / response (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1476) (Audio Available)

35. What is the upper part of a leg?
Answer: Thigh (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1461) (Audio Available)

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

37. What do we call the bags that contain possessions and people take with when traveling?
Answer: Luggage / baggage / suitcase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1459) (Audio Available)

38. What do you call the brother of your father or mother?
Answer: Uncle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1458) (Audio Available)

39. What shows how many people can be in a place like an apartment?
Answer: Capacity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1453) (Audio Available)

40. What do we call a person who writes biographies of others?
Answer: Biographer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1450) (Audio Available)

41. What do we call a document sent by email?
Answer: Attachment (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1414) (Audio Available)

42. What is the top surface inside the room?
Answer: Ceiling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1359) (Audio Available)

43. Where do marine animals live?
Answer: Sea / ocean (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1332) (Audio Available)

44. What do you call your cousin's father?
Answer: Uncle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1331) (Audio Available)

45. What do we call drawings or writing on a wall, especially in a public place?
Answer: Graffiti (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1257) (Audio Available)

46. Which one of the following is not a mythological animal, unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid?
Answer: Giraffe (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1248) (Audio Available)

47. What substance would farmers spread into the soil in order to make plants grow more successfully?
Answer: Fertilizer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1246) (Audio Available)

48. What do we call the people who move from one country to another country, usually for work or a better life?
Answer: Migrants (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1192) (Audio Available)

49. How do we describe the food that is not cooked?
Answer: Raw / uncooked (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1143) (Audio Available)

50. What do we call the form of substance between gas and solid?
Answer: Liquid (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1125) (Audio Available)

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

Answer: Sea–sky–line / horizon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #90) (Audio Available)

52. What's the first meal of the day in the morning?
Answer: Breakfast (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1013) (Audio Available)

53. Where do we conduct experiments?
Answer: Laboratory / lab (APEUni Website / App ASQ #992) (Audio Available)

54. Which part of our body is related to the word "optical"?
Answer: Eye (APEUni Website / App ASQ #988) (Audio Available)

55. When we say someone is doing the B.A. in history or literature in the university, what does B.A. stand for?
Answer: Bachelor of arts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #986) (Audio Available)

56. What do we call a place where people live permanently?
Answer: Permanent address / home / domicile (APEUni Website / App ASQ #983) (Audio Available)

57. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?
Answer: Innocent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #981) (Audio Available)

58. What is the barrier that can prevent floods from damaging our home?
Answer: Dam (APEUni Website / App ASQ #979) (Audio Available)

59. What is the antonym of 'entrance'?
Answer: Exit (APEUni Website / App ASQ #978) (Audio Available)

60. What includes everything in the world such as stars and planets?
Answer: Universe / cosmos (APEUni Website / App ASQ #977) (Audio Available)

61. What does the word 'T V' stand for?
Answer: Television (APEUni Website / App ASQ #974) (Audio Available)

62. What do we call a room just below the roof of a house, often used for storing things?
Answer: Attic / loft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #973) (Audio Available)

63. What do we describe an event which happens once every year?
Answer: Annual (APEUni Website / App ASQ #972) (Audio Available)

64. What do we describe the space with no air in it?
Answer: Vacuum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #970) (Audio Available)

65. Who flies an airplane?
Answer: Pilot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #957) (Audio Available)

66. What's the calendar that follows the movement of the moon?
Answer: Lunar calendar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #956) (Audio Available)

67. What do we call a person who leaves college before finishing the studies?
Answer: Dropout (APEUni Website / App ASQ #952) (Audio Available)

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

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

69. What is 'BA' for, such as history and literature?
Answer: Bachelor of arts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #948) (Audio Available)

70. What do we call buying and transporting goods from another country?
Answer: Import (APEUni Website / App ASQ #924) (Audio Available)

71. 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)

72. What is the room in which you keep things when you don't need them?
Answer: Storeroom (APEUni Website / App ASQ #904) (Audio Available)

73. What do we call a set of answers to exercises or problems?
Answer: Key (APEUni Website / App ASQ #902) (Audio Available)

74. What is the verb that describes traveling on boat?
Answer: Cruise / voyage (APEUni Website / App ASQ #901) (Audio Available)

75. Where do passengers stand waiting for a train in the railway station?
Answer: Platform (APEUni Website / App ASQ #229) (Audio Available)

76. What do we call a large building with a square base and triangular sides?
Answer: pyramid (APEUni Website / App ASQ #892) (Audio Available)

77. What is the shape of the earth's orbit?
Answer: oval / ellipse (APEUni Website / App ASQ #872) (Audio Available)

78. What do we call a person who pays rent to the landlord?
Answer: lessee / tenant (APEUni Website / App ASQ #866) (Audio Available)

79. What do you call your uncle's son?
Answer: cousin (APEUni Website / App ASQ #864) (Audio Available)

80. What do we call a person who is hurt in a criminal case?
Answer: victim (APEUni Website / App ASQ #863) (Audio Available)

81. What do we call a person who does a job without being paid?
Answer: volunteer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #860) (Audio Available)

82. What do we use to get to the third floor when the elevator is broken?
Answer: stairs (APEUni Website / App ASQ #852) (Audio Available)

83. What is the opposite of maximum?
Answer: minimum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #849) (Audio Available)

84. What do we call the joint that joins the leg to the rest of the body?
Answer: hip joint (APEUni Website / App ASQ #834) (Audio Available)

85. What do we call someone who studies languages?
Answer: linguist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #833) (Audio Available)

86. What do we call a group of mountains such as the Himalayas?
Answer: range (APEUni Website / App ASQ #832) (Audio Available)

87. In winter, what activities do people usually do on snow mountains by standing on long, thin boards?
Answer: skiing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #831) (Audio Available)

88. What is the adjective opposite to 'rural'?
Answer: urban (APEUni Website / App ASQ #827) (Audio Available)

89. What is the star that gives heat and light to the Earth?
Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #826) (Audio Available)

90. What is the main building of a large company or an organization?
Answer: headquarters (APEUni Website / App ASQ #825) (Audio Available)

91. We call numbers like one, three, five odd numbers, then what do we call numbers like two, four, six?
Answer: even numbers (APEUni Website / App ASQ #816) (Audio Available)

92. What is the joint connecting the foot to the leg?
Answer: ankle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #813) (Audio Available)

93. What is the opposite of majority?
Answer: minority (APEUni Website / App ASQ #809) (Audio Available)

94. What do we call a car that needs to be charged?
Answer: electric car (APEUni Website / App ASQ #802) (Audio Available)

95. What do they call the pieces of puzzle which players try to piece together?
Answer: Jigsaw puzzle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #798) (Audio Available)

96. What is the couple's formal relationship called?
Answer: marriage (APEUni Website / App ASQ #797) (Audio Available)

97. We call a person used to using the right hand a right-hander, and what do we call a person if the left hand?
Answer: left-hander (APEUni Website / App ASQ #791) (Audio Available)

98. What do we call the selling and transporting of goods to another country?
Answer: export / exportation (APEUni Website / App ASQ #778) (Audio Available)

99. Where are goods stored before sale?
Answer: warehouse / inventory / stock (APEUni Website / App ASQ #777) (Audio Available)

100. In sport, what do we call the cloths that we wear and end above the knee?
Answer: Shorts (APEUni Website / App ASQ #776) (Audio Available)

101. What do we call a child who will soon be a teenager?
Answer: preteen / tween (APEUni Website / App ASQ #775) (Audio Available)

102. What do we call a sudden shake of the Earth's surface?
Answer: Earthquake (APEUni Website / App ASQ #773) (Audio Available)

103. What is the study of religion called?
Answer: theology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #760) (Audio Available)

104. What do people usually use to cut food?
Answer: knife (APEUni Website / App ASQ #755) (Audio Available)

105. What do you call someone who buys something?
Answer: consumer / customer / shopper / buyer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #750) (Audio Available)

106. What do we call a period of 1000 years?
Answer: millennium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #275) (Audio Available)

107. **Points:** What do we call a long narrow piece of land almost completely surrounded by water?
Answer: peninsula (APEUni Website / App ASQ #746) (Incomplete)

108. What do you call a statue or a building that is dedicated in memory of someone?
Answer: Monument / memorial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #740) (Audio Available)

109. What kind of food that vegetarians do not eat?
Answer: meat (APEUni Website / App ASQ #370) (Audio Available)

110. In the sentence: "He has been quite upset since he went back to school." Which word uses a past tense?
Answer: went (APEUni Website / App ASQ #736) (Audio Available)

111. **Points:** There are three eggs, what is the location of the special egg?
Answer: on the right (there is a picture including three eggs: the left two have eggshells while the right one does not (APEUni Website / App ASQ #735) (Incomplete)

112. **Points:** What is this instrument?
Answer: telescope (there is a telescope shown on the screen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #638) (Incomplete)

113. What do you call a list in a book which outlines the structure of the book?
Answer: table of contents (APEUni Website / App ASQ #733) (Audio Available)

114. What is the opposite of north?
Answer: south (APEUni Website / App ASQ #732) (Audio Available)

115. What is the term used to describe a period of seven days?
Answer: week (APEUni Website / App ASQ #730) (Audio Available)

116. Which organ is the blood pumped from?
Answer: heart (APEUni Website / App ASQ #174) (Audio Available)

117. What do you call the diagram which includes X–axis and Y–axis?
Answer: coordinate system (APEUni Website / App ASQ #728) (Audio Available)

118. What is a line that divides a circle into halves?
Answer: diameter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #725) (Audio Available)

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

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

120. How do you describe a line that segments a circle?
Answer: chord (APEUni Website / App ASQ #722) (Audio Available)

121. What do humans and animals need to inhale for survival?
Answer: air / oxygen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #721) (Audio Available)

122. What can bring astronauts to space?
Answer: spacecraft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #720) (Audio Available)

123. What is the opposite direction of sunrise?
Answer: west (APEUni Website / App ASQ #719) (Audio Available)

124. What do we use to launch a space shuttle?
Answer: rocket / booster (APEUni Website / App ASQ #718) (Audio Available)

125. What do we call the treatment in which people use needles to ease others' pain?
Answer: acupuncture (APEUni Website / App ASQ #717) (Audio Available)

126. If a building is one thousand meters high, from where do we measure the height?
Answer: sea level (APEUni Website / App ASQ #228) (Audio Available)

127. If someone tells something funny to you, what is your reaction?
Answer: laugh / laughing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #716) (Audio Available)

128. What is the act of reusing waste materials?
Answer: recycling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #715) (Audio Available)

129. Which part of our body does a gastroscope look into?
Answer: stomach (APEUni Website / App ASQ #714) (Audio Available)

130. What do you call a word formed from the first letters of other words?
Answer: acronym (APEUni Website / App ASQ #708) (Audio Available)

131. What do you call the people who work on boats?
Answer: sailors / mariner (APEUni Website / App ASQ #697) (Audio Available)

132. What does 'subterranean' mean?
Answer: underground (APEUni Website / App ASQ #696) (Audio Available)

133. What is the opposite of the word 'public'?
Answer: private (APEUni Website / App ASQ #693) (Audio Available)

134. 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)

135. What do you call the persons who study religions?
Answer: theologians / theologists (APEUni Website / App ASQ #686) (Audio Available)

136. If an event happens annually, how often does it happen?
Answer: once a year (APEUni Website / App ASQ #685) (Audio Available)

137. What is the line where the sky meets the land?
Answer: horizon / skyline (APEUni Website / App ASQ #682) (Audio Available)

138. 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)

139. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?
Answer: laboratory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #678) (Audio Available)

140. What do we call the subject that studies weather and temperature?
Answer: meteorology / climatology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #669) (Audio Available)

141. What will you hear after a flash of lightning?
Answer: thunder (APEUni Website / App ASQ #654) (Audio Available)

142. What do we call a baby cat?
Answer: Kitten / kitty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #645) (Audio Available)

143. What is the horizontal line that separates the globe into two halves?
Answer: equator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #642) (Audio Available)

144. What is the nominal form of the wide?
Answer: width (APEUni Website / App ASQ #641) (Audio Available)

145. Which day of the week starts with 'th'?
Answer: thursday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #84) (Audio Available)

146. When trains or cars need to go through a mountain, where do they enter the mountain?
Answer: tunnel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #629) (Audio Available)

147. What does ASAP mean?
Answer: as soon as possible (APEUni Website / App ASQ #609) (Audio Available)

148. What is the job title for someone who makes meals in a restaurant?
Answer: chef / cook (APEUni Website / App ASQ #608) (Audio Available)

149. What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience?
Answer: cv / curriculum vitae / resume (APEUni Website / App ASQ #606) (Audio Available)

150. Where is a criminal kept as punishment?
Answer: prison / jail (APEUni Website / App ASQ #605) (Audio Available)

151. What do we call a person's move to a more important job or rank in a company?
Answer: promotion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #603) (Audio Available)

152. Which one in the four seasons has the lowest temperature?
Answer: winter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #602) (Audio Available)

153. What does sub-Mediterranean refer to?
Answer: Climate (APEUni Website / App ASQ #592) (Audio Available)

154. Whose job is making and repairing wooden objects and structures?
Answer: carpenter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #587) **(Audio Available)**

155. 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)**

156. What is the frozen type of water called?
Answer: ice (APEUni Website / App ASQ #579) **(Audio Available)**

157. Who is the Swiss greatest scientist in physics?
Answer: einstein (APEUni Website / App ASQ #423) **(Audio Available)**

158. What do we call famous people?
Answer: celebrity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #577) **(Audio Available)**

159. What is the highest position in the embassy?
Answer: ambassador (APEUni Website / App ASQ #576) **(Audio Available)**

160. What device is used to measure the height of mountains?
Answer: altimeter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #575) **(Audio Available)**

161. In the solar system, which heavenly body produces sunshine?
Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #506) **(Audio Available)**

162. If you have a toothache, who will you go to?
Answer: dentist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #573) **(Audio Available)**

163. What is the legal document protecting someone's intellectual property?
Answer: patent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #565) **(Audio Available)**

164. What is at the top of an eyebrow?
Answer: forehead (APEUni Website / App ASQ #213) **(Audio Available)**

165. What thing do postgraduate students have that undergraduate students don't?
Answer: bachelor degree (APEUni Website / App ASQ #563) **(Audio Available)**

166. What do people hold overhead when it is raining?
Answer: umbrella (APEUni Website / App ASQ #562) **(Audio Available)**

167. What is the process where the color becomes lighter and lighter when exposed to sunlight for a long time?
Answer: fade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #559) **(Audio Available)**

168. How do you call some one with no hair?
Answer: bald (APEUni Website / App ASQ #558) **(Audio Available)**

169. What is the thing used for sun protection in summer?
Answer: Sunscreen / sunblock / suncream / suntan lotion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #556) **(Audio Available)**

170. What do we call counting people who are living in a state or country?

Answer: census (APEUni Website / App ASQ #555) (Audio Available)

171. What is the act of jumping into the water?
Answer: diving (APEUni Website / App ASQ #553) (Audio Available)

172. What is a word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the same language?
Answer: synonym (APEUni Website / App ASQ #364) (Audio Available)

173. What do we call the pen that receive its ink from its reservoir?
Answer: fountain pen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #552) (Audio Available)

174. Apart from coffee and hot chocolate, what beverages also contain caffeine?
Answer: tea / coke / cocoa (APEUni Website / App ASQ #547) (Audio Available)

175. What is the musical instrument which has both pedals and strings?
Answer: harp / piano (APEUni Website / App ASQ #546) (Audio Available)

176. Where can we find the page numbers of books?
Answer: footer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #545) (Audio Available)

177. Which part of our bodies do we use nasal spray in?
Answer: nose / nostril (APEUni Website / App ASQ #356) (Audio Available)

178. What is the occupation that transfers one language to another language?
Answer: translator (APEUni Website / App ASQ #543) (Audio Available)

179. What do you throw underwater to keep ships staying on rivers or oceans without drifting away?
Answer: anchor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #542) (Audio Available)

180. How do you call the movements that the babies move by using hands and legs?
Answer: Crawling / crawl (APEUni Website / App ASQ #541) (Audio Available)

181. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?
Answer: multiplication (APEUni Website / App ASQ #320) (Audio Available)

182. What force makes humans stay on the earth?
Answer: gravity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #537) (Audio Available)

183. What instrument would scientists use to examine very small life forms?
Answer: microscope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #532) (Audio Available)

184. What is the habitat of camels?
Answer: desert (APEUni Website / App ASQ #531) (Audio Available)

185. How many sides are there in a pentagon?
Answer: five (APEUni Website / App ASQ #529) (Audio Available)

186. What do we call the person who plays musical instruments as a job?
Answer: musician (APEUni Website / App ASQ #527) (Audio Available)

187. Where do people go to watch plays?

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

188. What do we call the ship that runs underwater?
Answer: submarine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #521) (Audio Available)

189. What subject involves the study of the Periodic Table?
Answer: chemistry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #520) (Audio Available)

190. What is the name of male sheep?
Answer: ram (APEUni Website / App ASQ #271) (Audio Available)

191. How many years are there in a bicentennial?
Answer: two hundred (APEUni Website / App ASQ #516) (Audio Available)

192. What is the device that shows the time of the day according to the shadow of sunlight?
Answer: sundial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #513) (Audio Available)

193. 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)

194. How do you call the doctor who treats sick animals?
Answer: vet / veterinarian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #508) (Audio Available)

195. What do we call the legal document that states how people's property should be allocated after their deaths?
Answer: testament / will (APEUni Website / App ASQ #505) (Audio Available)

196. What do we call the extra performance that actors give?
Answer: encore (APEUni Website / App ASQ #383) (Audio Available)

197. What do you call the strap that circles a person in a car or an airplane?
Answer: seatbelt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #296) (Audio Available)

198. What do you call the government where the power is concentrated in the hands of one person?
Answer: autocracy / dictatorship (APEUni Website / App ASQ #503) (Audio Available)

199. What shines at night in the sky and uses its own brightness?
Answer: star (APEUni Website / App ASQ #501) (Audio Available)

200. When you have the PRIMARY, the SECONDARY, what do you have next?
Answer: tertiary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #497) (Audio Available)

201. What do we call people who write songs?
Answer: Songwriter / composer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #495) (Audio Available)

202. What is the place you share bedroom with your classmates?
Answer: dormitory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #494) (Audio Available)

203. What is the room that is under the ground floor?
Answer: basement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #491) (Audio Available)

204. What do you need to submit for completing a degree in the university?
Answer: dissertation / thesis (APEUni Website / App ASQ #234) (Audio Available)

205. When a person's blood alcohol level is higher than the standard range, what activity can't the person do?
Answer: driving (APEUni Website / App ASQ #490) (Audio Available)

206. How do we call the car that uses two types of fuels?
Answer: hybrid (APEUni Website / App ASQ #298) (Audio Available)

207. Where do people go for watching sports or games?
Answer: stadium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #487) (Audio Available)

208. What material are windows made of?
Answer: glass (APEUni Website / App ASQ #486) (Audio Available)

209. What do birds use to fly?
Answer: wings (APEUni Website / App ASQ #485) (Audio Available)

210. What are the two holes in your nose to breathe?
Answer: nostrils (APEUni Website / App ASQ #484) (Audio Available)

211. What's the color of the medal that a champion gets?
Answer: Golden / gold (APEUni Website / App ASQ #32) (Audio Available)

212. What do we call the northernmost and southernmost parts of the earth?
Answer: Pole / poles (APEUni Website / App ASQ #482) (Audio Available)

213. How many wheels does a bicycle have?
Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #481) (Audio Available)

214. How do you call the two siblings born by a mother at the same time?
Answer: twins (APEUni Website / App ASQ #291) (Audio Available)

215. If you want to read tragedies or comedies, what kind of book do you read?
Answer: fiction books / novels (APEUni Website / App ASQ #477) (Audio Available)

216. What do you use to test the body temperature?
Answer: thermometer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #474) (Audio Available)

217. How do we call that animals and plants preserved in the rocks?
Answer: fossil (APEUni Website / App ASQ #469) (Audio Available)

218. Which one is more widespread, Korean, Thai or Hindi?
Answer: hindi (APEUni Website / App ASQ #464) (Audio Available)

219. How do you describe the money that citizens must contribute to the government for public use?
Answer: tax / taxes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #452) (Audio Available)

220. Correlation is the relationship between cause and what?
Answer: effect (APEUni Website / App ASQ #652) (Audio Available)

221. What device do you use to measure your weight?
Answer: scale / weighing machine (APEUni Website / App ASQ #651) (Audio Available)

222. What are the people who study history and historical evidence?
Answer: historian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #649) (Audio Available)

223. What is the force that happens between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other?
Answer: friction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #620) (Audio Available)

224. What is the opposite of artificial?
Answer: natural (APEUni Website / App ASQ #465) (Audio Available)

225. What is the hardest part of your hand?
Answer: Nails (APEUni Website / App ASQ #467) (Audio Available)

226. What is H2O in chemical substances?
Answer: water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #463) (Audio Available)

227. In mathematics and arithmetic, there are addition, multiplication, division. What's the other one?
Answer: subtraction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #462) (Audio Available)

228. Which literacy genre describes all details of a famous person's life?
Answer: Biography / autobiography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #457) (Audio Available)

229. What material is the tire made of?
Answer: rubber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #456) (Audio Available)

230. What are the people who study ancient bones or plants in rocks?
Answer: paleontologists / paleontologist / archaeologists / archaeologist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #646) (Audio Available)

231. How many eggs are there in a dozen?
Answer: twelve (APEUni Website / App ASQ #607) (Audio Available)

232. If you want to find the map of U.S., what type of book should you use?
Answer: atlas (APEUni Website / App ASQ #451) (Audio Available)

233. What does IT stand for?
Answer: information technology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #447) (Audio Available)

234. What do the following belong to: roses, daisies, tulip, etc?
Answer: flower (APEUni Website / App ASQ #446) (Audio Available)

235. Which color do we make by blending black and white?
Answer: grey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #441) (Audio Available)

236. What do we call the liquid which is in a car?
Answer: gasoline / petrol / gas / fuel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #312) (Audio Available)

237. Which continent do China, India, Korea and Japan locate in?
Answer: Asia (APEUni Website / App ASQ #440) (Audio Available)

238. Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe?
Answer: by ship (APEUni Website / App ASQ #438) (Audio Available)

239. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?
Answer: surgeon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #437) (Audio Available)

240. In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean?
Answer: after (APEUni Website / App ASQ #436) (Audio Available)

241. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?
Answer: wood / timber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #435) (Audio Available)

242. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention?
Answer: patent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #434) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

243. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?
Answer: quarterly (APEUni Website / App ASQ #289) (Audio Available)

244. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?
Answer: pilot (APEUni Website / App ASQ #431) (Audio Available)

245. What will snow become after it melts?
Answer: Water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #427) (Audio Available)

246. Which part of your leg can make it possible to bend?
Answer: knee (APEUni Website / App ASQ #425) (Audio Available)

247. Oral English is different from academic English. Which is the best term to describe academic English: tolerant or rigorous?
Answer: rigorous (APEUni Website / App ASQ #424) (Audio Available)

248. What is the opposite of convex?
Answer: concave (APEUni Website / App ASQ #422) (Audio Available)

249. What do we call the first paragraph of a report?
Answer: introduction (APEUni Website / App ASQ #418) (Audio Available)

250. What do we call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines?
Answer: pharmacist / chemist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #415) (Audio Available)

251. What kind of drugs are used for killing bacteria?
Answer: Antibiotics (APEUni Website / App ASQ #412) (Audio Available)

252. What category do the bee, the butterfly, and the mosquito fall into?
Answer: insect (APEUni Website / App ASQ #407) (Audio Available)

253. What is a thermometer used to measure?
Answer: Temperature (APEUni Website / App ASQ #406) (Audio Available)

254. How would you describe the process in which ice becomes water?
Answer: melting / thawing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #405) (Audio Available)

255. How many hemispheres does the equator divide earth into?
Answer: Two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #404) (Audio Available)

256. What is the collection of pictures called?
Answer: album (APEUni Website / App ASQ #321) (Audio Available)

257. How many extra days in February in a leap year?
Answer: One (APEUni Website / App ASQ #282) (Audio Available)

258. In statistics, what is a circle divided into many parts called?
Answer: pie chart (APEUni Website / App ASQ #315) (Audio Available)

259. How do you call a student that has finished his first year?
Answer: sophomore (APEUni Website / App ASQ #145) (Audio Available)

260. Which one is quicker? Running, jogging or walking?
Answer: running (APEUni Website / App ASQ #401) (Audio Available)

261. What does the sun do during dawn?
Answer: sunrise (APEUni Website / App ASQ #400) (Audio Available)

262. 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)

263. What is the feature that guitars and violins have in common?
Answer: string / strings (APEUni Website / App ASQ #393) (Audio Available)

264. What do we call a person who can speak two languages?
Answer: Bilingual / bilinguist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #388) (Audio Available)

265. What type of shape has four right corners, four lines that are equal in length?
Answer: square (APEUni Website / App ASQ #384) (Audio Available)

266. How do we call the people who work in companies?
Answer: employee (APEUni Website / App ASQ #381) (Audio Available)

267. If a couple have a pair of children, how many children do they have?
Answer: two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #378) (Audio Available)

268. Which is easier to be recycled, plastic or paper?
Answer: paper (APEUni Website / App ASQ #377) (Audio Available)

269. What is the opposite word of ”stale”?
Answer: fresh (APEUni Website / App ASQ #376) (Audio Available)

270. What do we call the ”Times New Roman” in word?
Answer: typeface / font (APEUni Website / App ASQ #374) (Audio Available)

271. Which kind of mountain can erupt?
Answer: volcano / volcanos (APEUni Website / App ASQ #373) (Audio Available)

272. What type of plant does the mint belong to?
Answer: Herb (APEUni Website / App ASQ #385) (Audio Available)

273. The instructions that tell you how to cook food?
Answer: recipe / recipes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #371) (Audio Available)

274. What is one half of 100% ?
Answer: fifty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #365) (Audio Available)

275. What is the opposite of positive?
Answer: negative (APEUni Website / App ASQ #362) (Audio Available)

276. What are the strings on shoes?
Answer: shoelace / shoelaces (APEUni Website / App ASQ #361) (Audio Available)

277. What's the 26th alphabet in English?
Answer: z (APEUni Website / App ASQ #357) (Audio Available)

278. What is the name of the student who has not completed his course?
Answer: undergraduate student (APEUni Website / App ASQ #350) (Audio Available)

279. A dozen is a grouping of which number?
Answer: twelve (APEUni Website / App ASQ #349) (Audio Available)

280. What material is used for most of vehicles and craft?
Answer: metal / plastic / glass (APEUni Website / App ASQ #348) (Audio Available)

281. In the library, which books we are not allowed to bring them out with ourselves?
Answer: closed reserve book / closed reserve books (APEUni Website / App ASQ #347)
(Audio Available)

282. What century are we now in?
Answer: twenty first (APEUni Website / App ASQ #346) (Audio Available)

283. What kind of dictionary provides synonyms, antonyms and related words?
Answer: thesaurus (APEUni Website / App ASQ #344) (Audio Available)

284. What is the opposite to "predecessor"?
Answer: successor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #335) (Audio Available)

285. What do we call the thread in the center of the candle?
Answer: wick (APEUni Website / App ASQ #332) (Audio Available)

286. What is the thing you touch when you play the guitar?
Answer: strings / string (APEUni Website / App ASQ #329) (Audio Available)

287. Which one is past tense: has gone, went or going?
Answer: went (APEUni Website / App ASQ #327) (Audio Available)

288. What do we call the animals with white ivory and long trunk?
Answer: elephant / elephants (APEUni Website / App ASQ #325) (Audio Available)

289. Which kind of book can we find Africa maps?
Answer: atlas (APEUni Website / App ASQ #324) (Audio Available)

290. What does a sundial measure?
Answer: Time (APEUni Website / App ASQ #336) (Audio Available)

291. What is the ceremony called for marriage?
Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #318) (Audio Available)

292. How many times a year is a quarterly journal published?
Answer: four (APEUni Website / App ASQ #306) (Audio Available)

293. How many years are there in a decade?
Answer: ten years (APEUni Website / App ASQ #283) (Audio Available)

294. What kind of liquid do mammals feed their babies?
Answer: milk (APEUni Website / App ASQ #279) (Audio Available)

295. What is the economic sector that deals with farming?
Answer: agriculture (APEUni Website / App ASQ #273) (Audio Available)

296. Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week?
Answer: monday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #270) (Audio Available)

297. What do we call the piece of paper that proves you have bought an item?
Answer: Receipt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #304) (Audio Available)

298. How many years does it typically take to finish undergraduate study?
Answer: three years / four years (APEUni Website / App ASQ #267) (Audio Available)

299. In a recession, does economic activity increase or slow down?
Answer: slow down (APEUni Website / App ASQ #265) (Audio Available)

300. In medical terms, are antibodies harmful or beneficial for patients?
Answer: beneficial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #264) (Audio Available)

301. What is the name of the field of study that studies the human mind and behavior?
Answer: psychology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #262) (Audio Available)

302. Where would you expect to find equipment like microscopes, a Bunsen burner, beaker and petri dish?
Answer: laboratory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #243) (Audio Available)

303. What is the joint called where your hand is connected to your arm?
Answer: wrist / wrists (APEUni Website / App ASQ #212) (Audio Available)

304. What 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)

305. What do you call a specialist who repairs leaking water pipes?
Answer: plumber (APEUni Website / App ASQ #204) (Audio Available)

306. What do we call a period of ten years?
Answer: decade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #203) (Audio Available)

307. What do we call a period of 100 years?
Answer: century (APEUni Website / App ASQ #195) (Audio Available)

308. What is the study of stars and planet called?
Answer: astronomy / uranological / uranology / cosmology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #179) (Audio Available)

309. How would you describe an economy that is largely based on farming?
Answer: agricultural / rural (APEUni Website / App ASQ #178) (Audio Available)

310. What is the job of someone that looks after your teeth and gums?
Answer: dentist / surgeon dentist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #171) (Audio Available)

311. What organ controls your speech, feelings, body movement and thoughts?
Answer: brain / cerebrum (APEUni Website / App ASQ #158) (Audio Available)

312. Who is a person that makes bread, cakes and pastries?
Answer: baker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #157) (Audio Available)

313. What is the name of a building where you can borrow books?
Answer: library (APEUni Website / App ASQ #156) (Audio Available)

314. What is the red liquid that flows through a body?
Answer: blood (APEUni Website / App ASQ #153) (Audio Available)

315. What kind of book is written by a person about their own life?
Answer: autobiography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #152) (Audio Available)

316. What is someone that can not see called?
Answer: blind (APEUni Website / App ASQ #148) (Audio Available)

317. What key mineral makes sea water different from fresh water?
Answer: Salt (APEUni Website / App ASQ #235) (Audio Available)

318. In addition to the A, E, what are the other three vowels?
Answer: U / I / O (APEUni Website / App ASQ #338) (Audio Available)

319. What is the meeting point of sea and sky called?
Answer: Horizon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #286) (Audio Available)

320. What is the month between January and March?
Answer: February (APEUni Website / App ASQ #278) (Audio Available)

321. If you want to reference all pages in a book that discuss a certain topic, where to find it?
Answer: Index / bibliography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #352) (Audio Available)

322. 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)

323. What is the term used for a person who cannot read or write?
Answer: illiterate / illiteracy (APEUni Website / App ASQ #142) (Audio Available)

324. Who would you consult to treat a fear of crowded places, a philosopher or a psychologist?
Answer: psychologist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #140) (Audio Available)

325. How many days are in a leap year?
Answer: three hundred and sixty six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #136) (Audio Available)

326. What special document do most people need to carry when they travel between countries?
Answer: passport (APEUni Website / App ASQ #130) (Audio Available)

327. 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)

328. A business doesn't want to make a loss – what does it want to make?
Answer: profit / profits (APEUni Website / App ASQ #107) (Audio Available)

329. What is the source of solar energy?
Answer: sun (APEUni Website / App ASQ #102) (Audio Available)

330. What kind of equipment is used to protect motorbike riders' brains from injury?
Answer: helmet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #89) (Audio Available)

331. Which is the longest: a decade, a millennium or a century?
Answer: millennium (APEUni Website / App ASQ #77) (Audio Available)

332. What is the name of ceremony in which two people get married?
Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #61) (Audio Available)

333. Which one word is used for a brother or sister?
Answer: sibling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #55) (Audio Available)

334. What do we call a book that contains lists of words with their meanings?
Answer: dictionary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #42) (Audio Available)

335. If something such as fabric or medicine is artificially made, not natural, what do we say it is?
Answer: Synthetic / artificial (APEUni Website / App ASQ #28) (Audio Available)

336. What do you call a professional trained to treat illnesses?
Answer: doctor / mediciner (APEUni Website / App ASQ #27) (Audio Available)

337. What do you call the alphabetical list at the end of a textbook that tells you where to find specific information?
Answer: index / reference (APEUni Website / App ASQ #25) (Audio Available)

338. What do we call the meeting where an employer asks a potential employee questions about their work experience?
Answer: Interview (APEUni Website / App ASQ #22) (Audio Available)

339. Which short TV program or a part of TV program tell whether it will be sunny or rainy tomorrow?
Answer: weather forecast / weather report (APEUni Website / App ASQ #19) (Audio Available)

340. Would it be better to use kilometers or kilograms to measure the distance between two cities?
Answer: Kilometers (APEUni Website / App ASQ #109) (Audio Available)

341. Where can people go to borrow books?
Answer: Library / bibliotheca (APEUni Website / App ASQ #52) (Audio Available)

342. Which sweet food is produced by bees?
Answer: Honey (APEUni Website / App ASQ #51) (Audio Available)

343. What is the word in geometry for a shape that has three sides?
Answer: Triangle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #53) (Audio Available)

344. If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have?
Answer: Six (APEUni Website / App ASQ #75) (Audio Available)

345. What are winter, spring, summer and autumn?
Answer: Seasons (APEUni Website / App ASQ #134) (Audio Available)

346. If telescopes are used to locate distant objects, what instrument is employed to magnify minuscule objects?
Answer: Microscope / microscopes (APEUni Website / App ASQ #111) (Audio Available)

347. How many years does a millennium have?
Answer: One thousand (APEUni Website / App ASQ #122) (Audio Available)

348. Where do people usually go to deposit money?
Answer: Bank (APEUni Website / App ASQ #106) (Audio Available)

349. What is the word for a period of one hundred years?
Answer: Century (APEUni Website / App ASQ #12) (Audio Available)

350. What is the term used for a professional who practices law?
Answer: Lawyer / attorney (APEUni Website / App ASQ #2) (Audio Available)

351. Which major branch of science deals with classification of living things?
Answer: Biology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #33) (Audio Available)

352. What do we call the study of living things?
Answer: Biology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #43) (Audio Available)

B. Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Human Traits

Original:

he age–old question of whether human traits are determined by nature or nurture has been answered, a team of researchers say. Their conclusion? It's a draw. By collating almost every twin study across the world from the past 50 years, researchers determined that the average variation for human traits and disease is 49 percent due to genetic factors and 51 percent due to environmental factors. University of Queensland researcher Beben Benyamin from the Queensland Brain Institute collaborated with researchers at VU University of Amsterdam to collate 2,748 studies involving more than 14.5 million pairs of twins. "Twin studies have been conducted for more than 50 years but there is still some debate in terms of how much the variation is due to genetic or environmental factors," Benyamin said. He said the study showed the conversation should move away from nature versus nature, instead looking at how the two work together. "Both are important sources of variation between individuals," he said. While the studies averaged an almost even split between nature and nurture, there was wide variation within the 17,800 separate traits and diseases examined by the studies. For example, the risk for bipolar disorder was found to be 68 percent due to genetics and only 32 percent due to environmental factors. Weight maintenance was 63 percent due to genetics and 37 percent due to environmental factors. In contrast, risk for eating disorders was found to be 40 percent genetic and 60 percent environmental, whereas the risk for mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol was 41 percent genetic and 59 percent environmental. Benyamin said in psychiatric, ophthalmological and skeletal traits, genetic factors were a larger influence than environmental factors. But for social values and attitudes it was the other way around.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #405)

2. 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.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #336)

3. Dandelion Seeds

Original:

The extraordinary flying ability of dandelion seeds is possible thanks to a form of flight that has not been seen before in nature, research has revealed. The discovery, which confirms the common plant among the natural world's best fliers, shows that movement of air around and within its parachute–shaped bundle of bristles enables seeds to travel great distances — often a kilometer or more, kept afloat entirely by wind power. Researchers from the University of Edinburgh carried out experiments to better understand why dandelion seeds fly so well, despite their parachute structure being largely made up of empty space. Their study revealed that a ring–shaped air bubble forms as air moves through the bristles, enhancing the drag that slows each seed's descent to the ground. This newly found form of air bubble — which the scientists have named the separated vortex ring — is physically detached from the bristles and is stabilized by air flowing through it. The amount of air flowing through, which is critical for keeping the bubble stable and directly above the seed in flight, is precisely controlled by the spacing of the bristles. This flight mechanism of the bristly parachute underpins the seeds' steady flight. It is four times more efficient than what is possible with conventional parachute design, according to the research. Researchers suggest that the dandelion's porous parachute might inspire the development of small–scale drones that require little or no power consumption. Such drones could be useful for remote sensing or air pollution monitoring.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #335)

4. Flow State (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #326)

5. 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.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #324)

6. Importance of Water

Original:

Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water resources, and the range of services they

provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. From food and energy security to human and environmental health, water contributes to improvements in social well–being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions. In a sustainable world that is achievable in the near future, water and related resources are managed in support of human well–being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy. Sufficient and safe water is made available to meet every person's basic needs, with healthy lifestyles and behaviors easily upheld through reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services, in turn supported by equitably extended and efficiently managed infrastructure. Water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery are sustainably financed. Water is duly valued in all its forms, with wastewater treated as a resource that avails energy, nutrients and freshwater for reuse. Human settlements develop in harmony with the natural water cycle and the ecosystems that support it, with measures in place that reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water–related disasters. Integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use and to human rights are the norm. Water is governed in a participatory way that draws on the full potential of women and men as professionals and citizens, guided by a number of able and knowledgeable organizations, within a just and transparent institutional framework.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #317)

7. Women Status (Incomplete)

Points:
(APEUni Website / App SWT #302)

8. Psychology (Incomplete)

Points:
(APEUni Website / App SWT #277)

9. Prior Knowledge

Original:
What is known as prior knowledge or pre–existing knowledge is the knowledge, skill or ability that a learner brings to a new learning encounter. This includes all knowledge that is available before the learning event, and which has been gathered or developed by any means, and in any situation, including both formal and, quite often, informal learning situations. Learners need enough previous knowledge and understanding to enable them to learn new things; they also need help making links with new and previous explicit knowledge. It is considered to be valuable to go through a process of what has been called activating prior knowledge. Teachers often go through this process at the beginning of a new topic. They also use introductory strategies at the beginning of lessons which are continuations from previous lessons. In terms of the practicalities of teaching, this is a process of making children think about the topic or remember what has been covered already. In terms of theory, it is to do with activating particular schemas.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #257)

10. 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)

11. 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^2 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^2 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^2 performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #225)

12. Product Life Cycle

Original:
His product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products. Introduction

Stage — This stage of the cycle could be the most expensive for a company launching a new product. The size of the market for the product is small, which means sales are low, although they will be increasing. On the other hand, the cost of things like research and development, consumer testing, and the marketing needed to launch the product can be very high, especially if it's a competitive sector. Growth Stage — The growth stage is typically characterized by strong growth in sales and profits, and because the company can start to benefit from economies of scale in production, the profit margins, as well as the overall amount of profit, will increase. This makes it possible for businesses to invest more money in promotional activity to maximize the potential of this growth stage. Maturity Stage — During the maturity stage, the product is established and the aim for the manufacturer is now to maintain the market share they have built up. This is probably the most competitive time for most products and businesses need to invest wisely in any marketing they undertake. They also need to consider any product modifications or improvements to the production process which might give them a competitive advantage. Decline Stage — Eventually, the market for a product will start to shrink, and this is what's known as the decline stage. This shrinkage could be due to the market becoming saturated (i.e. all the customers who will buy the product have already purchased it), or because the consumers are switching to a different type of product. While this decline may be inevitable, it may still be possible for companies to make some profit by switching to less-expensive production methods and cheaper markets.

Answer:
The product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, including the Introduction Stage, the Growth Stage, the Maturity Stage and the Decline Stage, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #222)

13. South Africa (Explanation)

Original:
The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia. The San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people who lived in small groups of about 15 to 20 people. They survived by fishing and hunting and by gathering roots and other wild foods. They did not build permanent dwellings but used rock shelters as temporary dwellings. Around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast. In the eastern part of present-day South Africa, iron-working societies date from about 300 AD. The Sotho-Tswana and Nguni peoples arrived in this region around 1,200 AD. They lived by agriculture and stock farming, mined gold, copper and tin and hunted for ivory and built stone-walled towns. Over the centuries, these societies had diverse contacts with the Khoisan. Strife between the San and the Khoikhoi developed over competition for game; eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant. These peoples lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known collectively as the Khoisan.

Answer:
The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia, as the San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people and around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast; the Sotho-Tswana and Nguni people arrived in this region around 1,200 AD, but eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant, and these people lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known as the Khoisan.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #215)

14. Urbanization (Incomplete)

Points:
(APEUni Website / App SWT #211)

15. Volcano Prediction (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #192)

16. Deep-sea Mineral Resources (Explanation)

Original:

The National Oceanography Center (NOC) is engaged in research into the potential risks and benefits of exploiting deep-sea mineral resources, some of which are essential for low-carbon technology, as well as using ocean robots to estimate the environmental impact of these potential deep-sea mining activities. Late last year the NOC led an expedition on the RRS James Cook that found enough of the scarce element Tellurium present in the crust of a submerged volcano that, if it were all to be used in the production of solar PV panels, could provide two-thirds of the UK's annual electricity supply. Recently, the NOC also led an international study demonstrating deep-sea nodule mining will cause long-lasting damage to deep-sea life, lasting at least for decades. These nodules are potato-sized rocks containing high levels of metals, including copper, manganese and nickel. They grow very slowly on the sea-bed, over millions of years. Although no commercial operations exist to extract these resources, many are planned. Professor Edward Hill, Executive Director at the NOC commented, "By 2050 there will be nine billion people on earth and attention is increasingly turning to the ocean, particularly the deep ocean, for food, clean supplies of energy and strategic minerals. The NOC is undertaking research related to many aspects and perspectives involved in exploiting ocean resources. This research is aimed at informing with sound scientific evidence the decisions that will need to be taken in the future, as people increasingly turn to the oceans to address some of society's greatest challenges."

Answer:

The National Oceanography Center (NOC) is engaged in research into the potential risks and benefits of exploiting deep-sea mineral resources, and NOC also led an international study demonstrating deep-sea nodule mining will cause long-lasting damage to deep-sea life, so it aimed at informing that decisions need to be taken as people increasingly turn to the oceans to address some of society's greatest challenges.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #190)

17. Bank Overdraft (Explanation)

Original:

Banks provide short-term finance to companies in the form of an overdraft on a current account. The advantage of an overdraft is its flexibility. When the cash needs of the company increase with seasonal factors, the company can continue to write cheques and watch the overdraft increase. When the goods and services are sold and cash begins to flow in, the company should be able to watch the overdraft decrease again. The most obvious example of a business which operates in this pattern is farming. The farmer uses the overdraft to finance the acquisition of seed for arable farming, or feed through the winter for stock farming and to cover the period when the crops or animals are growing and maturing. The overdraft is reduced when the crops or the animals are sold. The main disadvantage of an overdraft is that it is repayable on demand. The farmer whose crop fails because of bad weather knows the problem of being unable to repay the overdraft. Having overdraft financing increases the worries of those who manage the company. The other disadvantage is that the interest payable on overdrafts is variable. When interest rates increase, the cost of the overdraft increases. Furthermore, for small companies there are often complaints that the rate of interest charged is high compared with that available to larger companies. The banks answer that the rates charged reflect relative risk and it is their experience that small companies are more risky.

Answer:
Banks provide short–term finance to companies in the form of an overdraft, with the advantage of flexibility, and the most obvious example is farming, but the main disadvantages of an overdraft are that it is repayable on demand and the interest payable on overdrafts is variable because when interest rates increase, the cost of the overdraft increases.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #189)

18. 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)

19. Assessment (Explanation)

Original:
Assessment is a central process in education. If students learned what they were taught, we would never need to assess; we could instead just keep records of what we had taught. But as every teacher knows, many students do not learn what they are taught. Indeed, when we look at their work, it is sometimes hard to believe that they were in the classroom. In fact, it is impossible to predict with any certainty what students will learn as the result of a particular sequence of classroom activities. And because we cannot teach well without finding out where our students are starting from, we have to assess. Even if all our students started out at the same point (a highly unlikely situation!), each of them will have reached different understandings of the material being studied within a very short period of time. That is why assessment is the bridge between teaching and learning—it is only through assessment that we can find out whether what has happened in the classroom has produced the learning we intended. Of course, assessment is also used for other purposes in education, which makes the picture much more complicated. In all countries, assessments of the performance of individual students are used to determine which students are, and which students are not, qualified for subsequent phases of education, and also to decide which kinds of education students should receive.

Answer:
Assessment is a central process in education and a bridge between teaching and learning as many students do not learn what they are taught because they have reached different understandings of the material being studied, but assessment is also used for other purposes in education such as assessments of the performance of students, and also to decide which kinds of education students should receive.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #176)

20. Image of Africa (Incomplete)

Points:
(APEUni Website / App SWT #174)

21. Female Book Buyers (Incomplete)

Points: There was an increase in female customers to buy books in the bookstore in London in 1970s. There was also another increase in female book purchasers who intentionally wanted to buy female–authored books because females had higher income and more leisure time, as well as a growing eagerness to engage in males–dominated political world.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #171)

22. Complaints (Explanation)

Original:

Humans love to complain to each other. It helps us feel less alone. Think about what happens when a family member or friend is going through a tough time; they call up someone who will listen to their tale of woe. Unfortunately, negative bonding is the default for many groups. In some families, complaining is the only way to get attention. When one person says, I had a bad day; the other person has to top it, "You think you had a tough day. I had to do three TPS reports!" The same thing happens at work and social settings. "Your child didn't sleep through the night until 6 months? Mine was a full year old before she went over six hours." It's a race to the bottom, and the worst situation wins. In Bitching is Bonding, A Guide To Mutual Complaint, Irene S. Levine, Ph.D., a professor of psychiatry at the NYU Langone School of Medicine says, "The reason why these conversations feel good is because we feel understood." People raised in negative environments learn early on. Being positive gets you thrown out of the club. When family dinner is a complaint fest, you're not going to risk alienation saying, "Wow, I had an awesome day. Don't you just love life?" Translate this into a work setting: people, often unconsciously, believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club. When negativity provides bonding, humans are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

Answer:

With complaining to each other helping us feel less alone and understood and in some families being the only way to get attention, negative bonding is the default for many groups, because people believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club, while they are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #80)

23. Vitamin D (Explanation)

Original:

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

Answer:

Synthesis of vitamin D, a group of fat, in which the most important compounds are vitamin D3 and vitamin D2, in the skin is the major natural source of the vitamin, with activation requiring enzymatic conversion, but it is not strictly a vitamin and may be considered a hormone as its synthesis and activity

occur in different locations.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #161)

24. Importance of Soil (Explanation)

Original:
It's very easy to forget about what's in the ground beneath our feet and why it's so important to protect it. One tablespoon of soil contains more organisms than there are people on Earth; billions of bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms combine with minerals, water, air and organic matter to create a living system that supports plants and, in turn, all life. Healthy soil can store as much as 3,750 tons of water per hectare, reducing the risk of flooding, and the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has said that 89% of all agricultural emissions could be mitigated if we improved the health of our soil. Good soil management also increases disease resistance in livestock and ultimately drives profits for farmers – yet soil and its impact on the health of our animals has, over recent decades, been one of the most neglected links in UK agriculture. Over the last 50 years' agriculture has become increasingly dependent on chemical fertilizers, with applications today around 10 times higher than in the 1950s. Farmers often think the chemical fertilizer NPK (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium) provides all the nutrition a plant requires, but it also has a detrimental effect on the long–term health of the land: research suggests there are fewer than 100 harvests left in many of the world's soils.

Answer:
Soil, containing so many organisms, combine with minerals, water, air and organic matter to create a living system for all life, which reduces the risk of flooding, mitigates agricultural emissions, increases disease resistance in livestock and ultimately drives profits for farmers, but soil and its impact on the health of our animals has been one of the most neglected links in UK agriculture because they use fertilizers, which has a detrimental effect on the land.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #153)

25. Solar Energy (Explanation)

Original:
The advantages and disadvantages of solar power compared to other forms of renewable energy have been greatly debated. While obviously superior to some forms of energy, solar power's high cost and efficiency dependent on geography have limited its appeal. However, a large number of advantages also merit further development and even possible adaptation for residences. Advantages of Solar Power Solar energy remains popular because it is both a renewable and clean source of energy. These advantages along with the hope that eventually nations can use solar power to decrease global warming ensure its popularity. Renewable Solar energy is a true renewable resource. All areas of the world have the ability to collect some amount of solar power and solar power is available for collection each day. Clean Solar energy is non–polluting. It does not create greenhouse gases, such as oil–based energy does, nor does it create waste that must be stored, such as nuclear energy. It is also far more quiet to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy to a useful form. Residential size solar energy systems also have very little impact on the surrounding environment, in contrast with other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydroelectric power. Low Maintenance Solar panels have no moving parts and require very little maintenance beyond regular cleaning. Without moving parts to break and replace, after the initial costs of installing the panels, maintenance and repair costs are very reasonable.

Answer:
Despite great debate, solar energy, whose advantages merit further development and possible adaptation for residences, remains popular because it is a true renewable resource which is available for

collection in all areas of the world each day and it is non–polluting, creating no greenhouse gases or waste, reducing noise pollution and having very little impact on the surrounding environment, without reasonable maintenance and repair costs.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #129)

26. Positive Mindset (Explanation)

Original:
Research shows that when people work with a positive mind–set, performance on nearly every level — productivity, creativity, engagement – improves. Yet happiness is perhaps the most misunderstood driver of performance. For one, most people believe that success precedes happiness. “Once I get a promotion, I’ll be happy,” they think. Or, “Once I hit my sales target, I’ll feel great.” But because success is a moving target — as soon as you hit your target, you raise it again, the happiness that results from success is fleeting. In fact, it works the other way around: People who cultivate a positive mind–set perform better in the face of challenge. I call this the ”happiness advantage” — every business outcome shows improvement when the brain is positive. I’ve observed this effect in my role as a researcher and lecturer in 48 countries on the connection between employee happiness and success. And I’m not alone: In a meta–analysis of 225 academic studies, researchers Sonja Lyubomirsky, Laura King, and Ed Diener found strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes. Another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are. To be sure, both factors have an impact. But one’s general sense of well–being is surprisingly malleable. The habits you cultivate, the way you interact with coworkers, how you think about stress — all these can be managed to increase your happiness and your chances of success.

Answer:
People who cultivate a positive mind–set perform better in the face of challenge, which is called ”happiness advantage”, supported by strong evidence of directional causality between life satisfaction and successful business outcomes, and another common misconception is that our genetics, our environment, or a combination of the two determines how happy we are, despite the fact that one’s general sense of well–being is surprisingly malleable.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #110)

27. Ethics (Explanation)

Original:
Ethics is a set of moral obligations that define right and wrong in our practices and decisions. Many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices that help guide professionals in the field. For example, doctors commonly take the Hippocratic Oath, which, among other things, states that doctors ”do no harm” to their patients. Engineers follow an ethical guide that states that they ”hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.” Within these professions, as well as within science, the principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic — it’s part of the way they practice. And a breach of ethics is considered very serious, punishable at least within the profession (by revocation of a license, for example) and sometimes by the law as well. Scientific ethics calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, from reporting results regardless to properly attributing collaborators. This system of ethics guides the practice of science, from data collection to publication and beyond. As in other professions, the scientific ethic is deeply integrated into the way scientists work, and they are aware that the reliability of their work and scientific knowledge in general depends upon adhering to that ethic. Many of the ethical principles in science relate to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge, which is critical when others try to build upon

or extend research findings. The open publication of data, peer review, replication, and collaboration required by the scientific ethic all help to keep science moving forward by validating research findings and confirming or raising questions about results.

Answer:
Within the professions, where many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices, ethical principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic, a set of moral obligations defining right and wrong, and scientific ethics, deeply integrated into the way scientists work, calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, which guides the practice, with the ethical principles relating to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #109)

28. Independent Work (Explanation)

Original:
Working nine to five for a single employer bears little resemblance to the way a substantial share of the workforce makes a living today. Millions of people assemble various income streams and work independently, rather than in structured payroll jobs. This is hardly a new phenomenon, yet it has never been well measured in official statistics and the resulting data gaps prevent a clear view of a large share of labor–market activity. To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates the people who participate in it, the McKinsey Global Institute surveyed some 8,000 respondents across Europe and the United States. We asked about their income in the past 12 months–encompassing primary work, as well as any other income–generating activities, and about their professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future. The resulting report, Independent work: Choice, necessity, and the gig economy, finds that up to 162 million people in Europe and the United States–or 20 to 30 percent of the working–age population – engage in some form of independent work. While demographically diverse, independent workers largely fit into four segments (exhibit): free agents, who actively choose independent work and derive their primary income from it; casual earners, who use independent work for supplemental income and do so by choice; reluctants, who make their primary living from independent work but would prefer traditional jobs; and the financially strapped, who do supplemental independent work out of necessity.

Answer:
To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates millions of people who assemble various income streams and work independently, researchers surveyed respondents across Europe and the United States, about their income, professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future, finding up to 162 million people there engage in some form of independent work, and they largely fit into four segments: free agents, casual earners, reluctants, and the financially strapped.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #108)

29. Tax on Meat (Explanation)

Original:
”A day would come”, Percy Shelley predicted in 1813, ”when the monopolizing eater of animal flesh would no longer destroy his constitution by eating an acre at a meal.” He explained: ”The quantity of nutritious vegetable matter consumed in fattening the carcass of an ox would afford 10 times the sustenance if gathered immediately from the bosom of the earth.” Two hundred years later, mainstream agronomists and dietitians have caught up with the poet. A growing scientific consensus agrees that feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food, that there is a limited amount of grazing land, that the world will be hard–pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion people with a diet as rich in meat as the industrialized world currently enjoys, and that it’s not a very healthy diet anyway. On top of this, livestock contribute significantly towards global warming,

generating 14.5% of all manmade greenhouse gas emissions, according to one much–quoted estimate from the United Nations. Now that the problem has been identified, the challenge is to persuade people in wealthy countries to eat less meat. That might seem a tall order, but governments have successfully persuaded people to quit smoking through a combination of public information, regulation and taxation.

Answer:
A scientific consensus agrees feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food as a very healthy diet, with a limited amount of grazing land, the world hard–pressed to supply a predicted population of 9 billion with a meat–rich diet, livestock contributing significantly towards global warming, and now the challenge is to persuade people to eat less meat, as governments have persuaded people to quit smoking through taxation.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #107)

30. Ecology and Climatology (Explanation)

Original:
Ecology is the study of interactions of organisms among themselves and with their environment. It seeks to understand patterns in nature (e.g., the spatial and temporal distribution of organisms) and the processes governing those patterns. Climatology is the study of the physical state of the atmosphere — its instantaneous state or weather, its seasonal–to–interannual variability, its long–term average condition or climate, and how climate changes over time. These two fields of scientific study are distinctly different. Ecology is a discipline within the biological sciences and has as its core the principle of natural selection. Climatology is a discipline within the geophysical sciences based on applied physics and fluid dynamics. Both, however, share a common history. The origin of these sciences is attributed to Aristotle and Theophrastus and their books Meteorological and Enquiry into Plants, respectively, but their modern beginnings trace back to natural history and plant geography. Seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century naturalists and geographers saw changes in vegetation as they explored new regions and laid the foundation for the development of ecology and climatology as they sought explanations for these geographic patterns. Alexander von Humboldt, in the early 1800s, observed that widely separated regions have structurally and functionally similar vegetation if their climates are similar. Alphonse de Candolle hypothesized that latitudinal zones of tropical, temperate, and arctic vegetation are caused by temperature and in 1874 proposed formal vegetation zones with associated temperature limits.

Answer:
The origin of ecology, the study of interactions of organisms among themselves and with their environment, and climatology, the study of the physical state of the atmosphere, is attributed to Aristotle and Theophrastus, but their modern beginnings trace back to natural history and plant geography, with naturalists and geographers saw changes in vegetation while exploring new regions and laying the foundation for ecology and climatology as they sought explanations for these geographic patterns.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #99)

31. Language Teaching Approaches (Explanation)

Original:
Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar — the words and grammatical structures — of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end. As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily resolved. For one

thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are postpubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they too achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners become highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

Answer:
A fundamental disagreement, concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by an immersion experience or learning the lexicogrammar, is not easily resolved, as it is common to find learners in a new country who learn a new language without the benefit of formal instruction, as well as learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar, which means that humans are versatile learners.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #63)

32. Greenland Shark (Explanation)

Original:
An international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery. The shark is known to be the longest living vertebrate animal on the planet Earth. One of the members is Dr. Holy Shiels, a physiologist and senior lecturer in the Faculty of Life Sciences at the University of Manchester. She will be the only British scientist in the team to study Greenland shark, which is believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living. The shark is reported to have lived for more than 200 years, and possibly close to or more than 400 years. The shark is both hunter and a scavenger, that feed on seals and other animals including polar bears and whales. It is also known as one of the largest sharks, reaching to five and a half meters (1 8 feet), very close to the size of a great white. The research team is commissioned by the Greenland government and will conduct the research on board the multi–purpose research vessel Sanna, operated by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources. A Greenland shark is estimated to be able to live for 400 years according to Science Magazine. Professor Shiels expects to gather sufficient data of Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic sea. She wanted to find a clue of how Greenland shark is able to survive in the deep sea of the Arctic sea, by examining how its heart and circulation work in its normal habitat, as she specializes in the cardiovascular function. ”Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient,” Shiels said. ”This means that we don’t know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over–fishing, pollution or climate change.”

Answer:
Greenland sharks, which are believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living and one of the largest sharks, are classified as data deficient, which means that people don’t know enough to protect them from over–fishing, pollution or climate change, so an international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #168)

33. Skipping Breakfast（B） (Explanation)

Original:
Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks – It’s no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad

timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well–being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem–solving as their peers who have had breakfast. For school children, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of pediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also. For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day. Green–Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar — less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one percent milk. Frederick Hirshburg, a pediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they're usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day. Breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need, Hirshburg says.

Answer:
Skipping breakfast has drawbacks for both children and adults, for whom a simple bowl of cereal milk can provide a nutritious start to the day, but babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they are usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day, so breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #167)

34. Negotiation (Explanation)

Original:
Negotiation is a common process in business to mainly solve business conflicts between both parties. Compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something that they want in order to get something else they want more. Compromise usually occur in unfair parties when there is a fixed pie to be divided up, and whatever on one side gets, the other side loses. In compromise situations, neither side gets all of what they really want, but they each make concessions in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both. Both parties usually can reach win–win concept through compromise. However, negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

Answer:
In the process of negotiation, compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something and get something else in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both, but negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #162)

35. 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)

36. Benefit of Honey (Explanation)

Original:
In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance. The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel. The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

Answer:
Honey, with the same functions as drugs used by athletes for high athletic performance and less negative impact, has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel, and speeds muscle recovery after a workout.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #114)

37. 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)

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. Raw Honey (Explanation)

Original:
According to Dr. Ron Fessenden, M.D., M.P.H. the average American consumes more than 150 pounds of refined sugar, plus an additional 62 pounds of high fructose corn syrup every year. In comparison, we consume only around 1.3 pounds of honey per year on average in the U.S. According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of refined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous. What is raw honey? Its a pure, unfiltered and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive. Unlike processed honey, raw honey does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health powers. It can help with everything from low energy to sleep problems to seasonal allergies. Switching to raw honey may even help weight–loss efforts when compared to diets containing sugar or high fructose corn syrup. I'm excited to tell you more about one of my all–time favorite natural sweeteners today.

Answer:
According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of defined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous, and unlike processesd honey, raw honey is a pure, unfiltered, and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees and does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health power, which can help with low energy, sleep problems, seasonal allergies, and even weight–loss.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #85)

41. Wright Brothers (Explanation)

Original:
Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers living in Dayton, Ohio. The two had started making bicycles during the 1890s and had a successful small business selling their Wright Specials for $18 each ($475 in today's green). This experience with building light, strong machines would prove valuable in the coming years after the brothers' interest turned to flight. Others in the United States were also developing aircraft at the time the Wright brothers started turning their curiosity skyward. Samuel Langley had flown an unmanned steam–powered aircraft in 1896. Octave Chanute and others were flying gliders near Chicago late in the decade as well. But it wasn't until the Wright brothers started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved. Beginning in 1899, the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine. They constructed a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full–size model. They even built their own gasoline–powered motor for their aircraft. But it was the idea of controlled flight that the Wright brothers recognized as the biggest challenge. The Wright brothers realized the problem wasn't getting into the air, it was what to do once the pilot was airborne. One of the key features of the Wright brothers' design is something they learned from watching birds.

Answer:
Despite others in the United States developing aircraft at the time, it wasn't until the Wright brothers, with experience of building light, strong machines, started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved, and the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine with constructing a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full–size model.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #81)

42. Wine Industry (Explanation)

Original:

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Prohibition, which continued for thirteen years, nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry came to a halt.

Answer:

While the National Prohibition Act prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, Americans still found a loophole that they could make wine from fruit juice or cider, but this was banned by the government eventually, with the American wine industry coming to a halt.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #79)

43. Voting Rights in UK (Explanation)

Original:

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote. There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs. Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

Answer:

Despite discussion about compulsory voting, in which proponents advocate the importance of participation across all societal segments and opponents argue a right of abstention is more important, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world, including several European democracies,

Australia, and most Latin American countries, and the mechanics and effects can be assessed by evaluating results from these countries.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #75)

44. Technology Prediction (Explanation)

Original:
As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

Answer:
We all, seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, like the world needing a maximum of around half a dozen computers in the fifties, our inability to code in BASIC in the eighties, and Microsoft's failure to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet, by trying to extrapolate from the experience of previous technologies, with how justified we might be in doing so remaining an open question.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #65)

45. Primary Carers (Explanation)

Original:
Slightly less than one in five carers (19%) were primary carers (475,000 people). That is, they were the main carer of a person who was limited in carrying out the core everyday activities of mobility, communication or self–care. Both primary carers and the larger group of other carers (close to 2 million) contribute to the wellbeing of older people and people with disabilities. However, because they care for people who otherwise would have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, there is particular interest in primary carers: in the contribution they make, their wellbeing, labour force experiences, motivations and the support they receive in caring. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be assisting someone who lived in the same household (81% compared with 76%). As with caring as a whole, the likelihood of being a primary carer increased with age to peak at age 55–64 years, where one in twenty people were primary carers. However, rather than then declining, the likelihood of being a primary carer remained at around this level among the older age groups. Consequently, primary carers had a somewhat older age profile than other carers. The median age of primary carers was 52 years, compared with 47 years for other carers. Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be female (71% compared with 50%) and less likely to be in the labour force (39% compared with 60%). Women not in the labour force were by far the largest single group among primary carers (44%). In contrast, men employed full–time were the largest single group among other carers (25%).

Answer:
While primary carers, the main carer of a person who would otherwise have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, have a somehow older age profile, they are more likely to be females who are less likely in the labor force, and men employed full–time were the largest single group among other carers.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #57)

46. Plug–in Vehicle (Explanation)

Original:
Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug–in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car – your plugin vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50–100 kilometers through city traffic. When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power form peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio–fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey. Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum–based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

Answer:
While people can charge their plug–in vehicles overnight before driving, they can plug vehicles into sockets allowing the power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid, and an engine driving a generator will supply alternative power, which means more people will drive plug–in vehicles in the future because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum–based fuels for transport is unsustainable.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #56)

47. Plants Research (Explanation)

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

48. 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)

49. Office Environment (Explanation)

Original:
The notion that office space has a role in promoting or inhibiting performance is backed up by solid research. A recent study conducted by Harvard University and Massachusetts General Hospital showed that improvements to the physical surroundings of workers impacted on productivity not just because the working environment was more attractive, but because the changes made employees feel cared for. A Swedish research paper revealed a strong link between the type of office an employee worked in and their overall job satisfaction and health. Various findings have emerged as a result of studies such as this. Pot plants and greenery can apparently have a real impact on psychological well–being. Those who work in a private room tend to be in better health than workers based in open–plan offices. Sufficient light can reduce sickness among workers and increase productivity, and an attractive office can make workers feel more cared for and therefore more loyal to their company. Most of these points make good rational sense. But some companies aren't content simply to increase the health , productivity and

contentment of their employees. Pioneers such as Google, Walt Disney and Dyson have tried to create offices that will do everything from promoting collaboration between workers to stimulating their creative juices. “Environment, both physical and cultural, can make or break creativity.” says Kursty Groves, author of I Wish I Worked There! A look inside the most creative spaces in business. Stimulating spaces expose the mind to a variety of stimuli – planned or random – In order to encourage people to think differently. Reflective spaces promote the filtering of information into the brain slowing it to make connections. An environment which encourages a team to build trust and to play freely is an essential ingredient for innovation.

Answer:
While the notion that office space has a role in promoting or inhibiting performance is backed up by solid research, including, improvements to the physical surroundings of workers impacted on productivity, some companies aren’t content simply to increase the health, productivity and contentment of their employees because some have tried to create offices that will do everything from promoting collaboration between workers to stimulating their creative juices.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #46)

50. Museology (Explanation)

Original:
What is museology? A simple definition might be that it is the study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy, the various ways in which they have, in the course of time, been established and developed, their avowed or unspoken aims and policies, their educative or political or social role. More broadly conceived, such a study might also embrace the bewildering variety of audiences — visitors, scholars, art lovers, children –at whom the efforts of museum staff are supposedly directed, as well as related topics such as the legal duties and responsibilities placed upon (or incurred by) museums, perhaps even some thought as to their future. Seen in this light, museology might appear at first sight a subject so specialized as to concern only museum professionals, who by virtue of their occupation are more or less obliged to take an interest in it. In reality, since museums are almost, if not quite as old as civilization itself, and since the plethora of present–day museums embraces virtually every field of human endeavor – not just art, or craft, or science, but entertainment, agriculture, rural life, childhood, fisheries, antiquities, automobiles: the list is endless – it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody.

Answer:
Museology, a study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy, not only embraces the bewildering variety of audiences and different topics but also specializes as to concern museum professionals, and it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody since it embraces every field of human endeavor.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #42)

51. Back to Countryside (Explanation)

Original:
Half a lifetime ago I made a lifestyle to choice to exchange a city terrace for a farm cottage. I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses. True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farm houses and cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock. But there

were many advantages as I told my wife back in the mid Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

Answer:
While living in the country had some minor disadvantages including an iffy water supply and the absence of central heating, the author still thought it was a good idea to move back because he had been there before and had been seduced for a few years, but persuading my wife back to the country might be hard because she wouldn't exchange a warm terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #41)

52. 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 Lumper, the limestone temple Batu Caves, the Sipadan island in Sabah, the Mount Kinabalu as well as Malacca.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #39)

53. Human Remains (Explanation)

Original:
Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the lives of individuals and populations in the past. Like many archaeological materials, human remains require distinctive and specialized methods of recovery, analysis, and interpretation, while technological innovations and the accumulation of expertise have enabled archaeologists to extract ever greater amounts of information from assemblages of skeletal material. Alongside analyses of new finds, these advances have consistently thrown new light on existing collections of human remains in museums,

universities and other institutions. Given the powerful emotional, social and religious meanings attached to the dead body, it is perhaps unsurprising that human remains pose a distinctive set of ethical questions for archaeologists. With the rise of indigenous rights movements and the emergence of post–colonial nations, the acquisition and ownership of human remains became a divisive and politically loaded issue. It became increasingly clear that many human remains in museum collections around the world represented the traces of colonial exploitation and discredited pseudo–scientific theories of race. In the light of these debates and changing attitudes, some human remains were returned or repatriated to their communities of origin, a process which continues to this day. Recently a new set of challenges to the study of human remains has emerged from a rather unexpected direction: the British government revised its interpretation of nineteenth–century burial legislation in a way that would drastically curtail the ability of archaeologists to study human remains of any age excavated in England and Wales. This paper examines these extraordinary events and the legal, political and ethical questions that they raise.

Answer:
Technological advances have consistently thrown new light on existing collections of human remains in museums, universities and other institutions, with human remains posing a distinctive set of ethical questions for archaeologists, because many human remains in museum collections around the world represented the traces of colonial exploitation and discredited pseudo–scientific theories of race, with some human remains being returned or repatriated to their communities of origin.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #36)

54. House Mice (Explanation)

Original:
According to new research, house mice (Mus musculus) are ideal biomarkers of human settlement as they tend to stow away in crates or on ships that end up going where people go. Using mice as a proxy for human movement can add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions in areas where there is a lack of artifacts, Searle said. Where people go, so do mice, often stowing away in carts of hay or on ships. Despite a natural range of just 100 meters (109 yards) and an evolutionary base near Pakistan, the house mouse has managed to colonize every continent, which makes it a useful tool for researchers like Searle. Previous research conducted by Searle at the University of York supported the theory that Australian mice originated in the British Isles and probably came over with convicts shipped there to colonize the continent in the late 18th and 19th centuries. In the Viking study, he and his fellow researchers in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden took it a step further, using ancient mouse DNA collected from archaeological sites dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, as well as modern mice. He is hoping to do just that in his next project, which involves tracking the migration of mice and other species, including plants, across the Indian Ocean, from South Asia to East Africa.

Answer:
House mice can be used as ideal biomarkers of human settlement to add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions where there is a lack of artifacts, which has been supported by the research conducted by Searle of Australian mice and the DNA matching of ancient mouse and modern mouse in the Viking study.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #35)

55. Hookham (Explanation)

Original:
THE BOOKSELLERS OF HOOKHAM AND CARPENTER (hereafter referred to only as Hookham) were located on New Bond Street in London, and their records span the most politically turbulent decade of

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

Answer:
According to the Hookham's found, there is a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels and purchases of novels authored by females, and also, these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own names, and more disposal income and leisure time certainly account for the significant increase, thus more female were able to participate in the male–dominated world of politics.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #34)

56. Greenhouse Gases (Explanation)

Original:
When an individual drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast–food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

Answer:
While an individual's behaviours produced greenhouse gases, he enjoys all the benefits but suffers only part of the costs, so we must induce individuals to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions if we want individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, and the two most widely accepted means to deal with greenhouse gases are government regulations and taxation.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #33)

57. 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)

58. Frog Amber (Explanation)

Original:

A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find. The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus Craugastor, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week. The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let

him drill into the stone.

Answer:
A miner in Mexico found a tiny tree frog preserved in amber for 25 million years, which would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, with a few other preserved frogs found in chunks of amber, and Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains to find DNA that could identify the particular species but the owner may not allow.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #29)

59. 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)

60. America and India IT (Explanation)

Original:
Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high–tech engineers earn one–quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States: India has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the Unites States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade? David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions – as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part

because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long–run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

Answer:
While India might has absolute advantage in providing both computer programming and innovative new technologies because of the low cost, the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation because of easier capital obtaining, which suggests that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past and American firms will shift to more and more innovation.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #20)

61. Columbus (Explanation)

Original:
When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been settled by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms, and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2,000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them. Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

Answer:
A group of Arawak Indians called Tainos, the occupants of Hispaniola, initially found peaceful and friendly byt Columbus, unfortunately had gold coveted by the Spanish, so the conquerors divided up the island and the Indian population, and put the Indians to work as salves, with them accidentally infected with Eurasian diseases and murdered, which made the original population reduced by the year 1519.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #17)

62. 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)

63. Australian Indigenous Food (Explanation)

Original:
In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country. 'There can be little doubt that using an indigenous product must qualify a dish as Australian notes Stephanie Alexander. Similarly, and without qualification, states that 'A uniquely Australian food culture can only be based upon foods indigenous to this country, although, as Craw remarks, proposing Australian native foods as national symbols relies more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage. Notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are, of necessity, founded on ingredients native to the country—after all, Italy's gastronomic identity is tied to the non–indigenous tomato, Thailand's to the non–indigenous chili—the reality is that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities. The exceptions are fish, crustaceans and shellfish from oceans, rivers and lakes, most of which are unarguably unique to this country. Despite valiant and well–intentioned efforts today at promoting and encouraging the consumption of native resources, bush foods are not harvested or produced in sufficient quantities for them to be a standard component of Australian diets, nor are they generally accessible. Indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

Answer:
In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country, notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are founded on ingredients native to the country and the reality that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities, and indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #10)

64. 2014 Olympics (Explanation)

Original:
11 February 2009 — Major athletic events around the globe — from the 2014 Sochi Olympics to an annual powerboat race in Norwegian fjords — are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world–wide climate network, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said today. The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director. "Whether carried out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide," Mr. Steiner said. "It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament," he added. Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games — to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow–capped Caucasus Mountains — say they will put an estimated $1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy. That investment will be dedicated

to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

Answer:
While major athletic events are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world–wide climate network, they are also the latest participants to join the network and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment; organizers will put an estimated $1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy, which will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #1)

65. Ageing Australia (Explanation)

Original:
In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's. The ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers, particularly in regard to the long–term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase. Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalists and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services. How quickly this occurs depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues. But how severe is the ageing of Australia's population, relative to other countries? One way of applying a degree of perspective to the ageing debate is to compare ageing in Australia with that of other countries. This article examines the population structures in Australia and Japan and the demographic forces that shape the respective populations, both historically and projections for the future.

Answer:
While Australia's population was moderately aged, the ageing of the population is still a major issue for Australian policy makers because it not only has long–term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions and aged care services, but also leads to slowing or negative population growth, so governments and society need to take actions to address these issues together.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #3)

66. American English (Explanation)

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

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

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

67. Crime Rate (Explanation)

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

Answer:
There are several reasons that contribute to a rise in crime rate including that businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image, that citizens have no incentive to tell police if they become victims, a new policing policy, the enactment of a new range of offenses or the possibility of committing old offenses in a new way, and the way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #21)

68. Paleolithic People (Explanation)

Original:
The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #51)

Write Essay

1. Celebrity Imitation

Question:

Nowadays, many young people are imitating celebrities in sports and movies. What do you think about this?

(APEUni Website / App WE #311)

2. Travel for Education

Question:

Some believe travel is overrated. People argue whether travel is or is not a component of a quality education. To what extent do you agree with it?

(APEUni Website / App WE #261)

3. New Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been increasing. Please make an example with its impact on our life, and explain if it is beneficial or not.

(APEUni Website / App WE #29)

4. Television (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #160)

5. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #159)

6. 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)

7. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #156)

8. Law Effect (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

9. Marketing in Companies (Explanation)

Question:

Should marketing in companies which produce consumer goods like food and clothing, place emphasis on reputation of the company or short-term strategies like discount and special offers? Why?
(APEUni Website / App WE #195)

10. 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)

11. Studying Abroad (Explanation)

Question:

It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. To what extent do you agree with this?
(APEUni Website / App WE #124)

12. Distraction (Explanation)

Question:

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. it is impossible to combine learning with employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

13. Life Experience (Explanation)

Question:

Experience is the best teacher. Some people think life experiences teach people more efficiently 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)

14. International Organizations

Question:

Global problems are related to governments and international organizations. What are the problems and what is your solution?
(APEUni Website / App WE #98)

15. Credit Cards (Explanation)

Question:

In a cashless society, people use more credit cards instead of cash. Cashless society seems to be a reality. How realistic do you think it might be? What are the benefits and problems of this phenomenon?
(APEUni Website / App WE #95)

16. Tourism (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

17. Digital Materials (Explanation)

Question:

With the increase of digital information available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly update textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
(APEUni Website / App WE #86)

18. Facing Issues (Explanation)

Question:

The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?
(APEUni Website / App WE #76)

19. 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)

20. Experiential Learning (Explanation)

Question:

Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?
(APEUni Website / App WE #56)

21. Senior Executives (Explanation)

Question:

Employers should get their employees involved in the decision making process. What are the pros and cons of such a policy about products and services?
(APEUni Website / App WE #46)

22. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, people spend too much time at work to the extent that they hardly have time for their personal life. How widespread do you think it is? Discuss the problems caused by the shortage of time.
(APEUni Website / App WE #40)

23. Television

Question:

Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some it acts as a companion. What is your opinion about this?
(APEUni Website / App WE #38)

24. Getting Married (Explanation)

Question:

It is argued that getting married before finishing your study or getting established in a good job is

foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
(APEUni Website / App WE #27)

25. Extreme Sports

Question:
In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?
(APEUni Website / App WE #23)

26. 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)

27. Communication

Question:
Communication has changed significantly in the last 10 years. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of this change.
(APEUni Website / App WE #10)

28. Global Issue (Explanation)

Question:
Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?
(APEUni Website / App WE #9)

29. Transportation Networks (Explanation)

Question:
As cities expand, some people claim governments should try to create better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support your opinion.
(APEUni Website / App WE #5)

30. 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)

31. Right Balance (Explanation)

Question:
Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as leisure 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)

32. 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? Use your own experiences.
(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

33. Marks Deduction (Explanation)

Question:
Some universities deduct marks from students' works if they are given in late. What is your opinion? Suggest some alternative actions.
(APEUni Website / App WE #63)

34. 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)

35. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:
In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. Which do you think is the most important one? Why?
(APEUni Website / App WE #22)

36. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:
Nowadays, people devote too much time to their job. This leaves very little time for their personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?
(APEUni Website / App WE #75)

37. Studying Theater (Explanation)

Question:
There are both problems and benefits for high school students to study plays and works of theater that were written centuries ago. Use your own experience to discuss it.
(APEUni Website / App WE #77)

38. Reputation or Short Term Strategies (Explanation)

Question:
Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food emphasize reputation or short term strategies like discounts and special offers?
(APEUni Website / App WE #48)

39. Information Revolution (Explanation)

Question:
The information revolution brought about by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences to individuals and society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Discuss with your own experience.
(APEUni Website / App WE #24)

40. Mass Media (Explanation)

Question:
Mass media, such as TV, radio and newspapers, has an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivotal role on shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. Do you agree with this? Please give examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #35)

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C. Reading

Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

1. Dance

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some cases , dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the plot . An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes(1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that enhances , rather than interrupts the drama .

Options:
1) dimensions, cases, brief, extent
2) prowess, plot, phenomenon, roundabout
3) encumbers, enhances, levels, crumples
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #862)

2. 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 . 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) exposing, exploring, enumerating, explaining
2) ample, adolescent, adulthood, abundant
3) enrichment, development, adornment, adoration
4) both, few, whole, either
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #861)

3. 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:
1) detriment, solstice, enforcement, commissary
2) straggled, prompted, equated, grappled
3) challenges, hankered, allows, compelled
4) comparison, penmanship, quotient, creativity
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #514)

4. Lionfish (Incomplete)

Points: Lionfish were originally from the water of Pacific and Indian Ocean. Five blanks: (sight\views\ ...) ... (recently), (being released\release\being released) from their home aquariums.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #447)

5. Class Participation

Because the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all situations. Each instructor is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of the semester his or her policies and procedures in regard to class attendance and the reasons for them.

Options:
1) applicable, exceptional, ubiquitous, exempt
2) respectful, sensitive, responsible, negligible
3) stereotypes, policies, features, tempers
4) addition, regard, proportion, correspondence
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #446)

6. Age Groups (Incomplete)

Points: 50 or 60 years of age group ... grown more (sharply/greatly/normally/commonly) than other aged groups. ...They can't get/find a job (because/if/while / ...) they don't have one.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #445)

7. Sound Speed

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, vibration
4) less, around, in, afar
5) diverge from, add to, prevent from, form on
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #444)

8. Evolution

A creature may have fine physical defenses such as hard armor or sharp spines. It may have powerful chemical defenses such as an appalling smell or a foul taste but non of these defenses is much used in the struggle for survival unless the animal also has the right behavior to go with it. Evolution shapes a living creature's size and color, and it also shapes an animal's actions and behavioral patterns. The most automatic behaviors are instinctive or in-built. In other words, the creatures can perform the actions without having to learn what to do it by trial and error.

Options:
1) agreeable, enchanting, ordinary, appalling
2) struggle, march, game, campaign
3) shapes, pieces, features, aspects
4) dangerous, automatic, difficult, ascetic
5) attempt, doing, trial, tasting
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #442)

9. Facial Appearance

Research demonstrates that facial appearance affects social perceptions. The current research investigates the reverse possibility: Can social perceptions influence facial appearance? We examine a social tag that is associated with us early in life — our given name. The hypothesis is that name stereotypes can be manifested in facial appearance, producing a face-name matching effect, whereby both a social perceiver and a computer are able to accurately match a person's name to his or her face. In 8 studies we demonstrate the existence of this effect, as participants examining an unfamiliar face accurately select the person's true name from a list of several names, significantly above chance level. We replicate the effect in 2 countries and find that it extends beyond the limits of socioeconomic cues. We also find the effect using a computer-based paradigm and 94,000 faces. In our exploration of the underlying mechanism, we show that existing name stereotypes produce the effect, as its occurrence is culture-dependent. A self-fulfilling prophecy seems to be at work, as initial evidence shows that facial appearance regions that are controlled by the individual (e.g., hairstyle) are sufficient to produce the effect, and socially using one's given name is necessary to generate the effect. Together, these studies suggest that facial appearance represents social expectations of how a person with a specific name should look. In this way a social tag may influence one's facial appearance.

Options:
1) negligible, reverse, positive, sheer
2) notwithstanding, ever, whereby, despite
3) indolence, evanescence, existence, transience
4) into, beyond, within, by
5) prophecy, observation, preference, stipulation
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #158)

10. Powerless Creatures

Individual human beings are relatively powerless creatures, no match for lions or bears. It's what they can do as groups that has enabled them to take over the planet. These groupings — corporations, religions, states — are now part of a vast network of interconnected information flows. Finding points of resistance, where smaller units can stand up to the waves of information washing around the globe, is becoming harder all the time.

Options:
1) enabled, contented, embodied, conjured
2) interconnected, overlapping, fastened, exploited
3) stand, raise, hail, pump
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #440)

11. Panic-striken Climate

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) credited, formed, predicted, ordered
2) purely, evenly, disproportionately, seemingly
3) commits, commit, committing, committed
4) spare, end, apply, span
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #438)

12. Iphone

All of this suggests that our relationship to our phones might not be sufficiently intellectualized, which is why Brian Merchant's book comes as a relief . Like the best historians, Merchant, an American journalist and editor of Vice Media's technology blog, Motherboard, unpacks the history of the iPhone in a way that makes it seem both inevitable in its outline and surprising in its details.

Options:
1) privilege, relief, demotion, flash
2) enriches, unpacks, detours, contorts
3) surprises, surprised, surprising, surprise
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #436)

13. Smartphones

Thanks to their ability to hijack our most primal desires for connection, distraction and validation, smartphones have become some of the bestselling devices of all time. Apple have sold more than a billion iPhones since its launch in 2007. By one estimate, we spend an average of almost five hours a day staring at their little screens. The real figure is probably higher: a team of British psychologists found that people tend to underestimate the time spent on their phones by about half, whole hours just evaporating in the fog.

Options:
1) hijack, describe, sharpen, conserve
2) watching, waggling, snoring, staring
3) has evaporated, evaporates, evaporate, evaporating
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #435)

14. Hand Art (Incomplete)

Points: South Asian thread ... handloom ... Malaysian ... The last line is something like: ... machines replaced hand art & young generations are not interested in the traditional craft.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #434)

15. STM

Short–term memory (STM) can hold information anywhere between 15–30 seconds. According to Miller's Magical Number Seven (1956), short–term memory has a limited capacity, being able to store 5 to 9 items simultaneously . However , if we hear concepts or ideas repeatedly in an audio form we can acoustically encode the information. It is a process referred to as "rehearsal", thereby committing it to our long–term memories .

Options:
1) being able, is able, unable, be able
2) Somewhere, Moreover, However, So
3) commit, committing, committed, commits
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #433)

16. Digitalization

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)

17. Early Childhood Disadvantage

Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long–term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting impacts on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating disadvantage, preschool education can help to lessen the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be barriers to preschool attendance for

groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of many government and non–government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to prepare them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full–time schooling at five years of age, when they enrol in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001, just over half of five–year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can commence preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three–year olds are much lower than four–year olds (24% compared with 56% for four–year olds in 2001). The preschool participation rate of four–year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

Options:
1) impressions, impacts, affects, variations
2) lessen, hold, hoist, enlarge
3) barriers, roundabouts, accesses, assessments
4) undo, fix, tie, prepare
5) commence, alter, lead, raise
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #429)

18. Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co–hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organized by the International Shakespeare Association, the World Congress is held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co–hosted in two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive in London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford–upon–Avon. With a main theme of 'Creating and Recreating Shakespeare', the Congress will look at the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops .

Options:
1) are, is, have, has
2) in, at, on, to
3) Above, With, To, Beyond
4) in, at, over, to
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #428)

19. Superintelligence

A superintelligence is any intellect that vastly outperforms the best human brains in practically every field, including scientific creativity, general wisdom, and social skills. This definition leaves open how the superintelligence is implemented : it could be in a digital computer, an ensemble of networked computers, cultured cortical tissue, or something else. On this definition, Deep Blue is not a superintelligence, since it is only smart within one narrow domain (chess), and even there it is not vastly superior to the best humans. Entities such as corporations or the scientific community are not superintelligences either. Although they can perform a number of intellectual feats of which no individual human is capable, they are not sufficiently integrated to count as intellects, and there are many fields in which they perform much worse than single humans. For example, you cannot have a real–time conversation with the scientific community.

Options:
1) has implemented, is implemented, implements, implementing
2) against, to, for, by
3) barely, sufficiently, vaguely, sparsely
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #427)

20. Working Heritage

In this role, due to their working heritage, Border Collies are very demanding, playful, and energetic. They thrive best in households that can provide them with plenty of play and exercise, either with humans or other dogs. Due to their demanding personalities and need for mental stimulation and exercise, many Border Collies develop problematic behaviors in households that are not able to provide for their needs. They are infamous for chewing holes in walls and furniture, and destructive scraping and hole digging, due to boredom. Border Collies may exhibit a strong desire to herd, a trait they may show with small children, cats, and other dogs. The breed's herding trait has been deliberately encouraged, as it was in the dogs from which the Border Collie was developed, by selective breeding for many generations. However, being eminently trainable, they can live amicably with other pets if given proper socialization training. The American Border Collie Association recommends that potential owners, before taking on the breed as a household pet, should be sure they can provide regular exercise commensurate with the collie's high energy and prodigious stamina. A working collie may run many miles a day, using its experience, personality and intelligence to control challenging livestock. These dogs will become distressed and frustrated if left in isolation, ignored or inactive. Like many working breeds, Border Collies can be motion–sensitive and may chase moving vehicles and bicycles, but this behavior can be modified by training. Some of the more difficult behaviors require patience, as they are developmental and may disappear as the dog matures.

Options:
1) establishment, estimation, stimulation, condition
2) abrupt, mild, destructive, periodical
3) whole, mostly, eminently, minor
4) commensurate, collaborative, collective, evenly
5) tossed, pinched, distressed, consistent
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #425)

21. Employee Mood

Research from the Terry College of Business reveals becoming a happy, helpful employee takes effort and, eventually, that effort erodes the energy needed to do one's job. It could lead to quiet quitting — the new term for just doing your job but not going above and beyond — or even actual quitting. The more people adjust their moods to be happy, the fewer emotional resources they have at the end of the day. That means they are less able to handle challenging tasks and interactions and have a harder time staying on task. Their tank is empty despite being in a good mood, Frank explained. For managers, this means it may make more sense to meet employees where they are emotional and not force upbeat attitudes in the office. For employees, it may mean letting bad days happen and leaving more mood–demanding work — such as sales calls or tough conversations — for better days.

Options:
1) becomes, becoming, become, become to
2) concludes, erodes, expects, collects
3) at, since, by, for
4) where, which, as, that

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #424)

22. Drama

I do not think I am twisting the usual meaning of drama if I define it as a presentation before spectators by performers who take on roles and who interact with each other to further a story or a text intended for such presentations. This is intended as a working definition simple enough to be recalled easily. Indeed, it is so simple that I should point out that it makes one or two distinctions that are perhaps not immediately obvious. First, to say that performers "take on roles" leaves open the possibility that they are not within the roles to other performances as such alternative phrases as "performers in character" or "characters represented by actors" do not. To say that the performers "interact with each other" might seem unnecessary , but is in fact important, for in traditional societies there are many performances in which different characters appear successively and simultaneously but, nevertheless , do not interact. And I say "to further a story" because a progression of the story may not provide the structure of the performance.

Options:
1) hanging, working, using, applying
2) implementations, distributions, distinctions, comprehensions
3) go, covered, undoubted, open
4) uneven, unnecessary, unabated, uncaring
5) accordingly, timely, nevertheless, subsequently
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #146)

23. Technology Calendar

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life. Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Options:
1) pieced, finalized, pictured, filled
2) hovering, compromised, unique, loose
3) plateaus, procrastinations, breakthroughs, devastations
4) shared, lubricant, entitled, extended
5) changing, coming, delving, squeezing
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #422)

24. Tokyo Skytree

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. 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 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, whatever, whenever, wherever
2) subject to, related with, apart from, based on
3) in fact, as whole, in common, of course
4) apart from, further afield, along with, out of
5) Thus, So, Therefore, But
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #421)

25. Dictionary Publishers

For the first time, dictionary publishers are incorporating real, spoken English into their data. It gives lexicographers (people who write dictionaries) access to a more vibrant, up-to-date vernacular language which has never really been studied before.

Options:
1) incorporating, enlarging, treating, excluding
2) honor, access, prevision, privilege
3) obscure, indifferent, vernacular, common
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #419)

26. A National Crisis

In 1868, botanist Jules-émile Planchon unmasked the culprit behind a national crisis. For five years, a blight had been stealing across France's vineyards. Its cause was invisible, its spread inexorable . Always it followed the same pattern. First a single vine would wither ,then a circle of plants. Entire vineyards were wiped out within years.

Options:
1) unmasked, created, imagined, packed
2) current, cold, preference, blight
3) meaningful, faint, countless, inexorable
4) densify, wither, vaporize, thrive
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #414)

27. Birds

Some birds of prey have learned to control fire, a skill previously thought to be unique to humans. The birds appear to deliberately spread wildfires in order to flush out prey. The finding suggests that birds may have beaten us to the use of fire.

Options:
1) question, profile, tale, skill
2) prevent, limit, span, flush
3) prophesied, beaten, transmitted, forced
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #413)

28. Nissan

Nissan will overhaul the inspection process for its Japan-destined vehicles for the first time in decades as the carmaker seeks to address a widening inspection scandal that has forced it to suspend production for the domestic market. The company said on Thursday that unauthorized workers had

been certifying vehicles set for sale in the Japanese market, even after the company announced the recall of nearly 1.2m cars earlier this month over the same issue. With investors increasingly concerned about Japan Inc's adherence to standards — concerns that were most recently inflamed by the Kobe Steel data falsification scandal — the news pushed Nissan shares down 1.6 per cent on Friday, and also weighed on the prices of its suppliers. HirotoSaikawa, Nissan's chief executive, pledged "drastic measures" to deal with the problem, namely the suspension of vehicle production for the home market at all six factories in Japan run by the company and its affiliate, Nissan Shatai.

Options:
1) section, inspection, financial, taxation
2) certifying, exposing, piling, purchasing
3) underestimated, cured, overlooked, inflamed
4) suspension, expenditure, resume, delay
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #412)

29. Academic Writing (B)

Academic writing is an expression of logic that is the product of thinking. This means that the writing that you produce is a reflection of your intellectual abilities. It puts into words your knowledge and your conceptual understanding and shows evidence of your ability to think critically.

Options:
1) expectation, entitlement, expression, exchange
2) means, questions, stipulates, answers
3) redundancy, mission, credit, reflection
4) enriches, shows, allows, puts
5) hassle, excuse, capacity, evidence
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #407)

30. Charles Dickens (Incomplete)

Points: About Charles Dickens. … was (sent / took / brought / given) to a "blacking factory … Someone whose name starts with 'O' (decribes/ will decribe/ was decribed/is describing, was describing) as … … started career (for / in / of / at) journalist … An article was published in (editions / installments / resources / versions) of a magazine … His childhood's impact on his writing style is also mentioned.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #409)

31. Computer Viruses

Computer viruses have been a fact of life at least since the 1980s, if not before. They can cause companies to lose hours of working time and they can also spread panic among computer users everywhere. There are, however, several distinct types of computer infection — all loosely referred to as viruses — and they each work in a slightly different way. A particularly nasty one is the worm, which is a program designed to sneak its way into an entire computer network, and reproduce itself over and over again. Then there is the Trojan, which strictly speaking isn't a virus, but a piece of software that appears to do one thing, but actually does something malicious instead. When the 'unsuspecting' operator introduces it into the computer, the alien program will take over the machine. With Trojans you have to be particularly careful because they can often be introduced by way of a message advertising an anti-virus product. So what motivates someone to introduce a virus into the computer systems of innocent victims? Perhaps it's simply the desire to prove that it can be done. Or because it gives the kind of pleasure you get from solving a difficult problem — nowadays people protect their computers with all

sorts of security software, so it takes considerable skill to break through all the defences and introduce a virus.

Options:
1) link, verge, fact, virtue
2) successive, distinct, discreet, opaque
3) speaking, doing, done, figured
4) deploy, deduce, introduce, imply
5) consumption, regret, skill, degree
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #406)

32. Heart Functions

The heart functions as a pump at the centre of the circulatory system. In humans it is located in the chest cavity, between the lungs, a bit to the left. The heart consists of four chambers surrounded by a very strong muscular wall, the myocardium. The upper chambers, the right and left atria, receive blood entering the heart, and the lower chambers, the right and left ventricles pump the blood out of the heart, via the pulmonary and the systemic circulatory systems. The two systems work as follows . Blood from the body enters the right atrium, is passed into the right ventricle and from there is propelled through the pulmonary artery to the lungs. In the lungs the blood releases carbon dioxide and absorbs oxygen and is then transported back to the heart into the left atrium. From here it passes into the left ventricle, which pumps the oxygenated blood around the body.

Options:
1) compared, rather than, a bit, less than
2) lower, receive, repel, transfer
3) well, followed, follows, follow
4) being, is, has, had
5) transporting, transported, transport, having transported
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #404)

33. Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are identical in every respect . Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! According to Mill's method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the color of the water is due to the introduction of a new factor — the independent variable — in this case, the ink.

Options:
1) pointed, claimed, demanded, named
2) capped, charged, left, meant
3) measure, thought, identity, respect
4) Compared, According, Contrary, Sorted
5) assume, discuss, prefer, acclaim
6) introduction, magnitude, preparation, purification
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #403)

34. European Culture

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This concept of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies

around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non–civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't fit into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human behavior . In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum–caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might argue that classical music is more refined than music by working–class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples .

Options:
1) classification, concept, renovation, identity
2) cut, dismiss, fit, solve
3) blessing, curse, habit, behavior
4) argue, doubt, pretend, reveal
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #402)

35. HongKong APP (Incomplete)

Points: An organization, HKUST, created an APP to help people learn sign language interpretation because many people in HongKong have a hearing problem. ... (however / therefore / consequently / although) ... (as well) to educate public ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #401)

36. Security Footage

The introduction of security footage in courtrooms as evidence is increasingly common. With the number of closed–circuit television (CCTV) cameras rising, the likelihood of images deemed relevant for criminal proceedings being recorded also increases. However, while CCTV footage may arguably have assisted in achieving convictions in some high–profile cases, can it assist in the overall reduction of violence against women? A well–known example in Australia of CCTV helping solve a crime is the footage pulled from a shop on Sydney Road the night Jill Meagher was raped and murdered by Adrian Bayley. This footage was mentioned in his sentencing in 2013. In the same year, Simon Gittany was found guilty of the murder of his partner Lisa Harnum. CCTV footage — taken from his own security cameras — was again interpreted as key evidence. Beyond the courtroom, news media reports of crime are saturated with the use of CCTV footage. In both contexts, it is often seen to be decisive — an authoritative and objective witness that can tell us "what really happened". While used in a range of offenses, its inclusion in instances of extreme (and public) violence against women can mean certain images receive significant and sustained media attention , and may remain online indefinitely. The strength of CCTV in our public consciousness is such that questions of privacy are often dismissed as inconsequential. CCTV installed in the homes of family violence victims has even been considered.

Options:
1) convictions, discharges, disclaimers, connections
2) guilty, excessive, obsessive, abundant
3) interpreted, changed, disciplined, dictated
4) doubtful, decisive, inclusive, incisive
5) abortion, conception, abruption, attention
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #398)

37. Giant Exoplanets

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

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

38. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts on Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies fell into the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories combined . After appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then came ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, rather than taken with a group. Overall , an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18-35-year-old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising considering the demographics of the social media platform. The under-18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies.

Options:
1) of, in, above, on
2) summed up, broke down, fell into, focused on
3) constrained, confined, combined, unconfined
4) Regarding, Unless, After, Against
5) let, were, came, come
6) less than, other from, rather than, most of
7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #389)

39. Shrimp Farm

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

Green spaces contribute significantly to a reduction in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden context , there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants differ in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of low rainfall and minimal water inputs.

Options:
1) genesis, conclusion, purification, reduction
2) extent, level, context, volume
3) confer, differ, coincide, defer
4) total, low, parallel, partial
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #387)

41. Product Selling

Once an organization has its product to sell, it must then determine the appropriate price to sell it at. The price is set by balancing many factors including supply–and–demand, cost, desired profit competition, perceived value, and market behavior. Ultimately, the final price is determined by what the market is willing to exchange for the product. Pricing theory can be quite complex because so many factors influence what the purchaser decides is a fair value . It also should be noted that, in addition to monetary exchange, price can be the exchange of goods or services as in a barter agreement, or an exchange of specific behavior, such as a vote in a political campaign.

Options:
1) tolerate, determine, fabricate, fancy
2) comparing, begetting, balancing, offsetting
3) consign, design, exchange, prepare
4) addition, shape, content, value
5) pointed, enlarged, overrated, noted
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #386)

42. Facial Appearance (Incomplete)

Points: facial appearance is the (chance/opportunity/.../...) and it is (insufficient/relative/sufficient) to ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #385)

43. Albert's Books (Incomplete)

Points: Albert and his colleagues believe that these books should use (genre) and they displayed these books for ... (showing/making)...

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #378)

44. Plants and Animals

From the earliest civilisations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording the potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties. From the first illustrated catalogue of medicinal plants, De Materia Medica by Dioscorides, in the first century through to the late fourteenth century the illustration of plants and animals changed very little. Woodcuts in instructional manuals and herbals were often repeatedly copied over the centuries, resulting in a loss of definition and accuracy so that they became little more than stylized decoration. With the growing popularity of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more accurate. Then, with the emergence of artists such as Albrecht Durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunfels, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulisse Aldrovandi in zoology, nature began to be depicted in a more realistic style. Individual living plants or animals were observed directly and their likeness rendered onto paper or vellum .

Options:
1) catalogue, calculation, formation, figuration
2) popularity, popular, singularity, resilience
3) emergence, descent, havoc, omniscience
4) observed, observe, had observed, were observed
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #363)

45. Cognitive Health

Neuropsychological testing is one way to assess cognitive health. However, this option can be costly and labor intensive. In many cases, basic screening will suffice for an understanding of a given individual's cognitive health status. There are a number of excellent tools available to practitioners for basic screening and tracking of cognitive health. Many of these tools are designed for use with older people, but some are meant for use with younger people as well. The Alzheimer's Association website offers a cognitive assessment toolkit that includes the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit algorithm for the assessment of cognition. This assessment uses patient history, observations by clinicians, and concerns raised by the patient, family, or caregivers. The toolkit further includes three measures validated for use by professionals to assess and track a patient's cognitive health. These measures include the General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition, Memory Impairment Screen, and the Mini–Cog brief psychometric test.

Options:
1) obsess, assess, possess, access
2) stationers, practitioners, petitioners, questioners
3) raised, rising, arising, praised
4) validated, intimidated, dilapidated, antedated
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #341)

46. Gravity (Incomplete)

Points: About gravity. Every object pulls on every other object with an (invisible/unknown/unbelievable) force called gravity. and is ... (theory) ... proposed by Newton. Isaac Newton, over 300 years ago a scientist, (explained) this invisible force of gravity.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #303)

47. Meeting (Incomplete)

Points: ... an (engineer) ... an (executive) teacher ... (assembled) meeting ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #302)

48. Internet Use

People are spending twice as much time online compared to 10 years ago, fueled by increasing use of tablets and smartphones. The biggest increase has been among young adults, with time spent online almost tripling from 10 hours and 24 minutes each week in 2005 to 27 hours and 36 minutes in 2014. In total, the average adult spends more than 20 hours online a week, which includes time spent on the internet at work. Meanwhile the average person spends 2.5 hours every week 'online while on the move' – away from their home, work or place of study. This is a five–fold increase from 2005, when the figure was just 30 minutes. Overall, the proportion of adults using the internet has risen by half – from six in ten in 2005 to almost nine in ten today, according to Ofcom's Media Use and Attitudes 2015 report, which questioned 1,890 adults aged 16 and over about their internet consumption habits.

Options:
1) within, along, between, among
2) However, Despite, Unless, Meanwhile
3) increase, magnitude, grid, space
4) according to, due to, thanks to, except for
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #300)

49. Desert Ants

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long–legged and speedy Cataglyphis fortis normally covers ground with a three–legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with its other three legs. But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is abandoned . Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. 'This is the first time we have seen this in any ants,' said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the scorching desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60 cm per second. The researchers, who publish the findings on ant locomotion and navigation in the Journal of Experimental Biology, believe that robotics will be one of the first technologies to benefit from the discovery.

Options:
1) its, own, that, their
2) abandons, abandon, abandoning, abandoned
3) saw, seen, having seen, have seen
4) emotional, stuck, uncensored, scorching
5) benefited, to benefit, benefit, benefits
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #296)

50. Mini Helicopter

A mini helicopter modelled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled–down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full–size aircraft. The complex design of full–size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini

helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature had beaten them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single–blade structure that allows them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to spin through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high–speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design.

Options:
1) turned to, turned for, turned in, turned off
2) overhaul, gauge, imagination, design
3) has beaten, was beaten, had beaten, beaten
4) had allowed, allowed, allows, allowing
5) spin, fluctuate, drift, bob
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #70)

51. Intelligence Comparison

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

Options:
1) can, do, did, does
2) across, to, through, with
3) Then, Instead, Because, Otherwise
4) followed, follows, follow, following
5) theory, principal, rule, principle
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #3)

52. Managers (Incomplete)

Points: Managers ... with themselves (as) bosses they improve people's (performance) ... Other option: (capabilities) what they wrongly believe their employers ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #293)

53. Academic Writing

Academic writing addresses complex issues that require high–order thinking skills to comprehend (e.g., critical reflective logical and creative thinking). Think of your writing this way: one of the most important attributes of a good teacher is the ability to explain complex ideas in a way that is understandable and relatable to the topic being presented . This is also one of the main functions of academic writing – describing and explaining the significance of complex ideas as clearly as possible. Often referred to as higher–order thinking skills, these include cognitive processes that are used to comprehend solve problems and express concepts or that describe abstract ideas that cannot be easily acted out pointed

to or shown with images. As a writer you must take in the role of a good teacher by summarizing a lot of complex information into a well–organized synthesis of ideas concepts and recommendations that contribute to a better understanding of the research problem.

Options:
1) no, this, either, a
2) presented, surpassed, refunded, forgiven
3) referred, prior, due, added
4) out, off, down, in
5) attribute, distribute, expose, contribute
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #287)

54. Economists' Views

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro–economic toolkit . That involves things like thinking at the margin, rationality, opportunity cost, trade–offs. Economists like any other discipline , or dogma has its own jargon and its own rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to apply micro–economic concepts like that to explain the way humans behave and to make predictions about the future.

Options:
1) toolkit, concern, rate, power
2) degree, title, tuition, discipline
3) funds, concepts, tariffs, scales
4) preferences, predictions, reviews, regrets
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #286)

55. Noise Control

At the local and state level, demanding funding for repairs and improvement to outdated transit infrastructure will greatly reduce the noise caused by trains, cars, and trucks. Urban–planning approaches to eliminating noise on a city–by–city basis can be as simple as taking a single lane away from cars and giving it to bicycles, people, or green space. Improving, expanding, and properly funding public transit removes cars from the road, both reducing the sound they produce and replacing it with quieter options like trams and high–speed light–rail. In architecture, acoustics should play a greater role in all structures, from mundane apartment buildings to the grandest art museums. Noise control should be a consideration from the very first planning stage, rather than tacked on as an afterthought.

Options:
1) eliminate, eliminating, eliminated, have eliminated
2) conceal, absorb, dent, produce
3) stage, situation, role, game
4) likely, longer, rather, more
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #285)

56. Learning from History

The prospect of learning something from history is what makes sociologists tick. It is through developing a systematic understanding of the forces which shape our lives that we can exercise control over them. The founding thinkers of sociology, who came to prominence during the development of what we are pleased to call modernity, thought so. It Is the intimate relationship between the

development of sociology and the development of modernity that the course begins with. This relationship is an intimate one, because it is only with the social change instituted in the development of the modern world that a discipline such as sociology and social science in general could either exist or have anything to study.

Options:
1) developing, delivering, covering, deterring
2) can, wish, deny, doubt
3) referred, came, supposed, conferred
4) only, roughly, randomly, never
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #284)

57. Research Ship

The modern research ship takes its origins from the early exploration voyages such as HMS Endeavour and HMS Challenger, both of which were converted vessels, fitted with a range of research facilities to sample and measure across a range of disciplines in extreme environments. Early research vessels were fairly basic and simplistic compared to the state–of–the–art ships we see being developed today. Gradually, the trend of converting other vessels into research ships was challenged by the challenging demands of investigating increasingly complex areas of oceanographic research, such as physical, biological and chemical oceanography; marine geology and geophysics; ocean engineering and atmospheric science in one expedition. In order to carry out multi–disciplinary research in extreme environments, specially designed research vessels became a requirement. Research ships are the primary source of oceanographic observations and will remain so for the foreseeable future. As time goes on ,science is likely to be conducted in increasingly remote and environmentally challenging areas, including the polar seas, so the ability to operate with minimal interruptions from the natural elements remains unchanged from the days of the Challenger Expedition.

Options:
1) was challenged, was a challenge, were challenged, will have been challenged
2) over, out, of, through
3) will have remained, remaining, remains, will remain
4) flies away, goes on, disappears, moves
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #274)

58. The Speech of Alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart, no list of elements. To the alchemists the universe was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead it was made of substances, and one substance–say, walnut oil–could be just as pure as another–say, silver–even though modern scientists would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures, how would it be possible to tell elements from compounds?

Options:
1) universe, horizon, heaven, spirit
2) all, completed, pure, wholesome
3) affidavits, laws, scientists, medicines
4) proper, necessary, capable, possible
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #115)

59. Favorable Traits

New favorable traits evolve when genetic mutations arise that offer a survival edge. As the survivors of each generation pass on those beneficial mutations, the mutations and their adaptive traits become more common in the general population. Though it may take millions of years for complex traits to evolve , say allowing humans to walk on two legs, evolution itself happens with each generation as adaptive mutations become more frequent in the population. The genomic revolution has allowed biologists to see the natural selection process in action by making the genetic blueprint of hundreds of thousands of people available for comparison. By tracking the relative rise and fall of specific mutations across generations of people, researchers can infer which traits are spreading or dwindling.

Options:
1) them, those, their, they
2) to evolve, having evolved, evolving, evolved
3) despite itself, in action, in act, in detail
4) except, across, above, upon
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #264)

60. Genius

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

Options:
1) at, without, through, over
2) proportion, rate, age, cost
3) junction, inferiority, importance, structure
4) syntax, supremacy, authority, atheist
5) chief, clerk, offender, talent
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #259)

61. Attendance (Incomplete)

Points: Long ago in Britain higher education was available for just males. … (an) underachievement. They played truant and (made) the attendance 1/5. Other developed countries underwent a similar shift. There was a (reversal) … not only attendance but also low performance.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #244)

62. Ancient Superhighway

Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient 'superhighway' in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the network of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago. The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom)

in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador was founded around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the heart of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways. The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, making it difficult to see from the air.

Options:
1) network, surface, length, width
2) has founded, founded, was founded, was founding
3) volume, heart, column, facet
4) makes, making, make, made
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #235)

63. Families

Families provide emotional, physical and financial care and support to their members and are often the basis on which government assistance is determined and administered. Australians have traditionally experienced three main living arrangements over a lifecycle: living with parents, living with a partner (for some of this period with children) and living alone in old age if that partner died. Now and into the future, living arrangements throughout a lifecycle may also include living alone or in a group household before perhaps forming a long–term partnership, or living as a lone parent or alone after divorce or separation. These changes in living arrangements and family characteristics are the outcome of various demographic and social trends, such as declining fertility, increased rates of divorce and longer life expectancy .

Options:
1) traditionally, faithfully, apologetically, unexpectedly
2) among, throughout, with, between
3) few, lone, lesser, double
4) devotions, commitments, characters, characteristics
5) quality, expectancy, donation, expiration
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #231)

64. Health and Fitness

A renewed interest in well–being, especially among baby boomers, as well as rising personal incomes, led to more spending on health and fitness in 2005. This prompted an expansion in the number of fitness and recreation centres across the country. Golf courses also enjoyed renewed success, as the sport increased in popularity, possibly the result of retiring baby boomers heading to the links. In 2005, households spent an average $3,918 on recreation, up slightly from $3,678 in 2004. Items included in the 2005 figure are: an average $166 on sports and athletic equipment; $665 to buy and operate recreational vehicles such as snowmobiles, bicycles and trailers; and $299 for the use of sports and recreation facilities.

Options:
1) expectation, exception, erosion, expansion
2) allowed, enjoyed, portioned, confiscated
3) households, countries, companies, immigrants
4) demount, operate, duplicate, fund

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #230)

65. Manga (Incomplete)

Points: What West Is It? Anime and Manga according to Candy and Goldorak If Japan's rise to economic superpower dominated U.S. academic discussions in the 1980s, the last 15 years or so have been marked by an intense fascination, both in academic and popular discourse, with the country's perceived increase in global cultural influence (see, for example, Faiola, 2003; Talbot, 2002). As Pokémon and Hello Kitty invaded U.S. TV screens and supermarket aisles at a time when, paradoxically, Japanese economic influence was on the decline, U.S. scholars (and a good number of Japanese officials) started to point to the emergence of a new kind of Japanese superpower. The discussion shifted from Japan's Gross National Product to its "Gross National Cool" (McGray, 2002). The characters in Japanese animated cartoon series (animation or anime) and in the related genre of manga (Japanese–style comic books or graphic novels), along with their videogame cousins, came to symbolize a new order in millennial capitalism characterized by a decline in U.S. cultural hegemony and the fragmentation of global powers (Allison, 2006). Thus, Japanese animation provides a logical starting point to an analysis aimed at decentralizing the role of the United States as the world's most significant global cultural producer. This chapter will demonstrate, however, that while intending to point to Japan's growing influence and to a concomitant relative decline in U.S. power, the academic and popular discourse about Japanese animation's "global" popularity has paradoxically resulted in the re–centralizing of the United States as both a global cultural producer and a consumer of globalized cultural forms. Turning a translocal lens to the genre's transnational spread, this chapter illustrates the multiple ways in which this discourse is problematic. Throughout the chapter, the names of a few scholars will frequently reappear. These scholars are most assertively critiqued here not because their work is particularly problematic but, on the contrary, because they have produced the most comprehensive and sophisticated studies of Japanese animation and/or comics. Their works have become seminal texts in the academic study of Japanese popular culture in general and have greatly contributed to our understanding of its influence in the U.S. context. The chapter's deconstruction of these scholars' characterization of global processes is offered in an effort to illustrate the productive potential of a more translocal approach. It does not invalidate their otherwise positive contributions to the field of Japanese studies.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #228)

66. Marketing (Incomplete)

Points: Marketing is a (professional/flexible) job ..... such as (financial) service and consumer goods ..... to resolve less (balance) problem to remain economy.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #223)

67. Feature Films

The universality of story feature films are narratives – they tell stories. Even films based on true events will fictionalize them in order to produce drama, to telescope time, to avoid being filled up with too many minor characters ,or simply to be more entertaining. Even in the current welter of special–effect movies, feature films are usually summarized by their plots – in their first 'treatment' (or outline of the script idea), in the advance publicity, in the TV guide, in reviews, and in conversations. Films may differ from other kinds of narrative – literary fiction or television drama, for instance – in the medium used and the representational conventions. They do, however, share with literary fiction and television drama the basic structure and functions of narrative. Much work has been done by researchers in the field known as 'narratology' on exactly what constitutes the structures and functions of the narrative. Their conclusions are of great use to students of the feature film.

Options:
1) prehistoric, common, true, harsh
2) minor, objective, sheer, marginalized
3) amounts, kinds, properties, qualities
4) spare, share, abide, conform
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #222)

68. Contexts

Contexts is a quarterly magazine of the American Sociological Association about society and social behavior. Directed to anyone interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, Contexts seeks to apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information produced by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave together diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy. The hallmarks of Contexts are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, but a magazine for diverse readers who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.

Options:
1) anyone, someone, whom, nobody
2) covered, shaded, produced, overcome
3) within, together, into, regardless
4) and, but, also, never
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #221)

69. PIE

No matter whether you speak English or Urdu, Waloon or Waziri, Portuguese or Persian, the roots of your language are the same. Proto–Indo–European (PIE) is the mother tongue _ shared by several hundred contemporary languages, as well as many now extinct, and spoken by people who lived from about 6,000 to 3,500 BC on the steppes to the north of the Caspian Sea. They left no written texts and although historical linguists have, since the 19th century, painstakingly reconstructed the language from daughter languages, the question of how it actually sounded was assumed to be permanently out of reach. Now, researchers at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have developed a sound–based method to move back through the family tree of languages that stem from PIE. They can simulate how certain words would have sounded when they were spoken 8,000 years ago. Remarkably, at the heart of the technology is the statistics of shape. 'Sounds have shape,' explains Professor John Aston, from Cambridge's Statistical Laboratory. 'As a word is uttered it vibrates air, and the shape of this soundwave can be measured and turned into a series of numbers. Once we have these stats, and the stats of another spoken word, we can start asking how similar they are and what it would take to shift from one to another.'

Options:
1) that, which, what, who
2) despite, until, however, although
3) would have sounded, would sound, have sounded, sound
4) cost, heart, end, moment
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #218)

70. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of

psychology, which is often cited as evidence of the importance of self–control. In the original test, which was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen–sixties, Mischel's team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat the one treat immediately or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing wait was ring a bell to call the experimenter back––although in that case , she wouldn't get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found–– that is, the longer she was able to wait––the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would perform better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use.

Options:
1) ironically, impressively, immediately, imaginatively
2) sleep, wait, walk, time
3) quantity, case, span, consumption
4) slump, heave, slumber, perform
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #215)

71. Self–defeating Habit (Incomplete)

Points: About self–defeating habit. Blanks: momentum, scatter, catastrophic, technique.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #207)

72. Human Brain

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological experience in the observer. Human beings tend to imitate actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which react to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal nuances , watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the 'shared representations' generating feelings within us that reflect the experience of those we are observing.

Options:
1) emotion, experience, expression, expectation
2) prevent, imitate, limit, discipline
3) recover, refer, react, reflect
4) cords, nuances, volumes, shapes
5) circle, multiply, reflect, subscribe
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #205)

73. 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)

74. Repeated Syllables

Assessments of language learning in 18–month–olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non–identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help explain why some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo–choo and night–night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them with a starter point for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of visual and attention tests using pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with made–up words which were communicated to the infants by a recorded voice – one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of each word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to pictures of familiar objects – such as a dog or an apple.

Options:
1) that, whether, however, why
2) under, above, in, with
3) depleting, making, applying, using
4) communicated, expressed, accommodated, accelerated
5) another, dual, each, one
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #195)

75. Novel Device

A novel invention for helping farmers to dry out hay more quickly has won a University of Glasgow graduate a prestigious design award.Gavin Armstrong, 23, from Kippen, Stirlingshire scooped the Glasgow 1999 Design Medal for his design for a swath inverter— a device for flipping over a hay crop to help dry out the damp underside. Dry hay is an essential farmyard food source for sheep and cows. Gavin came up with the design as part of his Product Design Engineering degree course, run in conjunction with Glasgow School of Art. He built a working prototype of the device which is powered and towed by a tractor and uses a pair of parallel belts to invert the swath. The rollers are driven from one hydraulic motor and are geared so as to spin at the same speed and in opposite directions ensuring that the touching inner two faces of the belt that perform the inversion move rearwards at the same speed.

Options:
1) forged, consigned, renewed, scooped
2) suggestion, prediction, situation, device
3) comparison, accordance, conjunction, contrast
4) denying, supposing, imposing, ensuring
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #194)

76. 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)

77. Ozone

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones planted outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western–ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that concentrations may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang–around ozone is the overwhelming factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas pay the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign. "This work should be a wake–up call," he adds.

Options:
1) implanted, supplanted, fused, planted
2) climbs, stays, blows, strikes
3) overwhelming, overrated, overacting, overestimated
4) quote, pay, refund, copy
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #179)

78. 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)

79. 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)

80. Sun and Moon

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

Options:
1) plan, level, journey, line
2) are, have, become, became
3) tales, secrets, views, imaginations
4) distort, discuss, charge, determine
5) draw, predict, dictate, save
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #170)

81. Ice Storm (Incomplete)

Points: Ice storm is a type of (weather, condition, climate) …. cold rainfall down into the cold air…. From water into ice... When rain drops cool down they will turn into ice, on flat surface, creating an ice storm. It can be so heavy, and shut down the entire city (or a previous ice storm has shut down an entire city). The ice is formed by icy/cold rain. What is the surface of cold? Then, for example, there is a very serious ice storm. More than ... residents have no electricity after/during the storm hail, because the hail has broken the cable.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #169)

82. 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)

83. Marshmallow

They call it the "marshmallow test." A four– to–six–year–old–child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: "If you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one." Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The longer a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn't strictly innate –– it's also highly influenced by environment.

Options:
1) fun, joy, recipe, treat
2) longest, longer, long, longing
3) artificial, innate, intimate, disguised
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #167)

84. Omniscience

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two kinds , you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the sources of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the value and use of reference books–the working of one book in connection with another–and applying your own intelligence to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be contributory to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

Options:
1) identifications, kinds, stages, platforms
2) resources, sources, fabrications, ends
3) proportions, validity, values, value
4) intelligence, interest, memory, mind
5) contribute, contributed, contribution, contributory
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #165)

85. Forces of Globalization

Forces of globalization have acted on education internationally, creating greater standardization in norms

of teaching and learning. There has always been considerable similarity between schools across context: the curriculum, for example has been shown to be divided between language, mathematics, science and the arts in a comparable way in schools around the world. Likewise, school buildings in terms of their architecture share remarkable similarities internationally, as a result of shared patterns of teaching and learning (although facilities and resources differ significantly.) In recent years, globalization has created increased opportunities for the 'borrowing' of education policy and practice, and generated further uniformity across national contexts. Nowhere has the internationalization of education been more apparent than in the higher education sector. The move to the internationalization of higher–education policy and practice was initially driven by increased student mobility, and the desire of universities to attract students from overseas.

Options:
1) considerable, countable, unforeseeable, unstable
2) being divided, to divide, to be dividing, to be divided
3) for a result, without a result, as a result, resulted as
4) duplicated, exempted, generated, dispensed
5) Anywhere, Somewhere, Everywhere, Nowhere
6) was initially driving, had initially driven, was initially driven, initially drove
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #159)

86. Study of Objects

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

Options:
1) experiment, modification, consumption, observation
2) includes, including, included, had included
3) at all, supreme, everywhere, far and wide
4) By no means, In such cases, In this time, In this way
5) as long as, as if, as a result of, as in
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #153)

87. School–skipping

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. Fewer children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year. Children missed 3m unauthorised days of school last term, compared with 3.7m days of school in the same period last year. But a hardcore group of truants – 6% of the school population – who account for more

than three–quarters of all those on unauthorised absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same period last year. Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not agreed by their school last term, compared with 0.9% for the same term last year. More than 60% of all absences were for illness, the same figure as last year.

Options:
1) Same, More, Fewer, Total
2) mere, hardcore, residual, flimsy
3) slot, span, period, position
4) consent, recommended, agreed, contradicted
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #150)

88. Australia's Dwellings

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

Options:
1) evanescent, eternal, erupting, evolving
2) interests, proportions, appearances, durations
3) flopping, increasing, fluctuating, declining
4) witness, suggestion, article, index
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #148)

89. Iphone

The iPhone is a line of touchscreen–based smartphones designed and marketed by Apple Inc. that use Apple's iOS mobile operating system. The first–generation iPhone was announced by Apple co–founder Steve Jobs on January 9, 2007. Since then Apple has periodically released new iPhone models and iOS updates. of November 1, 2018, more than 2.2 billion iPhones had been sold. The iPhone's user interface is built around a multi–touch screen with a virtual keyboard. The iPhone connects to cellular networks or Wi–Fi. An iPhone can make calls, browse the web, take pictures, play music and send and receive emails and text messages. Since the iPhone's launch further features have been added, including larger screen sizes, shooting video, waterproofing and the ability to install third–party mobile apps through an app store, as well as accessibility support. Up to 2017, iPhones used a layout with a single button on the front panel that returns the user to the home screen. Since 2017, more expensive iPhone models have switched to a nearly bezel–less front screen design with app switching activated by gesture recognition .

Options:
1) announced, seen, got, taken
2) solid, visible, virtual, broad
3) more than, in spite of, as well as, except
4) estimation, establishment, production, recognition
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #147)

90. 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)

91. Mechanical Engineering

Mechanical engineering was at the heart of Taylor's theorizing, providing the context for its development, the world view by which it was sustained and, finally, the justification for its widespread application. Scientific management aimed to analyse and control the activities of people in the same way that engineers analysed and controlled machines. Central to Taylor's system was the desire to rationalize and standardize production techniques in the interests of economy, efficiency and mutual prosperity. His primary point of interest was the individual worker pursuing individual goals and motivated by incentive payments. Undoubtedly Taylor's view of human motivation was somewhat simplistic and his apprehension of the significance of groups was limited and generally negative.

Options:
1) in the same way which, as far as which is concerned, to some extent in which, in the same way that
2) around, within, to, from
3) of rationalized, on rationalized, with rationalize, to rationalize
4) pursued, purging, pursuing, is pursuing
5) Consequently, Undoubtedly, Subsequently, Unthinkably
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #144)

92. Noble Gas

Uniquely stable, they seemed to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding itself . Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranged the elements in rows and columns according to their atomic weight. Mendeleev was able to see repeating (or periodic) patterns in their properties. The noble gases appeared regularly in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.

Options:
1) seemed, refused, insisted, cared
2) itself, only, well, proper
3) disproportionate, opposite, additional, according
4) unevenly, regularly, vagariously, vaguely
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #143)

93. Small Lakes

Small lakes with a surface area of less than 100 square meters represent the majority of global

freshwater ecosystems. Many of these lakes are found in remote, often mountainous areas with no inflow and outflow. Yet in most of these lakes, there are fish. So how do fish reach lakes and ponds that are not connected to other bodies of water? This question was already addressed by some of the leading natural scientists of the 19th century such as Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Lyell, who all came to the same conclusion—water birds must be responsible for fish dispersal. And they had a plausible explanation for this: fish eggs of some species are sticky and can survive for some time out of water. The theory is thus that the fish eggs stick to water birds' feathers or feet; the birds then fly from one body of water to the next, where the fish hatch from their eggs.

Options:
1) had found, are found, were found, have found
2) how, why, whether, where
3) has already, has yet, is also, was already
4) responsibility to, responding to, responsible to, responsible for
5) stick, were stuck, stuck, sticking
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #130)

94. Bones

Bones are extremely strong. One of their main functions is to protect organs. For example, the skull protects the brain; ribs protect the heart and lungs. There are three types of joints, including fixed joints, slightly moveable joints, and freely moving joints.

Options:
1) main, individual, auxiliary, nominal
2) a, the, these, their
3) countless, few, any, three
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #124)

95. Daniel Harris

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography did finally supplant illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered less in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's attitude , posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have expressions at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power of the severity like an emperor's bust embossed on a Roman coin.

Options:
1) surmount, deplete, supplant, overestimate
2) everlasting, endurable, luminous, advertising
3) least, few, yet, less
4) attitude, altitude, magnitude, analogue
5) expressions, exceptions, expectations, experiences
6) encircled, embodied, embossed, encrypted
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #119)

96. Wrinkle Cure

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented extract of okra (Hibiscus esculentus) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self–assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the depth and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol–treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finnin's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific publication . It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when rigorous studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

Options:
1) example, exertion, explanation, extract
2) concentration, depth, prowess, strength
3) encyclopedia, publicity, publication, enclosure
4) ritual, erratic, rough, rigorous
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #113)

97. Constitutional Interpretation

One of the Supreme Court's most important responsibilities is to decide cases that raise questions of constitutional interpretation. The Court decides if a law or government action violates the Constitution. This is known as judicial review and enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they conflict with the Constitution. Since the Supreme Court stands as the ultimate authority in constitutional interpretation, its decisions can be changed only by another Supreme Court decision or by a constitutional amendment.

Options:
1) legislations, purviews, permissions, responsibilities
2) auction, action, state, speculation
3) tally, conflict, accord, overlap
4) charged, changed, followed, altered
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #105)

98. Truancy

In reality, however, the triggers of truancy and non–attendance are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many causes of non–attendance as there are non–attenders. Each child has her own unique story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non–attending child demands and deserves an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies equally to the 14–year–old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11–year–old who fails to attend because he is embarrassed about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15–year–old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven–year–old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer–label clothes.

Options:
1) initiations, supervisions, triggers, unifications
2) untold, moving, unique, weepy
3) dictates, deters, monopolies, deserves
4) mutually, equitably, equality, equally
5) hyperbolic, arrogant, embarrassed, reticent
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #104)

99. 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, having, getting, doing
4) idle, fun, kidding, exchange
5) enact, encourage, entitle, allow
6) result, upgrade, benefit, proceed
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #91)

100. Kiwi

A Massey ecologist has teamed up with a leading wildlife photographer to produce the definitive book on New Zealand's national bird, the kiwi. Kiwi: A Natural History was written by Dr Isabel Castro and features photographs by Rod Morris. Dr Castro has been working with kiwi since 1999, with a focus on their behaviour. 'I've specifically been looking at the sense of smell that kiwi uses when foraging, but also in their interactions with their environment and other kiwi,' she says. The book covers all aspects of kiwi, from their evolution, prehistory and closest relatives to their feeding and breeding behaviour and current conservation issues, making this the perfect introduction for anyone with an interest in these fascinating birds. The book is the second title in a new series on New Zealand's wildlife, targeted at a family readership.

Options:
1) featuring, featured, features, feature
2) within, through, since, until
3) also, yet, either, never
4) assuming, making, defying, meaning
5) revision, derivation, series, means
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #77)

101. Electrons

The electrons that orbit closest to the nucleus are strongly attracted. They are called bound electrons. The electrons that are farther away from the pull of nucleus can be forced out of their orbits. These are called free electrons. Free electrons can move from one atom to another. This movement is known as

electron flow. Electricity is the movement or flow of electrons from one atom to another. A condition of imbalance is necessary to have a movement of electrons. In a normal atom, the positively charged nucleus balances the negatively charged electrons. This holds them in orbit. If an atom loses electrons, it becomes positive in charge. It attracts more electrons in order to get its balance. A conductor is any material that allows a good electron flow and conducts electricity. A good conductor must be made of atoms that give off free electrons easily. Also, the atoms must be close enough to each other so that the free electron orbits overlap . Ignition systems use copper and aluminium wires to conduct electricity. They allow good electron flow.

Options:
1) least, strongly, weakly, unexpectedly
2) superstition, judgement, condition, presumption
3) varied, normal, strange, singular
4) metal, molecule, chemical, material
5) collapse, diverge, appear, overlap
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #71)

102. Retirement

For a start, we need to change our concept of 'retirement', and we need to change mind–sets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to delay their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers gradually reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non work time. We also need to recognise the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the barriers between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualised approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met simultaneously . This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life course – for example, school to work, becoming a parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

Options:
1) contempt, confrontation, concept, conclusion
2) delay, commence, protract, drag
3) radically, disruptively, abruptly, gradually
4) hinges, barriers, nexus, bans
5) condescendingly, simultaneously, hypocritically, spontaneously
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #57)

103. Social Reforms

Social reforms are normally initiated as a result of statistical analyses of factors such as crime rates and poverty levels etc. Large–scale population can result from projections devised by statisticians. Manufacturers can provide better products at lower costs by using statistical control tools, such as control charts. Diseases are controlled through analyses designed to anticipate epidemics. Endangered species of fish and other wildlife are protected through regulations and laws that react to statistical estimates of changing population sizes. Through statistical analysis of fatality rates, legislators can better justify laws, such as those governing air pollution, auto inspections, seat belt and airbag use, and

drunk driving.

Options:
1) initiated, proceeded, preceded, concluded
2) abstaining, giving, using, benefiting
3) thought, such, well, much
4) Notwithstanding, Despite, Through, Thereby
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #44)

104. Mothers' Employment

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household additional income, especially for the less well–off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers enter employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues through income tax and national insurance contributions.

Options:
1) have been found, found, have yet to find, have found
2) have shown, has been shown, was showing, showed
3) enact, enacting, enter, entering
4) through, within, by, throughout
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #35)

105. Pop Mega–stars

A music student at the University of Salford who wrote a song in two weeks is celebrating after being featured on a compilation album produced by Metropolis Studios. Pop mega–stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world–famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios set about compiling an album called ' Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First–year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he saw how successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: ' I found this competition when simply searching the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still time to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something.'

Options:
1) except, without, before, after
2) off, on, up, about
3) how, that, which, if
4) search, searching, have searched, searched
5) expiry, chance, opportunity, time
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #20)

106. Linda Finch

Over sixty years after Amelia Earhart vanished mysteriously in the Pacific during her attempt to become the first person to circumnavigate the world along the equator, Linda Finch, a San Antonio

businesswoman, accomplished pilot, and aviation historian, recreated and completed her idol's last flight as a tribute to the aviation pioneer's spirit and vision. On March 17, 1997, Ms. Finch and a navigator took off from Oakland International Airport, California, in a restored Lockheed Electra 10E, the same make and model aircraft that Earhart used on her last journey. The mission to fulfill Amelia Earhart's dream was called ' World Flight 1997.' Although Ms. Finch was not the first to attempt Earhart's around–the–world journey, she was the first to do it in a historic airplane. Linda Finch closely followed the same route that Earhart flew, stopping in 18 countries before finishing the trip two and a half months later when she landed back at the Oakland Airport on May 28. Over a million school children and others were able to follow the flight daily through an interactive web site part of a free multimedia educational program called ' You Can Soar', provided by the project's sponsor.

Options:
1) tribute, retribution, contribution, turbulence
2) shuttle, aircraft, vessel, rocket
3) acquire, claim, obtain, attempt
4) ditched, shut, landed, detoured
5) inadvertently, gradually, daily, urgently
6) inherent, inactive, interactive, intractable
7) improvisational, compositional, educational, additional
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #19)

107. Good Information

One of the characteristics of 'good' information identified earlier was that it should be 'balanced'. In an ideal world, 'objective' or 'balanced' information would present all the evidence for and against, and leave you to weigh this up and draw conclusions. In the real world, however, we recognize that all information presents a position of interest , although this may not necessarily be intentional. Objectivity may therefore be an unachievable ideal. This means that the onus is on you as the reader and user of the information to develop a critical awareness of the positions represented in what you read, and to take account of this when you interpret the information. In some cases, authors may explicitly express a particular viewpoint — this is perfectly valid as long as they are open about the perspective they represent. Hidden bias, whether or not it is deliberate , can be misleading. This could be particularly important in a subject area where there is controversy.

Options:
1) information, content, evidence, cause
2) interest, interested, internship, hobby
3) develop, yield, exert, throw
4) deliberate, delicate, deductive, delicious
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #16)

108. Papal Reform

Since the last papal reform, several proposals have been offered to make the Western calendar more useful or regular . Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official acceptance , but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

Options:
1) arguments, essays, assumptions, proposals
2) expected, accomplished, overthrown, offered
3) portable, strict, regular, abnormal
4) accepted, accept, acceptance, accepting
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #14)

109. Computational Thinking

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet. So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's curriculum for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what makes computers work and try to solve problems as a computer might.

Options:
1) learn, looking, know, understanding
2) learn, behave, run, stop
3) strange, obsolete, fashion, popular
4) guides, leads, force, makes
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #111)

110. Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as erosion exposes new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, filled with towering trees and extraordinary creatures we can only imagine. While more than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists, species of reptiles, such as Desmatosuchus, similar to the armadillo, have also been discovered. Archaeologists have found much evidence to indicate that ancient native people inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago. Petroglyph drawings on rock surfaces, gives a glimpse of the past and you can see the marks of a solar calendar at Puerco Pueblo near the time of the summer solstice.

Options:
1) exposes, makes, distributes, forges
2) connected to, filled with, restored with, treated by
3) While, Thus, However, Once
4) full, entire, much, somewhat
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #114)

111. When to Revise?

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you usually find OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You may have other things on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent effort from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical attitudes are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision

will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier, and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable, so you don't keep putting it off .

Options:
1) may, never, do, hardly
2) effort, afford, affect, effect
3) shortcomings, concerns, attitudes, health
4) stopping, putting it off, giving it up, putting out
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #110)

112. Wind Moving

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move as fast as a racing car, over 100 miles an hour Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body faster when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to know the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

Options:
1) to, for, in, as
2) hour, second, minute, micro second
3) faster, slower, higher, lower
4) overshoot, know, check, fix
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #101)

113. Seminars

Seminars are not designed to be mini–lectures. Their educational role is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the assumption that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly unlikely that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking a service for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to provoke discussion.

Options:
1) result, team, role, regulation
2) awareness, information, consolation, assumption
3) similarly, likely, possible, unlikely
4) service, bearing, reservation, education
5) stir, provoke, rinse, commit
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #103)

114. UWS

UWS graduates Racha Abboud and Anna Ford, whose story first appeared in GradLife in December 2009, have successfully risen through the ranks to be appointed Associates at leading western Sydney law firm, Coleman Greig Lawyers. The promotion marks the culmination of many years of hard work for these legal eagles who are the first to rise to this level from the firm's Cadet Lawyer program with UWS.

Options:
1) absolutely, successfully, uncertainly, apparently
2) pointed, appointed, assigned, done
3) accumulation, culmination, trough, consolation
4) hawks, pigeons, murres, eagles
5) item, level, time, year
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #96)

115. Modify Cultural Ideas

People modify cultural ideas in their minds, and sometimes they pass on the modified versions. Inevitably, there are unintentional modifications as well, partly because of straightforward error, and partly because inexplicit ideas are hard to convey accurately: there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another like computer programs. Even native speakers of a language will not give identical definitions of every word. So it can be only rarely, if ever , that two people hold precisely the same cultural idea in their minds. That is why, when the founder of a philosophical movement or a religion dies, or even before , schisms typically happen. The movements most devoted followers are often shocked to discover that they disagree about what its doctrines—really are.

Options:
1) convey, pass, deliver, transmit
2) Even, Although, If, Ever
3) ever, that, this, does
4) even before, even later, if not, for example
5) indicate, discover, deny, agree
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #88)

116. Wind

The world's atmosphere is forever on the move. Wind is air in motion. Sometimes air moves slowly, giving a gentle breeze. At other times it moves rapidly, creating gales and hurricanes. Gentle or fierce, wind always starts in the same way. As the sun moves through the sky, it heats up some parts of the sea and land more than others. The air above these hot spots is warmed, becomes lighter than the surrounding air, and begins to rise. Elsewhere, cool air sinks, because it is heavier . Winds blow because air squeezed out by sinking, cold air is sucked in under rising, warm air. Winds will blow wherever there is a difference in air temperature and pressure, always flowing from high to low pressure. Some winds blow in one place, and have a local name – North America's chinook and France's mistral. Others are part of a huge circulation pattern that sends winds over the entire globe.

Options:
1) Gentle, Wild, Chill, Aloud
2) cold, hot, cool, warm
3) heavier, deeper, larger, colder
4) convergence, diversity, discretion, difference
5) entire, all, total, wholesome
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #79)

117. Cause of Unemployment

One cause of unemployment may be downswings in the trade cycle, i.e. periods of recession. Another explanation of wide–scale unemployment refers to structural employment. Structural unemployment arises from longer–term changes in the economy, affecting specific industries, regions and occupations.

Structural unemployment often explains regional unemployment. Some regions of the UK such as Central Scotland, and the North–West have higher rates of unemployment because the traditional heavy industries which located there have gone into decline as they are replaced by cheaper imports from abroad. The new high–tech industries based on new technologies tend to be based in the South–East and along particular growth corridors.

Options:
1) structural, regional, perpetual, temporary
2) concrete, special, specific, infinite
3) provisional, traditional, rational, exceptional
4) lied, settled, located, built
5) substituted, replaced, used, affected
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #63)

118. DNA Sequence

The recipe for making any creature is written in its DNA. So last November when geneticists published the near–complete DNA sequence of the long–extinct woolly mammoth, there was much speculation about whether we could bring this behemoth back to life. Creating a living, breathing creature from a genome sequence that exists only in a computer's memory is not possible right now. But someone someday is sure to try it, predicts Stephan Schuster, a molecular biologist at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and a driving force behind the mammoth genome project.

Options:
1) speculation, profit, ratio, worship
2) predicts, forecast, provides, censures
3) human, molecular, animal, organ
4) driving, army, moving, carrying
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #95)

119. MBA Programmes

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programmes 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 programme. 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, minority
4) enjoy, hesitate, want, choose
5) standards, factors, rules, criteria
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #68)

120. Good Customer Service

Good customer service relates to the service you and your employees provide before, during and after a purchase. For example, it's how you interact with your customers. Improving your customer service skills can lead to great customer satisfaction and a more enjoyable experience for them. No matter the size of your business, good customer service needs to be at the heart of your business model if you wish to be successful. it is important to provide good customer service; to all types of customers, including potential , new and existing customers. Although it can take extra resources, time and money, good customer service leads to customer satisfaction which can generate positive word of mouth for your business, keep your customers happy and encourage them to purchase things from your business again. Good customer service can help your business grow and prosper.

Options:
1) gauge, interact, connect, talk
2) potential, future, loyalty, old
3) intention, ideas, word of mouth, suggestions
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #64)

121. The 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 differed 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) differed, difference, different, same
2) tremendous, evolutionary, unrivaled, enormous
3) evolution, development, growth, maturity
4) On, In, For, With
5) for, as, in, at
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #84)

122. Women's Participation in Labour Force

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

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

123. French Lord

France was still essentially a feudal nation with lords, due to a range of ancient and modern rights from their peasants who comprised about 80 percent of the population and the majority lived in rural contexts. France was a predominantly agricultural nation, even though this agriculture was low in productivity, wasteful, and using out of date methods. An attempt to introduce modern techniques from Britain had not succeeded. Inheritance laws, whereby estates were divided up among all the heirs, had left France divided into many tiny farms; even the large estates were small when compared to other European nations. The only major region of large-scale farming was around Paris, where the always hungry capital city provided a convenient market. Harvests were critical but fluctuating, causing famine, high prices, and riots.

Options:
1) what, whose, whereby, which
2) urged, caused, left, created
3) never, so, because, even
4) of, without, within, apart
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #743)

124. Amazon Basin

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great diversity to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a major source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest reservoirs of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs counter to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the tropical forest itself. " Basically, the Amazon basin is 'melting pot' for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of origin , notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

Options:
1) division, diversity, diversification, diversify
2) important, major, essential, special
3) gap, source, stem, dump
4) pool, reservoirs, tank, territories
5) along, counter, through, thoroughly
6) myth, idea, situation, condition
7) link, result, trigger, usher
8) living, result, origin, species
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #736)

125. Transportation System

A sustainable transportation system is one in which people's needs and desires for access to jobs, commerce, recreation, culture and home are accommodated using a minimum of resources. Applying principles of sustainability to transportation will reduce pollution generated by gasoline-powered engines, noise, traffic congestion, land devaluation, urban sprawl, economic segregation, and injury to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be reduced . Ultimately in a sustainable San Francisco, almost all trips to and within the City will be on public transit, foot or bicycle-as will a good part of trips to the larger Bay Region. Walking through streets designed for pedestrians and bicycles will be more pleasant than walking through those designed

for the automobile. Street–front retail and commercial establishments will prosper from the large volume of foot traffic drawn to an environment enhanced by trees, appropriately designed 'street furniture' (street lights, bicycle racks, benches, and the like) and other people. Rents and property costs will be lowered as land for off–street parking is no longer required or needed.

Options:
1) reliability, sustainability, sustain, sustainable
2) reduced, enhance, seduced, reducing
3) apart, within, among, away
4) origins, inject, control, prosper
5) smaller, longer, most, best
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #733)

126. APS

The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education and Training, in consultation with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia, has developed a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework is modeled on the current senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will facilitate a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more consistent approach to the teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimizing the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

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

127. Population Change

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility involves the number of children that women have and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality is the study of the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical device which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre–defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations, unless they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of residence , indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys are also important. Demography is today widely taught in many universities across the world, attracting students with initial training in social sciences, statistics or health studies.

Options:
1) contributes, rotates, involves, encapsulates
2) ingredient, room, factor, device
3) but, though, unless, therefore
4) commute, residence, life, health
5) researching, attracting, analyzing, discriminating
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #724)

128. Bones

Bones also protect the organs in our bodies. The skull protects the brain and forms the shape of the face. The spinal cord, a pathway for messages between the brain and the body, is protected by the backbone, or spinal column. The ribs form a cage that shelters the heart and lungs, and the pelvis helps protect the bladder, part of the intestines, and in women, the reproductive organs. Bones are made up of a framework of a protein called collagen , with a mineral called calcium phosphate that makes the framework hard and strong. Bones store calcium and release some into the bloodstream when it's needed by other parts of the body. The amounts of certain vitamins and minerals that you eat, especially vitamin D and calcium, directly affect how much calcium is stored in the bones. Joints are where two bones meet. They make the skeleton flexible — without them, movement would be impossible. Joints allow our bodies to move in many ways. Some joints open and close like a hinge (such as knees and elbows), whereas others allow for more complicated movement — a shoulder or hip joint, for example, allows for backward, forward, sideways, and rotating movement. Joints are classified by their range of movement: Immovable, or fibrous, joints don't move. The dome of the skull, for example, is made of bony plates, which move slightly during birth and then fuse together as the skull finishes growing. Between the edges of these plates are links, or joints, of fibrous tissue. Fibrous joints also hold the teeth in the jawbone. Partially movable, or cartilaginous, joints move a little. They are linked by cartilage, as in the spine. Each of the vertebrae in the spine moves in relation to the one above and below it, and together these movements give the spine its flexibility. Freely movable, or synovial (pronounced: sih–NO–vee–ul), joints move in many directions. The main joints of the body — such as those found at the hip, shoulders, elbows, knees, wrists, and ankles — are freely movable. They are filled with synovial fluid, which acts as a lubricant to help the joints move easily. Three kinds of freely movable joints play a big part in voluntary movement: Hinge joints allow movement in one direction, as seen in the knees and elbows. Pivot joints allow a rotating or twisting motion, like that of the head moving from side to side. Ball–and–socket joints allow the greatest freedom of movement. The hips and shoulders have this type of joint, in which the round end of a long bone fits into the hollow of another bone.

Options:
1) alleviates, incurs, moves, shelters
2) that, which, one, two
3) whole, entire, individual, main
4) All, Two, One, Three
5) within, except, against, of
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #723)

129. Debt, Poverty and Development

Books and articles highlighting intractable debt, poverty and development abound in both the academic and popular literature. This addition to the debate is both timely and interesting as it subsumes the economic debate to the broader social, political, environmental and institutional context of debt in developing countries. Debt–for–Development Exchanges: History and New Applications is intended for a

wide audience including: academics from a range of disciplines (including accounting and finance); non–Government organizations (NGOs); civil society groups; and, both debtor and creditor governments and public sector organization. Professor Ross Buckley, author and editor, has developed an international profile in the area of debt relief and this book is the outcome of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery grant to explore debt–for development mechanisms that relieve debt, improve development outcomes from aid, are practically and politically attractive to creditors and contribute to regional security.

Options:
1) due to, as, so, for
2) has intended, intends, is intending, is intended
3) develops, has developed, have developed, developed
4) to, in, from, at
5) cause, lead, attribute, contribute
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #720)

130. Learning Process

Learning is a process by which behavior or knowledge changes as a result of experience. Learning from experience plays a major role in enabling us to do many things that we clearly were not born to do, from the simplest tasks, such as flipping a light switch, to the more complex , such as playing a musical instrument. To many people, the term ' learning' signifies the activities that students do reading, listening, and taking tests in order to acquire new information. This process, which is known as cognitive learning, is just one type of learning, however. Another way that we learn is by associative learning, which is the focus of this module. You probably associate certain holidays with specific sights, sounds, and smells, or foods with specific flavors and textures. We are not the only species with this skill even the simplest animals such as the earthworm can learn by association.

Options:
1) for, above, in, despite
2) composite, compound, complex, manifold
3) activities, matters, actions, routines
4) one, the, any, each
5) certain, few, uncountable, dependent
6) species, class, types, categories
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #717)

131. Progressive Enhancement

Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead of designing for the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then progressively enhance the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice. Instead of spending hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards–based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing. The biggest challenge to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

Options:
1) conflicting with, designing for, comparing with, confining within
2) progressive enhance, progressively enhance, progressively enhancing, progressive enhancing
3) In addition to taking, With respect to assuming, Instead of spending, Thanks to conserving
4) biggest challenge, finest opportunity, easiest issue, barest risk
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #645)

132. 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)

133. 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) after, with, but, as
3) that, if, neither, how
4) least, less, fewest, fewer
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #715)

134. 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.

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)

135. SpaceX

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later. The rocket lofted an uncrewed mockup of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one–day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. 'This has been a good day for SpaceX and a promising development for the US human space flight program,' said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch. In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co–founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached orbit . ' Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test,' he said. ' It's a great day if both stages work correctly.' SpaceX hopes to win a NASA contract to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to retire for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

Options:
1) setup, mockup, setting, base
2) promising, hopefully, rapid, encouraging
3) track, orbit, circulation, trajectory
4) object, contract, case, arrangement
5) accelerate, launch, resign, retire
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #713)

136. Conflict

Most of us are scared of open conflict and avoid it if we can. And there is a risk to expressing and working through conflict. If the working involves harsh words and name–calling, people feel deeply hurt and relationships can be damaged . Some group members may be afraid that if they really express their anger, they may go out of control and become violent, or they may do this. These fears can be very real and based on experience.

Options:
1) panic, scared, horrible, fear
2) hazard, challenge, risk, danger
3) injured, opted, impaired, damaged
4) express, say, communicate, hide
5) real, vivid, tangible, concrete
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #710)

137. History Books

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected .They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, for example ,when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and

media interest . Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, intervened in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue: those who thought the history of Britain should take pride of place , and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

Options:
1) be selected, have selected, been selected, select
2) as a result, in respect to, for example, subjectively
3) preference, tracks, interest, tastes
4) had intervened, intervened, was intervened, was intervening
5) location, place, culture, opportunity
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #708)

138. United Nations

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the organization can take action on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees. The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place.

Options:
1) advantage, recognition, action, promotion
2) reveal, release, contradict, express
3) war, corner, meeting, time
4) prediction, renovation, invention, prevention
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #700)

139. Politics Disciplines

This course provides students with an in–depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations and commerce. Students will learn about the workings of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security, border control and commerce ensure that students receive a broad and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations and commerce. In addition to acquiring specialist knowledge and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem solving and strong capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially responsible attitudes and behaviors.

Options:
1) workings, understanding, handing, segmentations
2) whole, confined, narrow, broad
3) order, according, addition, term
4) information, experience, knowledge, intelligence
5) responsible, accountability, responsibility, liable
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #642)

140. 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) should become, must become, is becoming, will become
3) is opened to, is opening up, is opened up, is opening to
4) were not possible, was not possible, could be possible, can be possible
5) squeeze, bring, muddle, stow
6) in, off, on, over

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #698)

141. 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)

142. Delegation

The process of delegation comprises the decision to delegate, the briefing, and the follow–up. At each of these points, anticipate the potential problems. When you delegate, you are not delegating the right to perform an action ,you are delegating the right to make decisions. It is important to be flexible ,as the person to whom you delegate may have a better and faster way of completing a job than you. Overall responsibility for a delegated task remains with you. It is helpful to others if you can provide constructive feedback on their performance.

Options:
1) account, answer, arise, anticipate
2) aspiration, action, activity, articulation
3) fluid, feasible, flexible, fixed
4) Overlapping, Overestimated, Overall, Overarching
5) credential, conclusive, constructive, effusive
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #690)

143. Crime

Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent feature in the news and is a popular subject for fictional portrayal. Most students commencing legal studies will have some experience of crime, whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that most offenses covered on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar terms. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real disadvantage in terms of the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived notion of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely essential to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. By doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

Options:
1) feature, point, aspect, fuss
2) covering, covered, are covered, has covered
3) in spite of, in front of, in terms of, by comparison with
4) inevitable, responsible, essential, important
5) For, Despite, By, Without
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #689)

144. Film

Film is where art meets commerce. As Orson Welles said:"A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, and we raise money to make films. First, we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea, often not a reasonably small sum. Besides , to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, as we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of which are good places to develop an idea. Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or even Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

Options:
1) As, Likely, Unlike, Despite
2) raise, arise, rise, raze
3) Nevertheless, Or, Besides, Thus
4) them, that, those, which
5) until, even, unless, ever
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #683)

145. Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an

exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an element of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the formative years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, especially when there are no settled borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their allegiance (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas adjoining the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and delineated , was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

Options:
1) element, exertion, evidence, explanation
2) cultivating, early, formative, established
3) disputed, irregular, nether, settled
4) fame, credit, allegiance, prestige
5) delineated, divided, circled, deposited
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #682)

146. Allergies

What are allergies? Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system mistakenly believes that this substance is harmful to your body. (Substances that cause allergic reactions– such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines– are known as allergens.) In an attempt to protect the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to release chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS–tuh–meen). The histamine then acts on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this antibody response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.

Options:
1) mistakenly, misleadingly, involuntarily, unprovokedly
2) protect, strengthen, equip, hedge
3) dissolve, thicken, release, crystallize
4) focuses, offends, reacts, acts
5) antigen, counter, antibody, psychological
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #680)

147. 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, derivatives, outcomes, sources
2) origins, functions, elements, factors
3) falsely, outrageously, eternally, unethically
4) contempt, confirmation, connection, convection
5) abide, coincide, stand, conform
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #678)

148. Museum

The best way to experience the museum is from the top floor down. One emerges from the elevators into a spacious hallway. At some hours, museum staff members are giving small hands–on demonstrations of techniques such as quillwork. These activities take place near wall cases filled with objects. These small surveys of the museum's vast holdings are called "Windows on the Collection." Appearing on every floor in the halls that overlook the rotunda, these display cases serve as a kind of visible storage, presenting a panoply of objects and materials. Their arrangements are artistic, and their contents perhaps intentionally designed to jar the visitor. For example, the largest case on the fourth floor displays animal imagery of all sorts. Older sculptures of birds, mammals and sea creatures appear alongside witty contemporary works such as Larry Beck' s version of a Yup' ik mask made of rubber tire treads and metal tools, and Jim Schoppert' s "Walrus Loves Baby Clams" mask. Recently–made ivory carvings challenge the common distinction between so–called "authentic fine art" and commodity(a distinction which may be passé in the academic world, but which still holds strong among much of the general public).

Options:
1) articles, patterns, specimens, demonstrations
2) override, overwhelm, overturn, overlook
3) intentionally, inevitably, inadvertently, favourably
4) statutes, totems, images, sculptures
5) present, flourish, appear, scatter
6) insists, notes, holds, heaves
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #671)

149. Student–run Restaurant

The rest of Taylor's restaurant is student–run. Students in quantity food production and service management classes make the articulate and detailed dishes. "We teach students to understand where a product comes from and to respect that product," Garmy said. Skeptics might doubt the quality of a student–run restaurant, but one visit to Taylor's will immediately change their outlook. Dishes such as orecchiette and butternut squash, pappardelle with duck and bistro chicken will please any appetite while imparting the need to return for a second taste. Students are taught to use ratios and proportions rather than recipes when creating dishes. "Understanding ratios and proportions when creating dishes instead of recipes makes students think and actually teaches them how to cook, rather than just reading a recipe and not learning from it," Garmy said. Garmy said he believes in using all aspects of a product, which Taylor's menu reflects.

Options:
1) cook, service, kitchen, nutrition
2) quantity, qualification, quality, query
3) repel, boil, return, review
4) surprisingly, grudgingly, actually, unexpectedly
5) appetite, cuisine, menu, utensil
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #670)

150. Emerald

Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a distinctly green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called "green beryl." If the beryl's color is greenish blue then it is an "aquamarine." If it is greenish yellow it is "heliodor." This color definition is a source of confusion . Which hue, tone, and saturation combinations are the dividing lines between "green beryl" and "emerald"? Professionals in the gem and jewelry trade can disagree on where the lines should be drawn . Some believe that the name "emerald" should be used when chromium is the cause of the green color, and that stones colored by vanadium should be called "green beryl." Calling a gem an "emerald" instead of a "green beryl" can have a significant impact upon its price and marketability. This "color confusion" exists within the United States. In some other countries, any beryl with a green color – no matter how faint – is called an "emerald."

Options:
1) usually, succinctly, distinctly, undoubtedly
2) Since, That, Although, If
3) expression, fusion, condition, confusion
4) kept, let, drawn, taken
5) result, error, impact, change
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #667)

151. 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) transmits, have been transmitted, was transmitted, is transmitted
2) range, extent, series, making
3) identical, indistinguishable, odd, different
4) shaping, pressing, causing, doing
5) is circulated, circulate, are circulated, circulated

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #666)

152. Ironbridge Gorge

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km^2 (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north–west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution had its 18th century roots in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far–reaching changes in human history. The site incorporates a 5km length of the steep–sided, mineral–rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge offers a powerful insight into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with traditional landscape and forests of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain extensive collections of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important.

Options:

1) overturned the fascinating image, have its modern impression, had its 18th century roots, came to an abrupt halt
2) fuses a 5km width of, incorporates a 5km length of, expands a lot of, adds a finishing touch to
3) gives a useful understanding, afford some information, allows a good understanding, offers a powerful insight
4) conventional woods and stuff, outdated roadside scenery, traditional landscape and forests, old–fashioned countryside
5) big crowds, large communities, extensive collections, customized groups

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #665)

153. Divorce in Australia

In 2005, 109,000 new marriages were registered in Australia. This was equivalent to 5.4 marriages for every 1,000 people in the population. This rate has been in an overall decrease since 1986 when there were 7.2 marriages per 1,000 people. Over the same period, the crude divorce rate has remained relatively unchanged with 2.6 divorces for every 1,000 people in 2005 and 2.5 divorces per 1,000 people in 1986. The greatest annual number of divorces occurred in 2001 when there were 55,300 divorces recorded. This peak has been followed by recent declines, with 52,400 divorces in 2005. As well as marrying less, Australians are tending to marry later than in the past. In 1986, the median age at first marriage for men was 25.6 years, increasing to 30.0 years in 2005. For women, the median age at first marriage increased from 23.5 years in 1986 to 28.0 years in 2005. People are also divorcing at older ages. In 2005, the median age of divorcing men was 43.5 years, compared with 37.5 years in 1986, while for women the median age in 2005 was 40.8 compared with 34.7 years in 1986. The decline in marriage rates and increase in divorce rates has led to a decrease in the level of the population that is formally married. In 1986, 60% of the population aged 15 years and over were married; by 2001 this proportion had decreased to 55%. Conversely , the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who were never married increased from 29% in 1986 to 32% in 2001.

Options:
1) reduce, decrease, increase, degrade
2) crude, moderate, singular, sporadic
3) greatest, minimal, excessive, counterfeit
4) unlikely, tending, yet, pretending
5) discussion, level, comparison, stage
6) Uniquely, Conversely, Consequently, Obviously
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #664)

154. Lumière Brothers

Our sense of cinema as a site of commercial entertainment can be traced back to the Lumière brothers. In December 1895 they attracted a fee–paying public in Paris to sit and watch flickering images on an illuminated screen. The commercial Pandora's Box they opened was to blossom in a few years into a world cinema industry and, at its peak, the fantastical Hollywood. Yet in the 30 years in which this miraculous construction was accomplished, audiences rarely had to listen to films, only watch them. Hence , the early decades of cinema were characterised by the title 'silent'. In fact , there was a lot of noise, machinery, audiences, musicians and commentators. Even so, the absence of the human voice and dialogue makes the films seem rather strange when viewed by a modern audience.

Options:
1) attracted, claimed, summoned, incited
2) increase, bear, stage, blossom
3) industry, business, undertaking, venture
4) had to listen, listened, have listened, listen
5) Hence, However, Though, Moreover
6) In addition, Even though, In fact, If ever
7) discussion, information, dialogue, argument
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #663)

155. 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) functional, hereditary, nutritional, metabolic
2) establishing, guiding, pushing, determining
3) supplanted, connected, paralleled, dismissed
4) thus, yet, so, nevertheless
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #662)

156. Chemistry

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the result of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a signal to pass from one end to the other. Other examples

include the storage of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for usage throughout the body.

Options:
1) result, rule, background, cause
2) circuit, change, shortcut, signal
3) dissolution, creation, storage, consumption
4) share, coverage, transmission, usage
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #660)

157. Human Remains

In 1959, the partial skeletal remains of an ancient woman estimated to be 10,000 years old were unearthed in Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island, one of the eight Channel Islands off the southern California coast. They were discovered by Phil C. Orr, curator of anthropology and natural history at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. The remains of the so–called Arlington Springs woman were recently reanalyzed by the latest radiocarbon dating techniques and were found to be approximately 13,000 years old. The new date makes her remains older than any other known human skeleton found so far in North America. The discovery challenges the popular belief that the first colonists to North America arrived at the end of the last ice age about 11,500 years ago by crossing a Bering land bridge that connected Siberia to Alaska and northwestern Canada. The earlier date and the location of the woman's remains on the island adds weight to an alternative theory that some early settlers may have constructed boats and migrated from Asia by sailing down the Pacific coast.

Options:
1) latest, formal, new, last
2) so far, until recently, by far, just now
3) challenges, district, distinction, defies
4) crossing, constructing, inventing, overriding
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #656)

158. Granular Material

Part of the fun of experimenting with granular materials, says Stephen W. Morris, is the showmanship. In one stunt that he has demonstrated in settings ranging from high school classrooms to television studios, the University of Toronto physicist loads clear plastic tubes with white table salt and black sand and starts them rotating. What transpires in the tubes usually knocks the socks off of any unsuspecting bystander. Instead of mixing into a drab gray sameness, the sand particles slowly separate into crisp black bands cutting across a long, narrow field of salt. As the spinning continues, some bands disappear and new ones arise. "It's a parlor trick," Morris says. Not to deny its entertainment value, this demonstration of how strangely granular materials can behave is also an authentic experiment in a field both rich in fundamental physics and major practical consequences. Yet granular mixing today remains more of an art than a science , says chemical engineer Fernando J.

Options:
1) psychologist, physicist, pharmacists, physicians
2) uncomfortable, unsuspecting, representing, suspecting
3) theory, demonstration, exhibition, notion
4) tradition, science, hobby, computation
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #655)

159. Cardona Salt Mountain

Formed two million years ago when low–density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile would have a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior.
The significance of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian economy . With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water–soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. In addition to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

Options:
1) would have, have had, has, is having
2) performance, significance, vibration, maintenance
3) correspondence, economy, accordance, economist
4) ratio, addition, interest, adaption
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #647)

160. Opportunity Cost

Opportunity cost incorporates the notion of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade–off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways. By acquiring something , we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The notion of opportunity cost allows us to measure this tradeoff. Most decisions involve several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to pursue other activities. To determine the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these 'other' activities. For example, suppose the alternatives to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays $10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a better use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the $10 you could have earned instead.

Options:
1) Contrary with acquiring something, Without acquiring something, By acquiring something, Having acquired anything
2) probability, use, notion, strategy
3) exclude, have involved, involve, had involved
4) better, value, best, worse
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #643)

161. Tutankhamun

The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the tranquillity that usually descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter discovered the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display. Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi
Hawass, accompanied by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the

mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested –– mostly undisturbed –– for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and transported to its new home, a high–tech, climate–controlled plexi–glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors.

Options:
1) equality, permanence, equivalence, tranquillity
2) showed, founded, discovered, invented
3) accomplished, complimented, accompanied, affected
4) commuted, pitched, transported, convoy
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #639)

162. Private Schools

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools already come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents unwilling or unable to afford the fee – top boarding schools edging towards £30,000 ($49,759) a year – and a cultural shift away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now account for about £500m of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

Options:
1) never, already, yet, often
2) incapable, eager, unwilling, afraid
3) slumping, caring, edging, plateauing
4) switch, transfer, shift, change
5) count, allocate, account, portion
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #633)

163. Fluid Behavior

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who pioneered an influential method for interpreting the behavior of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been honored with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences. Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized for developing the method of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects. His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer simulation to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were incapable of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that mimicked those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

Options:
1) pioneered, proceed, opened, disclose
2) gifted, credited, presented, honored
3) platform, method, system, medium
4) action, stimulation, equation, simulation
5) impossible, incapable, capable, inapplicable
6) presented, showed, liked, mimicked
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #621)

164. Reading

Reading is an active process, not a passive one. We always read within a specific context and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we approach it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also determine the strategies we use to read the text.

Options:
1) passive, positive, objective, proactive
2) explicit, implicit, specific, general
3) approach, close, preempt, nettle
4) conclude, determine, undermined, detect
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #623)

165. Trip (Incomplete)

Points: It's a (trip) to Germany not for leisure but for Germany exchange. This is the worst flight I have ever been on ...in my life, I have (before)... We were originally from Amsterdam, I arrived half an hour later than the due time when that plane took off, but our plane was late, we took another plane and flew somewhere, and the result was still wrong, landed at another airport, a few one a hundred kilometers away from my destination. We could only wait for the next (connecting) flight to continue the journey, for which I had waited for (another) one and half hour. No wonder we all hoped to go home straight away.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #617)

166. Zero-gravity

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity environment —such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) — results in loss of bone density and damage to the body's muscles . That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are restricted at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/20 vision faded after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

Options:
1) planet, weather, climate, environment
2) enhancement, damage, gain, recovery
3) muscles, flexibility, development, action
4) allowed, excessive, timed, restricted
5) voices, smelling, vision, hearing
6) disappeared, fatigued, faded, strengthened
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #606)

167. 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:
1) activity, achievement, symbol, body
2) family, community, organization, immunity
3) experience, category, experiment, use
4) development, transmission, word, transition
5) tone, condition, prediction, tradition
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #601)

168. Shakespeare

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a mysterious figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary sources for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and church documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many gaps in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

Options:
1) inventive, idealistic, ridiculous, mysterious
2) types, resources, sources, forms
3) college, university, private, church
4) grabs, achievements, gaps, merits
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #604)

169. Dog

A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog's. Over the centuries selective breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as pathologies .Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their litter size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. Moreover ,breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an ideal experimental animal.

Options:
1) selected, excessive, selective, excellent
2) epidemics, pathologies, medications, diseases
3) lit, littering, litters, litter
4) Hence, Moreover, So, However
5) representative, reprehensive, general, ideal
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #585)

170. Anesthetics

Before effective anaesthetics, surgery was very crude and very painful. Before 1800, alcohol and opium had little success in easing pain during operations. Laughing gas was used in 1844 in dentistry in the USA, but failed to ease all pain and patients remained conscious. Ether (used from 1846) made patients totally unconscious and lasted a long time. However, it could make patients cough during operations and sick afterwards. It was highly flammable and was transported in heavy glass bottles. Chloroform (used from 1847) was very effective with few side effects. However, it was difficult to get the dose right and could kill some people because of the effect on their heart. An inhaler helped to regulate the dosage.

Options:
1) little, title, much, great
2) contained, retained, remained, released
3) has transported, was transported, had transported, have transported
4) rather than, because of, but, due
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #612)

171. Military Advance (Incomplete)

Points: With the advances of military, the demand of armed force is decreasing... // ... {{1}} more positions to women, {{2}} ... in military, {{3}} they work behind the front line of war, ... nevertheless ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #632)

172. Herbal

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

Options:
1) registered, recorded, memorized, kept
2) moved, interpreted, translated, removed
3) leaves, duplicates, suffers, survives
4) instructed, pointed, prescribed, determined
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #622)

173. Sales Jobs

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives – especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place to help motivate and guide their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are

assigned a number of service calls they must perform during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business hinges on the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into producing what the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

Options:
1) helping confuse and mislead, to help motivate and guide, help motivating and guiding, help confuse and mislead
2) have displayed, must perform, are reforming, can take
3) leads to, hinges on, contributes to, results in
4) producing what, consuming as, protecting that, purchasing which
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #618)

174. Teen Writing

Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to get a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can select topics that are relevant to their lives and interests, and report greater enjoyment of school writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, present them with interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also report writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.

Options:
1) get, skip, maintain, avoid
2) debate, communicate, use, select
3) meet, educate, present, introduce
4) regard, learn, report, provide
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #576)

175. UN

Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, including its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006. United Nations Day has been observed on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The UN engages in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its influence has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world." Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping operations ; 16 are currently underway.

Options:
1) consists, includes, consisting, including
2) selected, selecting, observed, observing
3) engages, picks, observes, maintains
4) influence, immediacy, affect, emergence
5) tremendous, suspicious, rancorous, despicable
6) operations, manipulations, abstinences, forbearances
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #560)

176. Pinker

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

Options:
1) originating, originate, origin, originated
2) prohibited, convinced, immune, protected
3) needs, roots, demands, values
4) differ, complicate, indulge, interested
5) few, many, a few, little
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #544)

177. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose diet consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow whole , as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special treatment . These snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines crack open the egg as it passes through the throat.

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

178. Voter

Researchers have discovered that improving voter turnout tends to result in better decision-making — at least amongst fish. A recent study of stickleback found that they select a leader by consensus and, the more fish in the pool, the more likely they'll make a good choice. In the experiment, a school of fish was presented with two mock candidates for leader. One of the fake fish swam left, the other right. The pack of real fish was then allowed to decide which leader to follow. According to the study, which was published recently in the journal Current Biology, the stickleback tended to follow the candidate that looked the healthiest. Larger or fatter fish, for example, were usually chosen over smaller fish. Fish with

spots—often a telltale sign of disease— generally lost out to a non-spotty adversary. The fish also seemed to have a preference for a more richly colored candidate, though the researchers say they have yet to determine why. Maybe his environmental record won them over?

Options:
1) travelled, discovered, jostled, doubled
2) vociferating, symbolmaking, crepitating, decision-making
3) bark, stickleback, cask, disembark
4) reallocates, validates, commentates, candidates
5) According, Crossing, Blowing, Torquing
6) generally, unquestionably, vigorously, imminently
7) environmental, vigil, cymbal, nonresidential
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #467)

179. Odorous House Ant

A common response to seeing an ant inside your house is to stomp on it. But if you crush a member of the ant species Tapinoma sessile, you might catch a whiff of a strange smell—a smell that reminds some people of blue cheese, rancid butter or rotten coconut. In fact, the smell is so noticeable that the insect's common name is the "odorous house ant." And many people call it the coconut ant. In an effort to figure out why people have these reactions, researchers enlisted visitors at an event called the North Carolina BugFest. One-hundred-forty-three volunteers smelled smushed ants and were asked to identify the scent from four choices: blue cheese, rancid butter, rotten coconut or just other. Although Web sites overwhelmingly call the smell rotten coconut, almost 40 percent of the human judges picked blue cheese and about 25 percent picked rotten coconut. More than 30 percent went with the choice of other. The scientists then analyzed the chemicals responsible for the ant odor, as well as the smelly chemicals in blue cheese, fresh coconut and coconut buried underground for three days. It turns out that the chemistry of the ants' scent is indeed similar to that of blue cheese and rotten coconut. But not to fresh coconut. And the researchers note that the Penicillium microbes that turn coconut oil rancid are also involved in the production of blue cheese. The study is in the journal American Entomologist. The researchers also noted that the most common write-in candidate as a description for the ants' aroma was "cleaning spray." And one little girl told them that the ants "smelled exactly like her doctor."

Options:
1) siestas, researchers, freelances, timeservers
2) particulars, solicitors, visitors, exoskeletons
3) watchable, volatile, responsible, cantonal
4) diodes, microbes, thighbones, firestorms
5) involved, scrubbed, pot, restaurant
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #321)

180. Ants

Ants are known for working together, operating as a unit for the good of the colony. But not so fast, say researchers from the Universities of Leeds and Copenhagen. It turns out that ants can scheme like a stage mom. Scientists say that some ants hide out to ensure that their offspring become child-bearing queens instead of barren workers. The accepted hypothesis had been that random ants were fed certain foods that would allow them to develop into queens. But DNA tests on five colonies of leaf-cutting ants revealed that certain males have a better genetic chance of producing royal progeny. Scientists believe these rare males stay anonymous, and thus avoid any problems with other ants that might otherwise lose their "one-for-all, all-for-one" attitude. In fact, the number of males carrying royal genes

to those who aren't may have settled at a low ratio through evolution —which cobbled together the best way for the ant gene pool to expand, while at the same time keeping the lucky males hidden from their possibly jealous rivals.

Options:
1) Elephantiasis, Contrivances, Retroviruses, Scientists
2) preexisted, chairlift, accepted, intermarriage
3) anthologies, colonies, velocities, aristocracies
4) critiqued, teed, kneeled, revealed
5) carrying, birdying, disembodying, lobbying
6) ablution, occlusion, prosecution, evolution
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #239)

181. Counterfeit Wines

Here are two seemingly unrelated facts. One: from the late 1940s through 1963, we tested atomic bombs in the atmosphere. Two: wine lovers are sometimes duped into spending exorbitant amounts for fake vintage bottles that weren't from the year they were supposedly grown. But Graham Jones at Australia's University of Adelaide thought he could use bomb information against counterfeit wines. Carbon dating works by comparing the amount of carbon 14, which is a less common and less stable form of carbon, to the more abundant carbon 12. For thousands of years, the ratio between the two has been the same. But those two decades of atomic bomb tests increased the C–14 in the atmosphere. And as growing grapes absorb carbon dioxide, they take in trace amounts of the heavier carbon isotope—which eventually show up in the wine. The research team checked C–14 levels in 20 Australian red wines with vintages from 1958 to 1997. They compared the wine's C–14 to C–14 in atmospheric samples from the same years, and found a direct match—C–14 levels could give away the vintage year for each wine. So beware of wine scammers. Because even at the atomic level, in vino veritas.

Options:
1) seemingly, feelingly, endearingly, entreatingly
2) dipping, trekking, spending, swinging
3) couples, much, thousands, numerous
4) research, individual, preparation, strange
5) physical, atmospheric, fluid, solid
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #40)

182. Brain

For decades, scientists have used an imaging technique called functional magnetic resonance imaging, or fMRI, to chronicle the brain in action. But a study in the January 22nd issue of Nature suggests that fMRI might show more than what the brain is doing—it might reveal what the brain's about to do. FMRI studies assume that blood flow in the brain correlates with neuronal activity . Active brain cells need nutrients , which are brought to the cells by freshly oxygenated blood. But in the new study, scientists found that fMRI also detects increased blood flow in brain regions that aren't active—but that may be in the near future. The researchers trained monkeys to perform a specific visual task. And they found that, even when the animals were sitting in the dark waiting for the test to begin, fMRI nevertheless revealed an increased blood flow to the monkeys' visual cortex. The study suggests that fMRI data may be a lot more interesting than we thought. Scientists may be looking at their imaging data in a way that's too simplistic. And fMRI may not be measuring exactly what we thought it did. What will they think of next? Maybe fMRI can tell.

Options:
1) chronicle, exploit, pilgrimize, archive
2) tangles, correlates, conjugates, fluctuates
3) activity, connectivity, limbo, plenty
4) nutrients, molecules, arteries, chemicals
5) increased, ceased, clotting, weakened
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #39)

183. 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)

184. Climate

Climate is the word we use for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a dry climate because there is very little rain. The UK has a 'temperate climate', which means winters are, overall, mild and, summers generally, don't get too hot.

Options:
1) estimates, predict, cares, use
2) torrential, often, little, heavy
3) what, these, that, which
4) summers, winter, desert, dessert
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #11)

185. Cloth–making

About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun into a thin thread using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines probably consisted of little more than a pair of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the warp, while the cross–thread, called the weft, was inserted. Later machines called looms had rods that separated the threads to allow the weft to be inserted more easily . A piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic principles of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day, though during the industrial revolution

of the 18th century many ways were found of automating the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.

Options:
1) doubtless, probably, possible, possibility
2) precise, accuracy, easily, accurate
3) role, principles, foundation, criteria
4) automating, slower, faster, existing
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #9)

186. Language Extinct

At the moment, there are between six and seven thousand languages in the world. According to linguists, fifty percent of these are in danger of becoming extinct. The speed of language loss has accelerated over the past few decades because businesses that need to communicate with a range of people from other cultures prefer to employ more widely used languages, such as English, Chinese, or Spanish. This attitude is understandable, but it means that many local languages are dying out before anyone has had the opportunity to study them. According to linguists, some of these languages could reveal a great deal of useful information about language learning and cognitive development. In addition, a local language that has been built on the local culture contains words and phrases that express that culture; lose the language and you arguably may lose the culture, too. And finally, historians will argue that a language contains evidence of a region's history and should, for that reason alone, be preserved.

Options:
1) to become, became, of becoming, have become
2) select, prefer, fancy, must
3) would have, has had, have, having had
4) size, deal, load, capacity
5) speak, argue, explore, tell
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #6)

187. Architectural Museum

The Edo–Tokyo Tatemono En is an open–air architectural museum, but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from all around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle–class street from Edocra to Showa–era Tokyo. The west section is residential ,with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji–era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Westernstyle after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Cafe occupies the ground floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and 30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free to wander through a kitchenware shop, a florist's, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop .

Options:
1) across, almost, fully, all
2) residential, residing, resident, residence
3) base, dusty, ground, earthly
4) wandering, to wander, wandered, wander
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #13)

188. Keith Haring

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of stylized graffiti drawn in New York subway stations. Haring travelled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he grew so prolific , doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed. Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full–sized pieces by Haring. The paintings skyrocketed in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or at least his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of whom accused Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

Options:
1) drawers, drew, draws, drawn
2) prolific, pedantic, perceptive, proactive
3) in part, at least, by contrast, actually
4) those, whom, them, whose
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #2)

189. Honorary Degree

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has played a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution. In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground–based and spaced–based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, which are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. In addition to his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

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

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

Points: The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi–island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south–east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory' of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1–6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language, and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the Islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single–grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed–ability' classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighboring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource–poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Island. This is in contrast to studies conducted in other developing country contexts. Question 1: In the last paragraph, what information can you have? Options: Multigrade and monograde have similar teaching resource; In this area multigrade is better than that in other countries. Question 2：According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands? Options: Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools； Most primary pupils are in mixed–ability classes.
(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

2. 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 bee 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. 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)

2. 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 inefficient8.
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)

3. 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)

4. Mining Company

Correct Order:

1) In 1844 the Mendip Hills Mining Company began work in the Charterhouse area.
2) The company employed Cornish miners with experience and expertise of working deep tin mines.
3) Initially, the aim was to exploit the ore at depth, which previous miners could not reach.
4) Four deep shafts were sunk, up to 108m deep.
(APEUni Website / App RO #415)

5. Plato

Correct Order:

1) Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece's most important patrons of mathematics.
2) Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his Academy in Athens in 387 BC, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality.
3) In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.
4) The sign above the Academy entrance read: 'Let no–one ignorant of geometry enter here'.
(APEUni Website / App RO #414)

6. 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)

7. Antarctic Ice

Correct Order:
1) Scientists have known for over a decade that the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been losing mass and contributing to sea level rise.
2) Its eastern neighbor is, however, ten times larger and has the potential to raise the global sea level by some 50 meters.
3) Despite its huge size and importance, conflicting results have been published on the recent behavior of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.
4) A study led by a group of NASA scientists, that was published in 2015, suggested that this part of Antarctica was gaining so much mass that it compensated for the losses in the west.
(APEUni Website / App RO #392)

8. 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)

9. 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)

10. Huawei Program (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1.Huawei offers college students a certification program. Sentence 2. The program

includes various training. Sentence 3. The program exempts students from exam fees. Sentence 4. The fee for the program used to be 200 or 500 dollars each student.
(APEUni Website / App RO #389)

11. Oral Literature (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: Oral literature is …(definition of oral literature) … written language. Sentence 2. Stories, poetry have been passing messages from generation to generation. Sentence 3. Music is conveyed orally only, until the 11th century when physical instruments were invented to perform music. Sentence 4. It was hard to teach music. Sentence 5. But now it's easy.
(APEUni Website / App RO #385)

12. Playwrights

Correct Order:
1) Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.
2) They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.
3) Others dismiss the "illusion of the real" to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.
4) Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.
5) However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression — the play.
(APEUni Website / App RO #384)

13. English Agricultural Revolution

Correct Order:
1) Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.
2) English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.
3) They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.
4) In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.
(APEUni Website / App RO #379)

14. Big Five

Correct Order:
1) Some psychologists believe that independent, peer–reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers–Briggs.
2) They champion the notion of the "Big Five" personality traits — openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.
3) Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI — extroversion.
4) Myers–Briggs does not focus on "neuroticism" or, indeed, any similarly negative trait, which may point to one of the reasons why the criticisms lobbed at the test by modern science have yet to undermine its popularity.
5) As Adam Grant says, 'Going around telling people that they're neurotic and disagreeable will not win you any friends.'
(APEUni Website / App RO #378)

15. First Publication

Correct Order:

1) To celebrate his first publication, Frost had a book of six poems privately printed; two copies of Twilight were made—one for himself and one for his fiancée.
2) Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.
3) During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard and earned a living teaching school and, later, working a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.
4) But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines' constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.
(APEUni Website / App RO #376)

16. Photogrammetry

Correct Order:
1) Photogrammetry involves taking hundreds of photos of an object at slightly different angles and 'stitching' them together to create an interactive digital 3D model.
2) The process is already being used by the University of Aberdeen's anatomy department to create digital models of organs and other body parts to aid teaching and learning for young doctors.
3) Now the same technology is being used to create virtual replicas of artifacts within the University's museum's collections, including an ancient Egyptian mummified cat, prehistoric skulls and ancient Greek pottery.
4) These artifacts are rarely handled as they are so fragile.
5) Photogrammetry lets the public and students get to see them close-up and in very high detail.
(APEUni Website / App RO #374)

17. Hottest Earth

Correct Order:
1) The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it's even worse than normal.
2) The record comes in a run of unprecedentedly hot months.
3) Not only does it break through the all-time record set a year before, it also continues a now 10-month long streak of months that are the hottest ever according to Nasa data.
4) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly differently.
(APEUni Website / App RO #372)

18. Arctic Environment

Correct Order:
1) With the Arctic the fastest-warming region on the planet, climate change is already altering key components of the Arctic environment.
2) Some of the clearest signs of change are the thinning and retreat of sea ice and the migration of species into the Arctic that normally live at lower latitudes.
3) The response of the Arctic to climate change will have an unprecedented impact on how the Arctic ecosystem operates.
4) This is likely to affect the UK's climate and economy, with anticipated impacts on industries like tourism and fisheries.
(APEUni Website / App RO #371)

19. History

Correct Order:
1) The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.
2) That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of

historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.
3) The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.
4) It is only through a chronological survey that students can begin to understand the process of social and cultural change, which is one of the principal purposes of history.
(APEUni Website / App RO #370)

20. Research Report

Correct Order:
1) So now that you've completed the research project, what do you do?
2) I know you won't want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
3) In fact, this final stage — writing up your research — may be one of the most difficult.
4) Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.
5) And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.
(APEUni Website / App RO #361)

21. Farmland (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. Grasses come out and grow. Sentence 2. They grow up and become saplings, which shade the lawn down below. Sentence 3. The saplings become big trees and then forests. Sentence 4. If abandoned, it will start over. Sentence 5. Farmlands always come from forests.
(APEUni Website / App RO #349)

22. LiDARs

Correct Order:
1) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.
2) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, a drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.
3) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.
4) The startup, which has raised $36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.
(APEUni Website / App RO #309)

23. Echolocation

Correct Order:
1) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
2) One narrow range of radiation — light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation — provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.
3) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
4) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
5) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.
(APEUni Website / App RO #308)

24. Noise and Study

Correct Order:
1) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.
2) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.

3) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.
4) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let yourself distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.
(APEUni Website / App RO #307)

25. An Important Measuring（一个重要的方法）

Correct Order:
1) A review is a survey of what you have covered.
2) It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.
3) Rereading is an important part of the review process.
4) Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.
(APEUni Website / App RO #297)

26. Tourism (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence1: Tourism is luxury and ... way ... Sentence2: In this way ... leisure ... Sentence3: The transportation ... both cheap price, time ... Sentence4: .Until recently, ... both low prices, time ... , people can travel conveniently. (The sequence is unconfirmed.) 第一句是 Tourism is a luxury and xxx way 第二句好像是In this way…leisure… 第三届句是The transportation… 第四句是 Until Recently，people能很方便的去旅游
(APEUni Website / App RO #286)

27. Selective Books（认真挑选的书籍）

Correct Order:
1) History is selective.
2) What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected.
3) They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made.
4) Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons.
(APEUni Website / App RO #281)

28. Far From Content （远离无用内容）

Correct Order:
1) Your first draft is complete, but your paper is far from finished.
2) The next step is to revise your paper: strengthen the content.
3) Start this at least a week before your paper is due.
4) In fact, you don't need to wait until you have a complete first draft to start revising.
(APEUni Website / App RO #278)

29. Panda（熊猫）

Correct Order:
1) People didn't know pandas well.
2) Now, people can attach a GPS to them.
3) This GPS can transmit data every couple of hours for up to two years.
4) Then it is found five pandas' habitats sometimes overlap.
(APEUni Website / App RO #184)

30. Pronunciation (Incomplete)

Points: Grammar is very important... Vocabulary also provides... However, pronunciation is also important... but it isn't taught. Pronunciation is ...
(APEUni Website / App RO #266)

31. Decline（下降）

Correct Order:
1) The decline in marriage rates and increase in divorce rates has led to a decrease in the proportion of the population that is formally married.
2) In 1986, 60% of the population aged 15 years and over were married; by 2001 this proportion had decreased to 55%.
3) Conversely the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who were never married increased from 29% in 1986 to 32% in 2001.
4) At the same time, the proportion of the population who were divorced increased, from 5% in 1986 to 7% in 2001, while the proportion of the population who were widowed remained at around 6%.
(APEUni Website / App RO #264)

32. 2100–2013

Correct Order:
1) By 2100, human–induced climate change threatens to raise temperatures by 2–4℃ and push up tide–lines by 4–6m.
2) The government has promised to help counter this global trend by reducing UK carbon emissions by 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050.
3) And with the second largest tidal range in the world, British marine energy could play an important role in this shift.
4) But harnessing the power of the tides is not without consequence.
5) In 2013, plans to construct a 34 billion pounds barrage across the Severn estuary were rejected after concerns were raised about its effect on local ecosystems.
(APEUni Website / App RO #263)

33. Essential Skill（必要技能）

Correct Order:
1) Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet.
2) So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers?
3) After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows.
4) Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill.
(APEUni Website / App RO #255)

34. Children's Clothes（儿童服装）

Correct Order:
1) During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high–end fashion have begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline with which to extract more value from their main business.
2) For example, Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galliano have all launched children's clothes lines.
3) But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.
4) Since Bonpoint was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie–France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the centre of the brand's development.
(APEUni Website / App RO #254)

35. Advertising (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: Advertising is introducing goods and … and is sponsored by identical companies. Sentence 2: This allows companies to present their products in a less costly way to lots of people (something like that) that are channel members. Sentence 3: ... (something about advertising on TV) marketers also find a less costly way for advertisement is digital media such as social media. Sentence 4: Marketers also consider other media: cinema, station.
(APEUni Website / App RO #253)

36. 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 lifes inspired by her mountainous, skull-studded surroundings in New Mexico.
(APEUni Website / App RO #250)

37. Mobile Phone（手机）

Correct Order:
1) Bitcoin is an online money.
2) That's to say you need to download mobile phone app to use such money.
3) With above done it generates a bitcoin address.
4) This address can only be used once.
(APEUni Website / App RO #248)

38. 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)

39. 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)

40. Sea Turtles

Correct Order:
1) The bony shell of a sea turtle can actually sense when something touches it.
2) A series of thin nerves run along the shell and detect pressure changes associated with touch.
3) The nerves do not contain pain receptors so scientists do not think sea turtles feel pain when touched on the shell, but these thin nerves could transmit information to other parts of the sea turtle's body.
4) In addition, researchers and scuba divers have observed sea turtles respond to the stimulation of being touched on the skin of their head and their flippers.
(APEUni Website / App RO #237)

41. 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)

42. DRM

Correct Order:
1) Due to its ability to solve all main problems associated with digital goods, Digital Rights Management is the favorite option used by companies to tackle piracy.
2) The aim of this article is to discuss the consequences of DRM for consumers, firms and society.
3) The rationales of DRM are discussed and the expected benefits for firms are presented.
4) In contrast, consumers are shown to be likely to see few benefits in DRM.
5) The article concludes with some public policy recommendations.
(APEUni Website / App RO #235)

43. Mink

Correct Order:
1) The American mink has been present in Iceland since the 1930's and despite heavy hunting since 1939 the species has become well established.
2) The ecosystem in Iceland is simpler than in other areas where mink are found; the only other mammalian predator is the arctic fox.
3) Direct competition between these species appears to be minimal although the arctic fox will sometimes chase mink and disturb them while foraging.
4) Iceland is therefore an ideal place to study undisturbed feeding behaviour and ecology of mink.
(APEUni Website / App RO #234)

44. E–waste

Correct Order:
1) The global market for electrical and electronic equipment continues to expand, while the lifespan of many products becomes shorter.
2) The current global production of e-waste is estimated to be 20–25 million tonnes per year, with most e-waste being produced in Europe, the United States and Australasia.
3) In Europe e-waste is increasing at three to five percent a year, almost three times faster than the total waste stream.
4) Developing countries are also expected to triple their e-waste production over the next five years.
(APEUni Website / App RO #226)

45. 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)

46. Turkey（土耳其）

Correct Order:
1) If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey.
2) That's where you'll find lakes so salty that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well.
3) For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.
4) They're hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.
(APEUni Website / App RO #222)

47. 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)

48. German Books（德国书）

Correct Order:
1) This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.
2) The site lists not only his published books and articles but also manuscripts and oral communications, in a variety of media and including reprints and translations.
3) The material has been catalogued, cross-referenced and organized by date.
4) There is, however, no search facility.
(APEUni Website / App RO #203)

49. Predators（捕食者）

Correct Order:

1) Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.
2) Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.
3) Some have also had to face new predators.
4) These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.
(APEUni Website / App RO #199)

50. 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)

51. 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) The frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviors.
5) Moreover, such behaviours may risk developing behavioural, social and emotional problems.
(APEUni Website / App RO #193)

52. Unprecedented

Correct Order:

1) We live in an age of unprecedented opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out.
2) But with opportunity comes responsibility!
3) Companies today aren't managing their knowledge of workers' careers.
4) Instead, you must be your own chief executive officer.
5) That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.
(APEUni Website / App RO #192)

53. 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)

54. 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)

55. 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)

56. 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)

57. 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)

58. Protein（蛋白质）

Correct Order:
1) Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
2) The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk.
3) But they are up to 30 times cheaper.
4) Narenda Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, say that because they are biodegradable they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.
(APEUni Website / App RO #197)

59. Birds（鸟类是好是坏）

Correct Order:
1) According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today.
2) More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.
3) Is what we're doing good or bad for birds?
4) Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter–long survey called Project Feeder Watch.
5) Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one–third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.
(APEUni Website / App RO #214)

60. Results Measurement (Incomplete)

Points: Psychologists measure results in terms of validity and reliability. Validity is defined as … For example, when a survey is asking about someone's personality, it shouldn't ask him chemistry questions. Meanwhile, a survey also values reliability.
(APEUni Website / App RO #191)

61. Amino Acid (Incomplete)

Points: Amino acid, which is also known as Leucine, is a fundamental element in the muscle's formation… Animals' protein has a x% of the Leucine, which is higher than those in plants' protein. Plants' protein…. But, there are also some exceptions exist.
(APEUni Website / App RO #183)

62. The Replacement of Human（人类被替代）

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #179)

63. Four Rock Planets（四颗星球）

Correct Order:

1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the ”giant impact hypothesis”.
2) The precursors to the current four rock planets — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as ”planetary embryos”.
3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of ”giant impact” mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.
4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth–sized and the other approximately Mars–sized.
(APEUni Website / App RO #176)

64. TV Program（电视节目）

Correct Order:

1) Recycling electronic waste such as old computers, TVs, and monitors is a daunting challenge considering how much technology we all use today.
2) The challenge didn’t deter IU students, who persuaded the IT Services department to launch its Electronic Waste Collection Days program.
3) On numerous dates throughout the year, students, faculty, and staff can drop off their old equipment to be completely recycled nothing ends up in a landfill.
4) Collection days netted more than 650,000 pounds of waste in 2010.
(APEUni Website / App RO #175)

65. Color TV (Incomplete)

Points: There are many color such as red, yellow and blue in the color system behind the camera. Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image. And then there comes the color TV/And that’s how color TV was invented. (Further development of color TV) Key words: cathode or some tube.
(APEUni Website / App RO #172)

66. Voice above 5mhz

Correct Order:

1) Previous studies have shown that humans are unable to recognize melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz.
2) It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.
3) To test this theory, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis asked a group of six students whether two four–note melodies were identical or not.
4) As in previous studies, the volunteers could not recognize melodies with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.
(APEUni Website / App RO #187)

67. Palaus

Correct Order:

1) Palaus and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.
2) They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the

brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior.
3) The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.
4) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.
(APEUni Website / App RO #156)

68. New Ventures

Correct Order:
1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies–– Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
2) We have facilitated more than $203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.
3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re–sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.
(APEUni Website / App RO #152)

69. Easier Said than Done

Correct Order:
1) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.
2) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.
3) These include Commitment devices, where we make it very unattractive to not follow through on an intention.
4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long–term sustained healthy lifestyle
(APEUni Website / App RO #147)

70. Country's Most Elite（最精英的国家）

Correct Order:
1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.
2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.
3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.
4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.
(APEUni Website / App RO #143)

71. 50 cm – 1 m

Correct Order:
1) Sea level raise led to 36 thousand people died every year.
2) This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.

3) According to the research, if sea level raises 50 centimeters, 86 million people will die.
4) If sea level raises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.
(APEUni Website / App RO #140)

72. The Light Bulb（电灯泡）

Correct Order:
1) In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.
2) Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.
3) It was a light bulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?
4) The Repeat Photography Project was born.
(APEUni Website / App RO #138)

73.

Correct Order:
1) The fishing industry has long been hard to monitor. Its global footprint is difficult even to visualize.
2) Much fishing takes place unobserved, far from land, and once the boats move on, they leave behind few visible traces of their activity.
3) But this week, the journal Science published some remarkable maps that help fill that gap.
4) John Amos, president of an organization called SkyTruth, which helped produce them, issued a statement calling the maps "a stunning illustration of the vast scope of exploitation of the ocean.
(APEUni Website / App RO #121)

74. Piano

Correct Order:
1) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.
2) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
3) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.
4) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.
(APEUni Website / App RO #73)

75. Australia Role Models（澳洲榜样）

Correct Order:
1) A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.
2) Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-1 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
3) "There's no program like this in Australia," Ms Bocking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University.
4) Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, she saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of more male role models.
(APEUni Website / App RO #55)

76. Mathematical Reasoning（数学逻辑）

Correct Order:
1) It is wrong to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.
2) For one thing, the use of language is universal — all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
3) By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
4) Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
5) But just the opposite is true — language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.
(APEUni Website / App RO #51)

77. Firework

Correct Order:
1) Fireworks and special effects, including a red "waterfall" from the bridge base, will turn the structure built in 1932 into a giant Aboriginal flag shortly after the sun sets for the last time in 2015.
2) "It's about how we're all so affected by the harbour and its surrounds, how special it is to all of us and how it moves us," said the Welcome to Country's creative director, Rhoda Roberts.
3) From 8:40pm, the bridge will be turned into a canvas showing the Welcome to Country ceremony.
4) Fireworks and special effects will also turn the bridge into a giant Aboriginal flag before the 9pm fireworks display.
(APEUni Website / App RO #48)

78. Restaurant

Correct Order:
1) The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure.
2) Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.
3) All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.
4) Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.
(APEUni Website / App RO #38)

79. 60,000 Charity（6万个慈善机构）

Correct Order:
1) A recent research has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
2) The BCGI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International), a charity that compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 members organizations.
3) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.
4) The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers.
5) All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.
(APEUni Website / App RO #37)

80. Chalk River（粉笔河）

Correct Order:
1) The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at

Chalk River on May 8– 13, 2011.
2) The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small–angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.
3) The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.
4) For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.
(APEUni Website / App RO #34)

81. 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)

82. Straight Line（排成一排）

Correct Order:

1) Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3—12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
2) They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.
3) Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
4) Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.
5) In the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.
(APEUni Website / App RO #25)

83. Inuit

Correct Order:

1) Jean Briggs has worked with the Inuit of the Canadian Arctic and has described how, within these communities, growing up is largely seen as a process of acquiring thought, reason and understanding (known in Inuit as ihuma).
2) Young children don't possess these qualities and are easily angered, cry frequently and are incapable of understanding the external difficulties facing the community, such as shortages of food.
3) Because they can't be reasoned with, and don't understand, parents treat them with a great deal of tolerance and leniency.
4) It's only when they are older and begin to acquire thought that parents attempt to teach them or discipline them.
(APEUni Website / App RO #24)

84. Indian businessmen（印度商人）

Correct Order:

1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost–effective way.
3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
5) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself" says Mr. Maria.
(APEUni Website / App RO #22)

85. Competence and Performance

Correct Order:
1) In language learning, there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What does he or she know?
2) Separate from actual performance– what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
3) An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
4) In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.
5) Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.
(APEUni Website / App RO #21)

86. Greener Technologies

Correct Order:
1) Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies.
2) The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years.
3) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
4) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled.
(APEUni Website / App RO #18)

87. 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)

88. Airbnb

Correct Order:

1) Back in 2008 a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb had a dream.
2) People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.
3) Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb is considered a mainstay of what we now call "the sharing economy".
4) It is also the business that defines the mentality of the millennial.
(APEUni Website / App RO #10)

89. 1906 San Francisco（1906年旧金山）

Correct Order:
1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
2) The main temblor, having a 7.7–7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800–mile San Andreas fault.
3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).
(APEUni Website / App RO #9)

90. Speaking English

Correct Order:
1) Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.
2) Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.
3) Because so many English–speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.
4) Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
5) This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.
(APEUni Website / App RO #8)

91. One Week Before（一周前）

Correct Order:
1) A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
2) The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
3) The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
4) The final draft is due one week before the final exam.
(APEUni Website / App RO #2)

92. Some Type Soda（某些类型的苏打）

Correct Order:
1) A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.
2) For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.
3) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.

4) Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.
5) This process is endothermic–taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.
(APEUni Website / App RO #1)

93. Hand–axe

Correct Order:
1) Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing.
2) He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.
3) The result was a simple teardrop–shaped hand– axe, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.
4) It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand–axes of their own.
5) Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.
(APEUni Website / App RO #32)

94. Sleep

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

95. Social Sites (Incomplete)

Points: About social sites… Facebook …. When a person create a profile on a facebook, then add information on the profile like personal details, images etc., then 3 features …. Five sentences in total.
(APEUni Website / App RO #380)

Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

1. Higher Education Shift

After centuries of inequality in UK higher education benefiting men, there has been a reversal over the past three decades. A lower proportion of entrants to UK higher education institutions are male than ever before and they make up less than one–half of the total. Other developed countries have undergone a similar shift. Male underachievement is not seen only in the figures for entry but also in non–continuation (drop–out) rates and degree performance statistics.

Options:
underachievement, phased, reversal, undergone, coincidence, deceit
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #679)

2. Fascination

A fascination with the fate of those who show great early talent remained with me. Then in 1981, I happened upon a radio documentary commemorating Hephzibah, who died earlier that year. Produced and narrated for the Australian Broadcasting Commission's The Coming Out Show by the influential feminist commentator and academic Eva Cox — who was, I learnt for the first time, Hephzibah's stepdaughter — it featured interviews with Hephzibah and with those who had known her. I heard her light, precise voice with its slightly Germanic vowels and hint of an American drawl as she spoke about things that were important to her, and I was drawn to her warmth, thoughtfulness and humor.

Options:
prescribing, known, mourned, drawl, commemorating, displaced, abase, featured
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #619)

3. Accounting and Finance

While accounting focuses on the day–to–day management of financial reports and records across the business world, finance uses this same information to project future growth and to analyze expenditure in order to strategize company finances. By studying this major you get to have a better insight on the market, with the right knowledge and skills acquired you should be able then when you graduate to advise others in making strong investments. This major will help you gain responsibility of predicting and analyzing the potential for profit and growth, assessing monetary resources, utilizing accounting statistics and reports, and also looking externally for future funding options.

Options:
editorials, knowledge, analyzing, announce, project, using, content, reports
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #618)

4. Chapters

Most chapters have a mixed exercise after the main work of the chapter has been completed. This will help you revise what you have done, either when you have finished the chapter or at a later date. All chapters end with some mathematical puzzles and practical investigational work. For this work you are encouraged to share your ideas with others.

Options:
end, main, revise, share, teem, downsize, mingle, bare
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #616)

5. Bioenergy

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, distinguished, discriminated, interpreted, forsook, system, series
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #615)

6. Parental Income

In England it is well known that access to university, on average, varies substantially by the levels of parental income and that students from poorer families access different types of universities than those from wealthier backgrounds. However, the question of whether graduates' earnings vary according to their socioeconomic backgrounds amongst graduates attending similar universities and taking the same subject has remained poorly understood, thus far limited by data availability. Our unique administrative database offers substantial advantages in addressing this crucial question. The findings are also relevant for myriad other issues that benefit from better information on variation in graduates' earnings, including: students' choices of subjects and institutions; better information for schools to help advise and guide students whilst at school; and the operation and cost of the higher education finance system.

Options:
upgrade, variation, according to, so that, in addressing, to help, thus far, in advance
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #613)

7. Activity Tracker (Incomplete)

Points: Million of people keep ... with wristband activity tracker ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #612)

8. Class Levels

Finally, this study was conducted with students who were enrolled in lower level classes. Future research may re-explore the findings of this study with other college students in upper level classes. This would help determine if students' expectations, experience, and perceptions remain constant or changed.

Options:
report, obliged, conducted, remain, re-explore, become, determine
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #611)

9. Banana

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)

10. Dictionary

Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language is one of the most famous dictionaries in history . First published in 1755, the dictionary took just over eight years to compile, required six helpers and listed 40,000 words. Each word was defined in detail , the definitions illustrated with quotations covering every branch of learning. It was a huge scholarly achievement , a more extensive and complex dictionary than any of its predecessors — the comparable French Dictionnaire had taken 55 years to compile and required the dedication of 40 scholars.

Options:
required, covering, achievement, sustainability, leading, repulsed, detail, history, declaration
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #598)

11. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of psychology, which is often cited as evidence of the importance of self–control. In the original test, which was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen–sixties, Mischel's team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat the one treat immediately or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing wait was ring a bell to call the experimenter back — although in that case , she wouldn't get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found — that is, the longer she was able to wait — the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would perform better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use .

Options:
frequently, perform, immediately, achieve, case, topic
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #597)

12. Keith Haring

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of stylized graffiti drawn in New York subway stations. Haring travelled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he grew so prolific, doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed.Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full–sized pieces by Haring. The paintings skyrocketed in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or at least his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of whom accused Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

Options:
skyrocketed, stylized, accused, framed, remained, grew, retrospected, recommended
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #596)

13. Bias

One of the questions we need to ask ourselves is: How much of the news is biased? Can we recognize bias? The fact is, despite the journalistic ideal of 'objectivity', every news story is influenced by the

attitudes and background of its interviewers, writers, journalists, photographers and editors. That is not to say that all bias is deliberate , but it does exist. So how can we, as readers or viewers, determine bias? Well, in the case of newspapers, it manifests itself in a number of ways, such as what events are selected for inclusion or omission. The placement of the article, meaning its proximity to the front or back pages, is significant. The use of headlines, photographs and language are further examples.

Options:
deliberate, random, bare, influenced, further, determine, hampered, measure
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #583)

14. Pop Art (Incomplete)

Points: About pop art. ... turning to ( ) ... Americans use familiar subjects nearby, such as bottles, to ( ) ... But UK's (imager / archives / ...) use magazines ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #595)

15. Economic Inequality

For the past thirty years, the United States has been conducting what one observer (Samuelson 2001) has called a massive social experiment regarding the political and social consequences of increasing economic inequality. The share of national income going to families in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution declined by about one–fifth, from 17.4% in 1973 to 13.9% in 2001, while the share going to families in the top 5 percent increased by more than one–third, from 15.5% to 21.0% (Mishel, Bernstein, and Boushey 2003). And meanwhile ,the share of income going to the top one–tenth of one percent quadrupled between 1970 and 1998, leaving the 13,000 richest families in America with almost as much income as the 20 million poorest families (Krugman 2002). The economic causes of technological change, demography and global competition are a matter of some scholarly controversy. But the important political point is that, whereas most rich democracies have significantly mitigated increasing economic inequality through government action, the United States has mostly been content to let economic trends take their course, doing less than almost any other rich democracy to limit economic inequality through employment and wage policies, taxes, and transfers.

Options:
conducting, declined, remained, reciprocating, thus, meanwhile, analyze, limit
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #593)

16. Sound Speed

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
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #592)

17. Sheepdogs

Considered highly intelligent, extremely energetic, acrobatic and athletic, they frequently compete with great success in sheepdog trials and dog sports. They are often cited as the most intelligent of all domestic dogs. Border Collies continue to be employed in their traditional work of herding livestock throughout the world.

Options:
compete, herding, cited, extremely, compel, harboring, sighted, barely
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #590)

18. Montego Bay

Montego Bay is the second largest city in Jamaica by area and the third by population. It is a lively and bustling beach resort and attracts a lot of tourists from many different countries with its sandy beaches and peaceful relaxing atmosphere. Many Americans and Europeans, as well as Jamaicans, have summer homes in Montego Bay, so it is a cosmopolitan city and becomes more crowded during the holiday seasons. It is most famous for Doctor's Cave beach, which has clear, turquoise waters.

Options:
hospital, bustling, peaceful, cosmopolitan, sandy, crowded, polluted, facilities
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #587)

19. Animals' Role

Animals have played a major role in human's lives throughout history. Today, scientific research is trying to discover the positive aspects of living with companion animals. Animals have been used as an alternative form of treatment for many years. More recently it has been discovered that owning a pet can help lower people's blood pressure, enhance the chances of living after a heart attack, keep people more active and provide more satisfaction with life. It is theorized that this happens because pets help people become more social, provide a means to give and receive affection , and help connect us with the natural world.

Options:
alternative, affection, enhance, discover, decisions, different, theorized, preferential, acclaimed
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #585)

20. Lyrebirds

Lyrebirds, a common bird in rainforest areas of Australia, have an incredible repertoire of sounds that they are able to mimic from their environment, including over 20 other bird calls as well as sophisticated mechanical sounds. They have been known to replicate the sounds of chainsaws and pneumatic drills. The male lyrebird sings a medley of mimicry to impress females — and the more detailed and varied his repertoire is, the more interesting it seems to potential mates. Like females of other bird species, female lyrebirds do not take place in the imitating, but simply judge the competing males' symphonies. Once learned, it seems a lyrebird rarely forgets a call, and the sounds are passed down through the generations . There are some lyrebirds in Australia, that still recreate the sounds of axes, saws and old–fashioned cameras which have not been used in the area for years

Options:
prevent, legends, reservoir, repertoire, document, mimic, replicate, generations
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #580)

21. Airborne Diseases

Airborne diseases are very easily transmitted, and can result in respiratory illness that can be life threatening. It's therefore no wonder that outbreaks of airborne infectious diseases are a major public health concern , and that researchers are working hard to come up with technologies to provide clean air. So far, however, such technologies have had limited success .

Options:
concern, outbreaks, success, applications, production
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #579)

22. Organic Culture

A charge often leveled against organic agriculture is that it is more philosophy than science. There's some truth to this indictment, if that is what it is, though why organic farmers should feel defensive about it is itself a mystery, a relic, perhaps, of our fetishism of science as the only credible tool with which to approach nature. The philosophy of mimicking natural processes precedes the science of understanding them.

Options:
mimicking, logic, supportive, defensive, credible, repeating
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #576)

23. Computational Thinking

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet . So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's curriculum for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what makes computers work and try to solve problems as a computer might .

Options:
curriculum, sonnet, cycle, should, bonnet, program, might, ceiling
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #571)

24. Studying Law

It is important to emphasize the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the expenditure of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant gratification which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more laborious process of reading the novel itself. Those who prefer watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a taste for text–based materials .

Options:
level, gratification, emphasize, taste, prefer, expenditure, laborious, expensive, meet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #570)

25. Voting (Incomplete)

Points: Voting is your civil (duty) and that's regarding (study\research) from the US ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #566)

26. Thinking Tools (Incomplete)

Points: ... (realize) thinking tools ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #565)

27. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts on Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies fell into the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make–up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories combined . After appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then came ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, rather than taken with a group. Overall, an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18–35–year–old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising considering the demographics of the social media platform. The under–18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies. The older crowd (35+) shared them far less frequently (13 percent). Appearance was most popular among all age groups. Lead author Julia Deeb–Swihart says selfies are an identity performance—meaning that users carefully craft the way they appear online and that selfies are an extension of that. This evokes William Shakespeare's famous line: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

Options:
made up, resembling, considering, more, each, fell into, rather, combined
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #546)

28. 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)

29. GM Corn

Almost no one regards corn with suspicion. But the same can't be said for humans' ingenious ability to engineer the plants we eat. Genetically modified(GM) crops are viewed with such hostility that they are barely grown in Europe. However, a new study by an independent group of scientists, who have done the most comprehensive review of the evidence so far, shows that our aversion to GM food is pointless

, unscientific and harmful to farmers .

Options:
same, unscientific, sickness, those, such, some, terrific, review
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #539)

30. Supply and Demand

The supply of a thing, in the phrase 'supply and demand', is the amount that will be offered for sale at each of a series of prices; the demand is the amount that will be bought at each of a series of prices. The principle that value depends on supply and demand means that in the case of nearly every commodity, more will be bought if the price is lowered, less will be bought if the price is raised . Therefore sellers, if they wish to induce buyers to take more of a commodity than they are already doing, must reduce its price; if they raise its price, they will sell less. If there is a general falling off if in demand – due, say, to trade depression – sellers will either have to reduce prices or put less on the market ; they will not be able to sell the same amount at the same price. Similarly with supply. At a certain price a certain amount will be offered for sale, at a higher price more will be offered, at a lower price less. If consumers want more, they must offer a higher price; if they want less, they will probably be able to force prices down. That is the first result of a change in demand or supply.

Options:
admit, recorded, amount, market, raised, reduce, rate, gear
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #498)

31. Egyptian Music

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a role throughout the history of Egypt, those that study the Egyptian writings have discovered that music seemed to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' period of their history. This was the time when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were established and music was found in many parts of every day Egyptian life.

Options:
need, period, showed, established, rank, seemed, history, role
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #486)

32. Bees' Die-off

It sounds like something out of a science fiction movie – or nightmare millions of honeybees suddenly dying off, their bodies never found. Scientists have named the phenomenon 'Colony Collapse Disorder', but they aren't united on the reason. Theories abound as to the cause of the mass die-off, ranging from the unlikely (cellphones affecting bees navigational abilities) to the more plausible though still debated (widespread pesticide use).

Options:
deliberating, suddenly, named, plausible, cause, possibility, authored, united
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #165)

33. 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)

34. Law and Order

The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual guilt and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and culpability, to which the state responds by way of policing, prosecution, adjudication and punishment. This is but one level at which crime and criminal justice can be analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, characterized in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold? To take but one instance, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

Options:
adjudication, justice, considerate, award, image, guilt, absurd, feedback
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #478)

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. Native Species

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are native to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should champion those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats consume moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such pests as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

Options:
consume, champion, preys, objective, besiege, pests, native
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #473)

37. Power Station

The ruins of the South Fremantle Power Station have stood empty since 1985, home only to urban explorers and street artists . Opened in 1951, the power station was once a pillar of progress for the expanding energy demands of Perth. Here it stood proud and strong for 34 years, supplying energy to its surrounding metropolis until 1985 when it was deemed to no longer be worth the money .

Options:
ratings, status, demands, collectors, artists, money
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #429)

38. John Milton

John Milton wrote in a wide range of genres, in several languages, and on an extraordinary range of subjects. His was a more general education than is offered at Cambridge these days, and it continued after his seven years here, equipping him with the tools to write some of the

most groundbreaking literature ever seen, and to engage as a polemicist on many different social, political, and theological questions .

Options:
several, questions, groundbreaking, simulations, mediocre, education
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #422)

39. New Ideas

First, new ideas are the wheels of progress. Without them, stagnation reigns . Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an engineer working on a new kind of structure, an executive charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell your product, a fifth-grade teacher trying to plan a memorable school assembly program, or a volunteer looking for a new way to sell the same old raffle tickets, your ability to generate good ideas is critical to your success.

Options:
rise, assembly, changes, reigns, generate, engineer, executive
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #411)

40. 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)

41. Atoms (Incomplete)

Points: About atoms. ... atoms free (float) ... nuclei and electrons are easily (attractive) to each other. New electrons enter the (orbit). ... (forced) to leave ... this (phenomenon) Key words: inclined.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #466)

42. 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)

43. Next Task

Having tracked down research that is relevant to your area of interest, the next task is to actually make sense of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you are reviewing and how to check that the evidence is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

Options:
make sense, have fun, statement, are reviewing, acceptable, relevant, evidence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #452)

44. Diamond (Incomplete)

Points: About black diamond from outer space.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #450)

45. Marketing (Incomplete)

Points: Marketing is a (professional/flexible) job ..... such as (financial) service and consumer goods ..... to resolve less (balance) problem to remain economy.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #449)

46. Britain's Past

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100 BC, and after 43 AD (when the Roman Army invaded Britain) represent the key points of socio–economic trend in Britain's past. During the first century BC, the traditional communal form of life shifted rapidly to a world where certain individuals become more important. During the first century AD, Britain became fully a part of the Roman Empire.

Options:
invaded, shifted, became, entailed, enlarged, change
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #440)

47. Insect Concealment (Incomplete)

Points: The world of species is tricky, in which it is (fatal) for insects to be exposed, and they have to (conceal) themselves. For predators, nothing is less (appetizing) than a dead prey. Blanks: works, until, ... Other options: thrives, caution, cautious, ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #421)

48. Silk Road

The Silk Road has often been blamed for the spread of infectious diseases in the past between East Asia, the Middle East and Europe. While such a hypothesis seems plausible, there is actually very little concrete evidence to prove that diseases were transmitted by early travelers moving along its various branches.

Options:
claimed, concrete, incorrect, overrated, various, blamed, transmitted, individual
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #420)

49. Credit Cards (Incomplete)

Points: About credit cards. ...credit cards an ( ) increase... in the past few years... used credit cards () purchases, such as furniture, now with ( ), credit cards are used to buy anything. Options: available, enormous, major, distributed
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #412)

50. 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)

51. Fossil Fuel

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

Options:
nonetheless, address, irrelevant, outcome, merge, income, relative, however, with, by
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #407)

52. Electric Eels

Electric eels are born to shock. Thanks to cells called electrocytes which, stacked like batteries, make up 80% of their bodies, these cunning South American hunters can deliver debilitating blows of up to 600 volts to their prey. But they've harnessed their electricity to pack even bigger punches. Last year, Vanderbilt University biologist Kenneth Catania revealed electric eels bring their positively charged head and negatively charged tail closer together to generate a more powerful current .

Options:
objects, current, limb, hunters, tail, engine
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #401)

53. 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)

54. Father in Family

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

Options:
relationship, efficient, roles, separation, shares, participation, recognition, available
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #377)

55. Chemistry

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the result of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a signal to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the storage of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for usage throughout the body.

Options:
result, prerequisite, situation, signal, usage, storage
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #376)

56. Jury

Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are qualified for jury service. A jury is intended to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often procedures and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than neutral or partial to one side.

Options:
qualified, detained, negative, entrances, neutral, intended, procedures
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #371)

57. 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:
equitable, consecutive, representative, deposit, rights, quotation, infringements, quota, irresistible, manage
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #366)

58. 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, according to, likely to, thanks to, exactly, rarely, probably
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #359)

59. 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)

60. 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)

61. 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, solicitor
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #336)

62. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of tremendous intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were awed by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of species new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its value to humankind.

Options:
tremendous, awed, fathomable, deterred, species, appreciation, skeletons, value
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #333)

63. Clear Plan

To invest, you need to draw up a clear plan, do your own research, build in a margin of safety by always thinking about the valuation and, ultimately, be patient. By all means include some speculative picks if you wish , but ensure they are only a small part of your portfolio. Looking for an oil explorer whose shares double, treble and double again is exciting but such firms are very rare . There are a lot more which have a consistent record of paying out the dividends which really make the markets work for you, once they are reinvested.

Options:
wish, valuation, build in, rare, violation, crash out, draw up, grow up, rear
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #327)

64. Conflict

Most of us are scared of open conflict and avoid it if we can. And there is a risk of expressing and working through conflict. If the working through involves harsh words and name–calling, people feel deeply hurt and relationships can be damaged . Sometimes permanently. Some group members may be afraid that if they really express their anger, they may go out of control and become violent, or they may do this. These fears can be very real and based on experience.

Options:
routine, rein, damaged, culminated, scared, real, reminiscent, express, risk, opaque
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #320)

65. Education

Education is generally considered to be a key factor in improving outcomes for Indigenous Australians, with many studies showing that improved health and socioeconomic status are directly linked to educational participation and achievement. There is a range of issues affecting participation in education for Indigenous Australians, including access to educational institutions, financial constraints, and community expectations .

Options:
health, marital, linked, effecting, prone, affecting, access, liability, expectations
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #311)

66. Dance

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some cases , dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the plot . An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes(1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that enhances , rather than interrupts the drama.

Options:
punctuates, plot, itineraries, judgement, enhances, cases
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #309)

67. 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 . Subcontracting is a way of putting out work to partner firms on a defined, contractual basis, where the tasks involved are specified precisely, as are the turnaround times and the quality of the finished goods. As a business arrangement, it is more flexible than owning factories overseas and more enforceable than a straightforward market exchange relationship.

Options:
arrangement, emergency, location, positions, borders, range, services, straightforward, connections, far–reaching
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #308)

68. Class Participation

Because of the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all situations . Each instructor is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of the semester his or her policies and procedures in regard to class attendance and the reasons for them.

Options:
situations, member, assignments, attendance, roster, instructor, semester
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #306)

69. Critical Thinking

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different angles and perspectives. It involves going beyond the obvious or beyond 'easy' to seek new understanding and rare solutions . It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing curiosity and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

Options:
curiosity, solutions, oblivious, caution, functions, angles, consequences, obvious
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #304)

70. Financial Crisis

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal explanations for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to function as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or ignored . The second explanation is that Wall Street was incompetent , that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without understanding the consequences.

Options:
incompetent, function, provision, understanding, predicting, mixed, ignored
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #302)

71. Accounting

While accounting focuses on the day–to–day management of financial reports and records across the business world, finance uses this same information to project future growth and to analyze expenditure in order to strategize company finances. So finance degree students will likely be more interested in financial strategy and control, while accounting degree students will be more focused on

professional principles and processes, used in order to manage numbers rather than influence them.

Options:
analyze, credits, exceptions, allegation, reports, principles, strategy, influence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #300)

72. Techniques

In the process of studying these techniques, I learned something remarkable : that there's far more potential in our minds than we often give them credit for. I'm not just talking about the fact that it's possible to memorize lots of information using memory techniques. I'm talking about a lesson that is more general , and in a way much bigger: that it's possible, with training and hard work, to teach oneself to do something that might seem really difficult .

Options:
redundant, remarkable, information, ways, general, inspiration, minds, difficult
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #294)

73. The University of Maryland

The University of Maryland boasts 78 academic programs ranked in the top 25 nationally and 29 academic programs in the top 10 according to U.S. News and World report. By drawing top–notch faculty, attracting the brightest students and investing in the quality of our academic programs, we are a force to reckon with on a national basis .

Options:
perspective, agree, reckon, investing, ranked, involving, basis, ranged
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #293)

74. Physical Activity

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

Options:
recruit, recommend, exploit, chronic, preferably, wealth, affordably, physical, obtain, wellbeing
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #291)

75. Energy Intakes

Recommended energy intakes are difficult to calculate even among individuals of the same age, sex, weight, height and general pattern of activity . Therefore the energy requirement for healthy people is often expressed as the amount of energy needed to maintain the status quo.

Options:
obtain, entities, calculate, excised, expressed, maintain, activity
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #276)

76. Australian Dwellings

The stock of Australia's dwellings is evolving with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with

decreasing proportions of couple families with children and increasing couple–only and lone–person households. This article tells the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994_95 to 2003_04. It also looks at the types of households with spare bedrooms and the size of recently purchased new homes compared with existing stock.

Options:
proportions, involving, evolving, patent, increasing, article, incidents
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #275)

77. Musical

One of the most popular forms of theater is the musical. Combining drama, dance and music, the musical has been around for over a century, and in that time has kept pace with changing tastes and social conditions , as well as advances in theater technology. Many modern musicals are known for their spectacular sets , lighting and other effects.

Options:
revenues, tastes, improvements, instruments, conditions, sets, advances
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #273)

78. Shakespeare's Work

Shakespeare produced most of his works between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were comedies and histories – genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest examples in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.

Options:
works, collaborated, designed, genres, actors, examples
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #272)

79. Changing English

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be curious about word origins and the stories behind the structure we find in our language, but we experience a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There is a certain lack of consistency. There are even language critics who are convinced that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively crippled through long years of mistreatment.

Options:
curious, crippled, convinced, experience, structure, expect, kind, lack, change
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #271)

80. Air Moving

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move as fast as a racing car, over 100 miles per hour . Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body faster when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to know the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

Options:

hour, as, second, more, slower, with, to, faster
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #269)

81. Ozone

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones planted outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western–ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that concentrations may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang–around ozone is the overwhelming factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas pay the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign. "This work should be a wake–up call," he adds.

Options:
pay, urban, oxygen, ozone, rural, gaps, spend, overwhelming, concentrations, planted, necessary, protected
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #267)

82. Mathematics and Statistics

Mathematics and statistics play a part in almost all daily activities. They are at the heart of advances in science and technology, as well as providing indispensable problem–solving and decision–making tools in many areas of life. They underpin the rigorous analysis and modelling required for new policies, designs and systems. Mathematical and statistical knowledge is much sought after by employers for a wide variety of jobs, not least in teaching the subject, and a qualification in any one of the areas we offer can bring real benefits in your professional life.

Options:
process, heart, areas, novel, part, indispensable, content, radius, variety
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #259)

83. Corn People

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as the corn people. The phrase is not intended as metaphor . Rather, it's meant to acknowledge their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the staple of their diet for almost nine thousand years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a manifestation of this plant.

Options:
stage, metaphor, acknowledge, staple, declaration, implicit, stable, manifestation
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #252)

84. Linguistic Effects

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of discourse to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the ideas that people hold about how language works combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, linguistic anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely

analytic tools for tracking those effects.

Options:
implements, linguistic, disclosure, speech, facts, discourse, tools, ideas
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #251)

85. Recruitment

Finding challenging or rewarding employment may mean retraining and moving from a stale or boring job in order to find your passion and pursue it. The idea is to think long range and anticipate an active lifestyle into later years ––perhaps into one' s 80s or 90s. Being personally productive may now mean anticipating retiring in stages. This might indicate going to an alternate plan should a current career end by choice or economic chance.

Options:
passion, plan, rewarding, expensive, direction, emotion
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #247)

86. Coral Reefs

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 support 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:
decreasing, double, surprisingly, oppose, support, necessarily, people, acidification, human
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #246)

87. Standard Response

The casual observer does not necessarily recognize the skill in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the 'standard response' to a commonly inquisitive or talkative student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the best in their students.

Options:
most, talkative, skill, celebrated, casual, reason, best
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #242)

88. Non–indigenous Plants

The invasion of non–indigenous plants is considered a primary threat to integrity and function of ecosystems. However, there is little quantitative or experimental evidence for ecosystem impacts of invasive species. Justifications for control are often based on potential, but not presently realized, recognized or quantified, negative impacts. Should lack of scientific certainty about impacts of non–indigenous species result in postponing measures to prevent degradation? Recently, management of purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria), has been criticized for lack of evidence demonstrating negative impacts of L. Salicaria, and management using biocontrol for lack of evidence documenting the failure of conventional control methods. Although little quantitative evidence on negative impacts on native wetland biota and wetland function was available at the onset of the control program in 1985, recent work has demonstrated that the invasion of purple loosestrife into North American freshwater wetlands

alters decomposition rates and nutrient cycling, leads to reductions in wetland plant diversity, reduces pollination and seed output of the native Lythrum alatum, and reduces habitat suitability for specialized wetland bird species such as black terns, least bitterns, pied–billed grebes, and marsh wrens. Conventional methods (physical, mechanical or chemical), have continuously failed to curb the spread of purple loosestrife or to provide satisfactory control. Although a number of generalist insect and bird species utilize purple loosestrife, wetland habitat specialists are excluded by the encroachment of L. salicaria. We conclude that negative ecosystem impacts of purple loosestrife in North America justify control of the species and that detrimental effects of purple loosestrife on wetland systems and biota and the potential benefits of control outweigh potential risks associated with the introduction of biocontrol agents. Long–term experiments and monitoring programs that are in place will evaluate the impact of these insects on purple loosestrife, on wetland plant succession and other wetland biotas.

Options:
encroachment, accomplishment, composition, detrimental, curb, stop, sustainability, decomposition, theoretical, suitability, devastating, experimental
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #235)

89. Darkness

The increasing darkness in the Northern Hemisphere this time of year indicates to the plant that fall is coming on. So it starts recouping materials from the leaves before they drop off. Evergreens protect their needle–like foliage from freezing with waxy coatings and natural "antifreeze." But broadleaf plants, like sugar maples, birches, and sumacs, have no such protections. As a result, they shed their leaves. But before they do, the plants first try to salvage important nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

Options:
fall, reassess, winter, salvage, slimy, leaves, roots, waxy, shed
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #230)

90. DNA Barcoding

DNA barcoding was invented by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, in 2003. His idea was to generate a unique identification tag for each species based on a short stretch of DNA. Separating species would then be a simple task of sequencing this tiny bit of DNA. Dr. Hebert proposed part of a gene called cytochrome oxidase I (COI) as suitable to the task. All animals have it. It seems to vary enough, but not too much, to act as a reliable marker, and it is easily extracted , because it is one of a handful of genes found outside the cell nucleus, in structures called mitochondria. The idea worked, and it has dramatically reduced the time (to less than an hour) and expense (to less than $2) of using DNA to identify species. And thus, in July this year, Dr. Victor' s mystery goby became Coryphopterus Kuna. It was the first vertebrate to have its DNA barcode–a sequence of about 600 genetic 'letters' – included in its official description. Barcoding has taken off rapidly since Dr. Hebert invented it. When the idea was proposed, it was expected to be a boon to taxonomists trying to name the world's millions of species. It has, however, proved to have a far wider range of uses than the merely academic–most promisingly in the realm of public health. One health–related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne–Marie Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito–borne diseases. Mosquitoes are responsible for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also transmit devastating diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever, and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently undermined by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes—of, which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to tell apart.

Options:
operate, responsible, transmit, boon, boost, undermined, vital, extracted, injected, generate
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #218)

91. Concrete Jungle

Spending too much time in the concrete jungle is bad for city dwellers ' health and could have potentially catastrophic consequences for the environment, conservation biologist Richard Fuller will argue during a seminar at the University of Canberra today. Dr Fuller, lecturer in biodiversity and conservation at the University of Queens' and CSIRO, will explore the fact that although there's evidence that the well–being of humans increases with exposure to our surrounding biodiversity, the opportunities for people to experience nature are declining rapidly in the modern world.

Options:
consequences, opportunities, problems, meaning, dwellers, lecturer, exposure, researchers, addition, colleague
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #213)

92. Economic Depression

As the economic depression deepened in the early 30s, and as farmers had less and less money to spend in town, banks began to fail at alarming rates. During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally. After the crash during the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks closed down _ 10 times as many. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the decade of the 30s. By 1933, depositors saw $140 billion disappear through bank failures.

Options:
time, disappear, decade, rising, alarming
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #212)

93. Dog Emotion

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel confident not only that I can tell what kind of emotional state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard–headed scientist, I try to take a more rational and pragmatic view. These personal observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

Options:
emotional, confidential, personal, rational, confident, communal, pathological
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #209)

94. Economists and Ecologists

There is a pointless argument between economists and ecologists over which crisis is more important — the ecosphere or the economy? The materialistic answer is that their fates are interlinked. We know the natural world only by interacting with it and transforming it: nature produced us that way. Even if, as some supporters of 'deep ecology' argue , the earth would be better off without us, it is to us that the task of saving it falls.

Options:
produced, answer, crisis, reply, empowerment, denote, argue, grew
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #206)

95. Low Fertility

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes comparisons between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age patterns of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are postponing childbirth and having fewer babies. The associations of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also explored .

Options:
sense, patterns, notions, postponing, associations, comparisons, gaps, accelerating, explored, comparable
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #90)

96. Mini Helicopter

A mini helicopter modeled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled–down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full–size aircraft. The complex design of full–size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature had beaten them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single–blade structure that allows them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to spin through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high–speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design. The samara copter is not the first single–winged helicopter— one was flown in 1952, and others have been attempted since — but it is the first to take advantage of the samara's autorotation. This allows Ulrich's vehicle to perform some neat tricks, such as falling safely to the ground if its motor fails or using vertical columns of air to stay aloft indefinitely. "We can turn off the motor and autorotate, which requires no power to sustain," says Ulrich.

Options:
design, meaning, spin, beaten, tells, makes, caught, allows, conceive, flourish
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #202)

97. 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)

98. United Nation Library

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

Options:
cards, focuses, pass, public, surpass, people, safety, security
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #191)

99. Roman People

The Roman people had at first been inclined to regard the French Revolution with either indifference or derision .But as the months went by and the emigres who remained in the city were less and less hopeful of an early return home, the mood of the Romans became increasingly antagonistic towards the 'assassins of Paris'.

Options:
derision, dispatches, division, cheerful, hopeful, emigres
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #188)

100. 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)

101. The Logic of Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are identical in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes colour! According to Mill's method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the colour of the water is due to the introduction of a new factor – the independent variable –in this case, the ink.

Options:
identical, introduction, eligible, separate, independent, emergence
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #148)

102. Crime Prevention

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 practise 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:
crime, recidivist, possible, form, protect, pervasive, practice, maintain, unlimited
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #139)

103. The Resultant Force

The overall result of two or more forces acting on an object is called the resultant force. The resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined. If two forces pull an object in opposite directions, the size of the resultant can be found by subtracting one force from the other . If the forces are equal , they balance each other, which means a resultant force of zero.

Options:
more, other, opposite, equal, compatible, adding, same
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #147)

104. Neuroscientists

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological experience in the observer. Human beings tend to imitate actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which react to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal nuances , watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the"shared representations" generating feelings within us that reflect the experience of those we are observing.

Options:
experience, nonsense, feeling, aim, imitate, react, nuances, differences, moderate, reflect
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #146)

105. Health Professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the general population, because illness increases with age. However, the proportion of the population who visited complementary health therapists was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over contrasted with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of acceptance of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Options:
acceptance, public, proportion, independence, contrasted, majority, elder, health, therapists, doctors, controlled, general
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #128)

106. Bhutan

Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has preserved much of their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were banned from the country up until ten years ago. But over the

past ten years globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain perfectly balanced. Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.' You may think GNH is just another statistically based term with no real–life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and makes sure that "material and spiritual development happen together." Bhutan has done an amazing Job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been (ranked) as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007 Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as maintaining their environment and cultural identity. Bhutan is the only Buddhist Kingdom in the world; Mahayana Buddhism is the official religion of Bhutan. Over two thirds of the people are Buddhist, and Buddhism is supported by the government both politically and economically. The government gives subsidies to Buddhist monasteries, shrines, monks and other Buddhist programs.

Options:
sustained, statistically, perfectly, subsidies, preserved, maintaining, relentlessly, taxes
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #125)

107. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a biological relationship in which two species live in close proximity to each other and interact regularly in such a way as to benefit one or both of the organisms. When both partners benefit, this variety of symbiosis is known as mutualism.

Options:
metaphor, close, variety, neither, distant, both, relationship
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #104)

108. The Sun and the 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:
secret, determine, assume, predict, secrets, seemed, became, journey
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #103)

109. White Paper

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, void of all characters, without any ideas: – How comes it to be furnished? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and boundless fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from experience. In that, all our knowledge is founded ; and from that it ultimately derives itself.

Options:
fancies, boundless, void, useless, sight, founded, derives, sponsored

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #95)

110. Shark's Personalities

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' personalities may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and habitat . Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are adventurous , and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species–wide behaviour patterns .

Options:
personalities, offspring, dangerous, habitat, patterns, extrovert, adventurous
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #89)

111. Light Pollution

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 behaviour 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 emergences occur) 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:
pending, by the way, exceptionally, to move away from, disturb, to stay away from, interfere, in some way, specifically, relying
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #87)

112. Genius

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

Options:
talent, industry, key, intellectual, domain, originality, creativity, icon, across, time, age, through, importance, authority
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #83)

113. Ikebana

More than simply putting flowers in a container , ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored arrangement of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the plant , such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though ikebana is an expression of creativity, certain rules govern its form.

Options:
crevice, container, commitment, creature, arrangement, plant, expression, illusion
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #71)

114. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat–owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of tourists . From May to October, the hyacinth–choked waters of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide–eyed Japanese. Carpet–sellers honed their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy attacked and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their lives , proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:
attacked, competed, beliefs, tourists, employees, waters, lives
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #72)

115. History

History is selective. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected .They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, for example, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media interest . Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, intervened in the debate.

Options:
passion, interest, screened, paused, selected, intervened
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #184)

116. Ice Storm

An ice storm is a type of weather when cold rainfall comes down into the cold air and the water turned into ice . Once there were more than 16,000 households which had a blackout during an ice storm as the cables snapped with ice weighing on them.

Options:
weather, cold, icy, more, during, rather, climate, after, ice
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #80)

117. American Executive

The American executive, unlike the British, has no connection with the legislature, and this lack

of coordination between executive and legislature is one of the distinctive features of American federal government. The Constitution guarded against executive control by disqualifying federal officials, whether civil or military, from membership in Congress.

Options:
disqualifying, subordination, obvious, coordination, distinctive, dissatisfying, connection
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #180)

118. AVG

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend in sedentary activities, the number of children who fail to achieve minimum daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate–to–vigorous intensity activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary behaviors . Screen–based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games are among the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5—4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of "active video games" (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen–time into active screen–time and thus increase total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, dependent on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low–intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient replacement for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

Options:
enough, decisions, repetition, focusing, behaviors, dependent, minimum, replacement
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #173)

119. Group Communication (Incomplete)

Points: About how to confidently communicate in a group. ... be confident while (making/offering) presentations ; ... be in ( ) during presentations ... try to (control) the group; ... don't be flustered when asked (basic) questions. Options: basic, difficult, control, offering, making.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #168)

120. 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)

121. Volcanoes

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually harmless . When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't concentrated in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped underground under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense cloud , it can push out oxygen–rich air and become deadly.

Options:
cloud, concentrated, dangerous, harmless, underground, aimed, air, harmful, atmosphere, underwater, collection, some, fact
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #102)

122. Car Mechanic

A spokesman for the project said: "A car mechanic for instance could find at a glance where a part on a certain car model is so that it can be identified and repaired. For the motorist the system could highlight accident black spots or dangers on the road." In other cases the glasses could be worn by people going on a guided tour, indicating points of interest or by people looking at panoramas where all the sites could be identified.

Options:
instance, indicating, highlight, complicated, successful, frustrating
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #62)

123. Microorganism

Although for centuries preparations derived from living matter were applied to wounds to destroy infection ,the fact that a microorganism is capable of destroying one of another species was not established until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to therapeutic use.

Options:
convinced, capable, infection, material, therapeutic, established, contamination, matter
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #16)

124. Consumption Pattern

Differential rates of price change can also shape consumption patterns. To satisfy their needs and wants, consumers sometimes choose to substitute spending on a particular product or service with spending on an alternative product or service in response to a relative price movement of the items.

Options:
convince, pending, satisfy, substitute, assure, relative
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #15)

125. Reading

Reading is an active process, not a passive one. We always read within a specific context, and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we approach it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also determine the strategies we use to read the text.

Options:
predominate, specific, approach, digital, determine, passive, volume

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #11)

126. Dark Matter

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

Options:
laboratory, discoveries, collaborate, destination, overlap, polish, vicious, involve
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #4)

127. 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. Iceberg

Original:

B–15 broke off from the Ross Ice Shelf in Antarctica. It was the largest iceberg ever documented, with a surface area of more than 4,200 square miles—more than twice the size of the state of Delaware. After it started breaking up, the largest of its pieces, B–15a, drifted along the coast of Antarctica, lingered on a shallow seamount, and collided with an ice tongue, before running aground and breaking again. Late in 2007, the largest remaining chunk floated out into the South Pacific where, in the warmer water, it began to disintegrate. For the whole of the next year, the ocean was noisier than usual. All the way up past the equator, 4,350 miles or so away from where B–15a broke apart, hydrophones that scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) had suspended underwater were picking up strange signals. Another set of hydrophones, this one in the Juan Fernández Islands, off the coast of Chile, picked up the noise, too, even louder. When the scientists used the two sets of data to determine the source of the noise, they found the most likely culprits: B–15a and C–19a, another giant iceberg. 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.

Question:

Where did the largest piece off from B–15 eventually go?

Options:

A) Seafloor
B) Antarctica
C) Chile
D) South Pacific

Answer:

B
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #165)

2. Social Scientists

Original:

Social scientists use particular methods to gather qualitative evidence, from observation to interview, but they also use autobiographical accounts, journalism, and other documentary material to flesh out and add meaning to statistics. As with reading numbers, reading textual evidence requires us to practice, to set time aside to learn how to do it, and to understand the conventions of writing which operate in the different forms of writing we encounter. One of the main problems with reading textual evidence, though, is that, unlike the relationship most of us have with numbers where we may use them at a pretty basic level, most of us are, if anything, over–familiar with words. When we want to understand their value as social science evidence we need to forget how familiar we are with first person accounts and everyday speech – for example, in newspapers, magazines, and books – and learn a different approach to them. Social scientists use observation, interviews and even print journalism as evidence for the claims they make. They may collect evidence through questionnaires with pre–set questions and by

open–ended interviews which allow respondents to speak for themselves. They may observe social relations explicitly as social scientists or may participate themselves in a particular community to gain 'inside' information. Social scientists also draw on print journalism on occasion and may use the same sources, for example official statistics, and the work of other social scientists to support their claims. We need to remember, though, that journalists do not need to present the same rigorous referencing and support for their claims as social scientists are required to do. Most importantly, newspaper and magazine articles are written under commercial pressures; for example they must help to sell the newspaper by being deliberately provocative, or by reflecting the dominant views of its readers.

Question:
According to this passage, what do social scientists use written sources to do?

Options:
A) Formulating questionnaires and interview questions.
B) Advising them on how to collect qualitative evidence.
C) Adding information to other data they have collected.
D) Change their understanding of numbers.

Answer:
C
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #115)

3. John Robertson

Original:
When he was awarded an Honorary Degree by the University of Newcastle, even John Robertson himself must surely have looked back in wonder at his astonishing rise to success. The year was 1910, and those assembled were to hear not only of his generosity to the University, which enabled it to contribute to the pioneering research into tropical diseases being carried out at that time, but also of his humanitarian work in southern Africa, where he was ahead of his time in improving the working conditions of local mine workers. To those who knew John in his youth, it will have come as no surprise to hear of his success. He was now enjoying the rewards of the fierce determination, desire to succeed and extraordinary ability to acquire knowledge, which they had noticed in the young man.

Question:
What does the reader of this text learn about John Robertson?

Options:
A) He was born in Africa.
B) His abilities were evident at a young age.
C) He studied medicine.
D) He completed his degree in 1910.

Answer:
B
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #114)

4. Cognitive Awareness (Incomplete)

Points: Key words: children behavior, mothers from cities are selected for the experiment. Question: According research by New York University, how do urban low–income mothers raise children? Options: mothers with low–income and working in urban cities; (Correct) women from a wide range; women from rural areas.

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #110)

5. 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)

6. Euripides (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：介绍古希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯 Euripides 问该作家的作品有什么特点？不再关注英雄式的主题，更加注重平民的普通生活
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #97)

D. Listening

Summarize Spoken Text

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

1. Telescopes and Eyes (Audio Available)

Original:

Telescopes and eyes are both tools for collecting and detecting light. In fact, telescopes can be thought of as bigger, more powerful eyes. The type of lenses and mirrors and their arrangement determine some of the features of the telescope. The resolution of the telescope is a measure of how sharply defined the details of the image can be. The telescope's primary mirror may have a fraction. As a result, starlight is not brought to a focus at the same point, resulting in blurry images. The name 'telescope' covers a wide range of instruments. There are major differences in how astronomers must go about collecting light in different frequency bands. The telescope is widely used in the astronomy field because it is a digital detector, 100 times more efficient than our eyes. Now physicists have begun to develop a various quantum mechanism.

(APEUni Website / App SST #552)

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

2. 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)

3. 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.

4. Categories of Strategies (Incomplete)

Points: About categories of strategies that make things easier. The lecturer's voice is fast and vague. Strategies are important and categories are useful. As an example, measuring the length of a line by

ruler is more accurate than just by visual observation. A friend of the lecturer is a fast runner who runs runs ... less than ... seconds. Key words: Categorizing and labeling things, creating categories, labelling categories, examples, different thinking strategies, estimating an specific distance.
(APEUni Website / App SST #495)

5. 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. Sociology involves various professions in the world, and is taught in many institutions around the world.
(APEUni Website / App SST #493)

6. Primary Sources (Incomplete)

Points: A lecture by an old women, rather vaguely. We should attach importance to primary sources. Even if primary sources are wrong, they are the materials that are closest to the truth then. What are the closest to the truth are textbooks, because they were written by people then. Key words: primary sources, secondary sources, tertiary sources, Greek.
(APEUni Website / App SST #492)

7. Cover Letter (Incomplete)

Points: About what each paragraph of a cover letter for applying for a job should write about. ... evidence should be included in the first paragraph. Information including phone numbers (reference number ?), graduation school, etc., should be included. Your motivation, what you are good at, why this job suits you, and your knowledge, skills and abilities should be presented in the second paragraph. Do not use the marketing words in recruitment. The third paragraph to draw attention, with why you are suitable for this job. You are grateful for your cover letter is read by the employer, 'thank you for your time ...'. The final paragraph for conclusion and positive notes. If the employer is interested, "don't hesitate to email/contact me".
(APEUni Website / App SST #490)

8. 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)

9. Salt (Incomplete)

Points: We can run faster because we sweat more than other animals. When we sweat, we lose lots of water and salt from our bodies. People love sweet and salt. we love eating salty food. One third of ... markets produce salty food, so many people have high blood pressure. Physical exercises have impact on the heart and the blood pressure. One third of Americans have excessive intake of ... Humans can run longer because we sweat. But it's important to take some salt after long time exercises to prevent

dehydration. Salt was as valuable as gold in ancient history. We need to be cautious when using salt because it can cause high blood pressure and other diseases.
(APEUni Website / App SST #488)

10. 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)

11. Inequality in Children (Incomplete)

Points: A professor's sociological research finds out the capacity of well–educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they are born. The life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a very compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.
(APEUni Website / App SST #330)

12. Internet and Journalism (Incomplete)

Points: A sluggish conversation between a man and a women about the popularity of the Internet. Journalism faces challenges because the internet democratize people. It has a great impact on journalism about its production and consumption. It took steps for people to enthusiastically feel the change in journalism. The internet not only speeds up news spreading, but also helps people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be of a new type of journalism. Key words: collaborative process, imaginary, what happened to journalism.
(APEUni Website / App SST #292)

13. Absolutism (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
With the concept of moral objectivism, what we're looking at is the idea that there can be some universal moral principles: some rules, some ideas and guidelines that are valid for all people in all social environments and all situations. The idea that we can essentially have some signposts or a road map to guide behavior is going to be consistent across all individuals. Now if we take a look at this in another perspective, we can come up with a view of moral absolutism. In the area of moral absolutism, basically, what we have is illustrated on the right–hand side of this slide, is a very firm and unyielding boundary between what is right and what is wrong. And so, within moral absolutism, basically what you have are

these non-overridable principles. They must be followed. They must never be violated and there were no exceptions. It is always right. It is always wrong. And nothing is subject to interpretation, and nothing is dependent upon the situation.
(APEUni Website / App SST #115)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

14. Clone (Similar) (Audio Available)

Original:
So today's word ... I almost want to think it ... send in the clones ... talk about clone. Clones, okay, so its clones are cloning, are we talking about ... yes, yes, let's start to talk about clone, which literally has its roots in the ground, it came about in 1903. A plant physiologist at the United States Department of Agriculture named Herbert Webber, was working on a term that would describe the process where you take a graft or cutting or a slip from one plant, and then propagated vegetatively or … ah ... sexually ... ah ... to grow another plant. And, he was a very literate man, Dr Weber, and he felt strongly that word should be short, Newtonian phonetically spelled.
(APEUni Website / App SST #287)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

15. Alternative Energy (Incomplete)

Points: Traditional energies are mentioned, such as oil and fuel. There is fear of energy depletion because the natural resources we consume are unsustainable, so we have to develop renewable and consumable energies, such as wind power, biological energy, and hydropower. Among them, solar energy should be given high priority to because it's not only reusable and renewable but also can be easily acquired on land. However, these types of energy are hard to store, so new technologies are still required.
(APEUni Website / App SST #285)

16. Hook Sentence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
An essay is a chance to identify your read and learned. As a writer, you first need to collect many materials, then write an essay in four or five paragraphs, structures and quotes. If someone is searching for a book or article to read, he or she will decide from the very beginning whether this work is worth attention. If you want to wow your teacher, polish the introduction, especially the first couple of sentences. Add an essay hook—something interesting, funny, shocking, or intriguing to win the reader's attention. Build an emotional connection with your reader right from the start. A hook in the essay is a catchy sentence or paragraph in the impressive introduction which serves as an attention element and an important part. An excellent hook sentence is engaging and interesting; it is a perfect method to start an argumentative or persuasive essay. The hook for your essay often appears in the first sentence. The opening paragraph includes a thesis sentence. Some popular hook choices can include using an interesting quote, a little-known fact, famous last words, or a statistic.
(APEUni Website / App SST #284)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

17. Energy of Internet (Incomplete)

Points: The internet, the most powerful tool in terms of engineering and complex engineering made by

humans, has the most complicated structure. The internet can be connected via a modem, or an ADSL switch, to a local landline telephone exchange network. It can connect us from Sydney to Melbourne and then to the U.S.. However, it takes energy to transmit information. For example, the longer email you write, the more energy is consumed. Key words: longer usage
(APEUni Website / App SST #215)

18. 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.

19. 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.
(APEUni Website / App SST #280)

20. DNA Pieces (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Now I'm going to talk about biology, especially applications used in biological systems. The biological system does not always stay the same, but it evolves. Biology engineering is the next level of engineering. Nowadays, scientists rewrite DNAs by cutting the pieces, and can create new organisms, so they can engineer and design nature. While scientists could only cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can now write and synthesize DNA to create new organisms with new techniques. If these organisms have a bacterium, when they go to the lab tomorrow, they will see millions of bacteria. Besides, scientists are building a cellular factory and cultivating millions of bacteria based on one bacterium. People also want to see a natural world in the future.
(APEUni Website / App SST #278)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

21. Chimpanzees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
We are from an organization called Nonhuman Rights Project, and we fight for legal rights of non–human animals. Drawing a line in order to enslave an autonomous and self–determining being is a

violation of equality. We then searched through 80 jurisdictions. We chose the state of New York. Then we decided upon who our plaintiffs are going to be. We decided upon chimpanzees. We know the extraordinary cognitive capabilities that they have, and they also resemble the kind that human beings have. And so we chose chimpanzees, and we began to then canvass the world to find the experts in chimpanzee cognition. So now we needed to find our chimpanzee. Our chimpanzee, first we found two of them in the state of New York. Both of them would die before we could even get our suits filed. Then we found Tommy. Tommy is a chimpanzee. Tommy was a chimpanzee. We found him in that cage. We found him in a small room that was filled with cages in a larger warehouse structure on a used trailer lot in central New York. And so on the last week of December 2013, the Nonhuman Rights Project filed three suits all across the state of New York using the same common law argument. The court didn't approve our appeal because they think chimpanzees are not humans even though they have cognitive skills. We proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities, and they were not hearing us. We wanted the chimpanzees out, and we wanted them brought to Save the Chimps, a tremendous chimpanzee sanctuary in South Florida which involves an artificial lake with 12 or 13 islands –– there are two or three acres where two dozen chimpanzees live on each of them. And these chimpanzees would then live the life of a chimpanzee, with other chimpanzees in an environment that was as close to Africa as possible.
(APEUni Website / App SST #274)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

22. Needs (Incomplete)

Points: In English language, the term 'need' has different meanings. When you say, 'I need a vacation', it is an expression of a strong desire but not a basic need. When you say, 'the plant needs water,' it is an objective statement because it is essential, as much as sunlight to plants. Meanwhile, there is a psychological use of 'need' when someone lacks something. People's needs advance revolutions of social structures. 'Natural need' is also mentioned.
(APEUni Website / App SST #273)

23. Stress (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
There are two kinds of stress. The first one is little stress, which happens in special circumstances such as exams or other competitions, and can be considered as a motivation to improve performances. You always think about stress as a really bad thing, but it's not. Look on the bright side, and some stress is good for you. Stress can be something that makes you better, but it is a question of how much, how long and how you interpret or perceive it. The other one is what we usually talk about, caused by poor time management. Good time management is essential if you are to handle a heavy workload without excessive stress. Time management helps you to reduce long–term stress by giving you direction when you have too much work to do. It puts you in control of where you are going and helps you to increase your productivity. By being efficient in your use of time, you should enjoy your current work more, and should find that you able to maximise the time outside work to relax and enjoy life. Poor time management is a major cause of stress. I'm sure we have all had the feeling that there is too much to do and not enough time. We can start to feel panicky and anxious and lose focus. It's important to note that you can have this feeling even if there's hardly anything to do at all. Hence, to release such stress, people could use a calendar to schedule and find a balance between play and work.
(APEUni Website / App SST #272)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

24. 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)

25. Patients' Recovery (Incomplete)

Points: About patients' recovery speed. A long time ago, people began to study therapeutic environments. They found that fresh air and sunlight had positive impacts on patients' recovery, and so does architecture. Views of the hospital's backyards could help patients rest well and sleep well, and could also help release their stress and pain easily. 90% of nurses in hospitals agreed that the designed hospital environment links to patients' recovery. Key words: hospital design, pleasant setting, environment, family and friends visits
(APEUni Website / App SST #269)

26. 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.

27. Management (Incomplete)

Points: Managers should read more to gain a broad range of perspectives and go back to university to improve themselves. Reading widely enables managers to apply their skills in different circumstances. Some managers need all kinds of perspectives. The best manager is not only to know their organization better, but also to be a professor of management. Experience is not necessary, but management knowledge is important. Keyword: skills.
(APEUni Website / App SST #263)

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. National Wealth (Incomplete)

Points: Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists believed a nation's wealth lay in how much money people could pile up, but Adam Smith in 1776 claimed that a nation's wealth came from not only agriculture but also manufacture, and the nation's wealth was of the ability to achieve high outputs. Overall, national wealth was equal to the nation's income since national income measured national output. In the first two sentences of the audio, 'industrialization' is mentioned: industrialization means … more output … fill the world with goods ... the good you dress, you eat… Then manual manufacturing played the major role. Agricultural outputs count but ….
(APEUni Website / App SST #253)

31. Family Types (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
A nuclear family consists of only a mother, a father and children, which is the most common family type in western countries. Typically, but not always, the adults in a nuclear family are married. Children in a nuclear family may be the couple's biological or adopted offspring. In an extended family, grandparents, parents and children live together with strong geographical proximity. If there is an abusive ideology, however, the extended family can pose as much a risk as a buffer to children. Simple generalizations, therefore, about features of family structure and their role in child maltreatment cannot be made. An attenuated or tenuous family has children who do not live with grandparents or parents but keep in contact with them on a daily basis over the phone or via the internet. The lower the social class, the higher the incidence of attenuated families.
(APEUni Website / App SST #230)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

32. Artificial Intelligence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavours — the attempt to understand the most complex object in the universe, the brain. Scientists are accumulating vast amounts of data about structure and function in a huge array of brains, from the tiniest to our own. Tens of thousands of researchers are devoting massive amounts of time and energy to thinking about what brains do, and astonishing new technology, including computers and artificial intelligence, is enabling us to both describe and manipulate that activity. Humans can tell computers what to do and how to do, by giving the meaning of the certain words. Computers can operate as programed, and develop systems and symbols. Computers work by analyzing messages into bytes, and this function is similar to human brains. Both human brains and computers are symbol processors, so computers have potential to bring artificial intelligence.

(APEUni Website / App SST #235)

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

33. Inhabitants in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Whether these first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at 40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present, while the upper range supported by others is 60,000 to 70,000 years BP. In any event, this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch, when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversify and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most recent glacial period some 10,000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However, the newly formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the northern Cape York Peninsula. During the 1970s and 1980s around 120,000 southern Asian refugees migrated to Australia. During that twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration Al Grassby termed "multiculturalism". In 2004–05, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 200405) moved to Sydney. The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the first inhabitants in Australia. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Also, he mentions that this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch. Lastly, the speaker believes that the majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #82)

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

34. 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.

35. History of English (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

English, as you have already read, is not a pure language. I don't think there really are any pure languages in the world. But English is definitely not a pure language. English, in fact, has borrowed from over 350 languages in its history. So it's a variety of many languages. Some people say it's like a dog, a mongrel dog, a dog that has been made up of many different dogs. The English language is like that. By looking at the history of the English language we learn about the history of the English people. The two things are closely connected. So, in fact, today we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history. The fact that English has borrowed words from over 350 languages has been viewed differently throughout history. So for example in Shakespeare's time people were very angry about words which were not, they thought, original English words — words which came from other languages, they didn't like them.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the English language's history. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes English is definitely not a pure language, which has borrowed from many languages. Also, she mentions we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history, which are closely connected. Lastly, the speaker believes borrowed words have been viewed differently throughout history. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #223)

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

36. 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.

37. 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 language.
(APEUni Website / App SST #221)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

38. HTML (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Well, the 90s came around and finally it clicked that normal people could get online, which hadn't really clicked before. And the little trick that finally put it together was Tim Berners Lee HTML, so thank you to the UK for providing the fellow who finally put the missing link in place. And then what happened in the 90s was this extraordinary outpouring of creativity and constructiveness from millions and millions of people. There were millions of people making Web pages, creating content online, creating social experiments, creating lessons—all sorts of things. And the first decade of the web took place without much of a profit motive, without any particular charismatic figures driving it, without fear, without a desire for an afterlife or any other religious gambits, without advertising, without any of the traditional motivational schemes. It simply happened because people enjoyed it and it was a good idea.
(APEUni Website / App SST #220)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

39. Housing Price in Australia (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Well, it's like, why is Australian housing is so expensive? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15 years more or less of an uninterrupted economic growth during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. That

meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, rising immigration in falling average household size has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So you have had a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. No net increase in the supply of housing enhance all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about why Australian housing is so expensive. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that an uninterrupted economic growth is a main reason. Also, he mentions that the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. Lastly, the speaker believes that rising immigration in falling average household leads to a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #219)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

40. Decline of Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
So various conclusions. Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well-documented. They are real and supported by good, strong scientific evidence, which is the only of these counts. The drivers of decline on many varied depending on species. The effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet. But it could be. On the positive side, we are aware of the problem. Awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. Before fixing is missing, you can recognize the problem. At least it's been done.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about bees in decline. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these declines are well-documented, supported by good, strong scientific evidence. Also, he mentions that the effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. Lastly, the speaker believes that awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #217)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. Experiment (Incomplete)

Points: The experiment is combined with psychology, social science and computer science. The experiment record position of students every 3–5 second and ask them question depend on their activities. Then, the method is continuously developed to ask the question about space and how space can affect learning. The answer could be used in urban planning as well as campus design.
(APEUni Website / App SST #210)

44. Description (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Today, we'll discuss about abstraction, commonly known as description. There are two methods of description. These are symbolic language and body language. The abstraction is an important part for developing a computer. This is originated from the symbolic system in the computer system. The origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other. The symbolic language took communication to wider people and popularity group. The other part of abstraction is the body language. People accepted body language as well. The physical movement facilitates the development of sign language, which popularly became hand words.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about abstraction, commonly known as description. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these are symbolic language and body language. Also, she mentions that the origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other. Lastly, the speaker believes that the physical movement facilitates the development of sign language, which popularly became hand words. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #154)

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

45. Wildlife as Food (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
In my view, it's impossible not to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that I do in Africa. In most Eastern West Africa, I look at the role. All the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food, and also the source of income. And we talk about our wildlife, if we talking about fish, we are talking about what is probably the single most important source of protein for human that across the globe. And, so, billions of, or more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein, and most of these people living in poverty. So the management of wild fish resource in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, wildlife tourism is the multi–billion–dollar industry, and in many places, such as Africa, South America, it can be the No.1 source of income. It can be the No.1 source of foreign income for economies.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about wildlife as food. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in most of Africa, all the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food. Also, he mentions that more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein. Lastly, the speaker believes that wildlife tourism is the multiple billion dollars' industry. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #179)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

46. Ugly Building (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
It seems to me that architecture is very 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, where I live are really really ugly, and this distresses me every time I walk to a supermarket or walk to a tube. I think why did they built that and with terribly without architecture. It last so long, and if you write a bad book or do a bad play, you know, I will be shocked when it be showed and then no one would suffer. A bad building has a serious impact for, could be hundreds of years on the people around it. And suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, almost anger than there is so much bad architecture around. 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 word as "beauty", that's a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of beholder. I couldn't help but think 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 work or why it doesn't. So the book's really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about architecture's emotional impacts. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that a bad building has a serious impact for hundreds of years on the people around it. Also, he mentions that no one knows what 'beautiful' is. Lastly, the speaker believes that the architecture works when it does and might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #178)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

47. 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.
(APEUni Website / App SST #176)

48. Industrial Revolution (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was that it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry but also in mining that eliminated blocks to assembly line production. Then everybody was crowded into factories and the new brave world opened up. In fact, one of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic historian at Harvard who's still alive called David Landes. It's a good book called The Unbound Prometheus, which was basically that. Some of the inventions that I briefly describe in your reading, the spinning Jenny, etc, refer to that. Well, and that kind of analysis led one to concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began, and to view industrialization as beginning a situation of winners and losers by not going as fast. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about the Industrial Revolution. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry. Also, he mentions that that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years. Lastly, the speaker believes that the rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #175)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

49. Internet (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Internet was invented by people who were good at programming, and people keep optimizing it for different purposes. So Internet has been growing organically. Internet can achieve many things but has advantages and disadvantages. The email system was designed by graduate students and researchers who know and trust each other. Using email needs trust between the senders and the receivers as the authentication process was not originally built in this system. Email authentication is a technical solution to proving that an email is not forged. In other words, it provides a way to verify that an email comes from who it claims to be from. Email authentication is most often used to block harmful or fraudulent uses of email such as phishing and spam. In practice, we use the term "email authentication" to refer to technical standards that make this verification possible. Initially, the email system didn't consider security because there was no suspicion between them at that time, and there was no authentication process

built into this system.
(APEUni Website / App SST #174)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

50. 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.

51. IT Development (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
The history of software is of course very very new. And the whole IT industry is really only 6,70 years old which is extraordinary and to be so close to the birth of a major new technology, a major new discipline is quite remarkable given where we got to in those 6,70 years. And the progression has been not so much a progression as a stampede because Moore's Law, the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing and storage and communications has made it feasible for information technology to move into all sorts of areas of life that were never originally envisaged. What has happened is that there has been as I said a stampede for people to pick the low-hanging fruit. And that is what's guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades and continues to do so with a number of consequences that we will explore.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about the development of IT industry. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is really only 67 years old. Also, he mentions the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing. Lastly, the speaker believes that that is what has guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #171)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

52. The Republic (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Why should we read the Republic? I image lots of students asked this question to me when they're given it as a set book at the beginning of their university course, but in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. And first one I would pick on is just that it is immensely readable. It's not Plato did not write philosophy like a dry text book. He wrote it like a living conversation. The whole of the Republic which is fairly fat book is a living conversation written in short almost soundbite type answers, but nevertheless, developing some very important ideas so my first answer then we should read the Republic just because it is readable. It is readable it was written by a genius and it's worth reading. It's easy to read. It's not difficult. But then there's also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book and he's asking this absolutely fundamental question why should we bother to be good, what's in it for us effectively. It seems when we look at the world, it looks as though injustice pays. It looks as though crime pays or as the good people get trodden down. So, Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why should we be good. I'm not going to tell you his answer. Read the book.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Republic. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. Also, he mentions that there are also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book. Lastly, the speaker believes that Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why we should be good. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #169)

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

53. Definition of Risk (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

What's the literal definition of "risk"? Business schools use risk analysis. So, what do you mean by "risk", and we need a dictionary. When you look at dictionary, this is literal, literal definition of risk. What it says is, the definition for example, the possibility of injury, a dangerous element or factor, chance of, degree or possibility of such loss, and so on. So, risk has two parts, as you look at the literal definition of risk. One part is the consequence of some kind of particular danger, hazard loss. And the other is about the probability, of it: chance and consequence, OK? And then at least just as English language concerns, when you look up the word of safe and safety, which you'll earn as, it's a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks, secure from danger, harm or loss, the condition of being safe and so on for all. And why we take out of it? At least when we talk about safe at least in English language, we are talking absolute something is safe, or it sounds safe.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the literal definition of risk. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes risk has two parts, the consequence of particular danger and the probability. Also, he mentions it is a little bit of a loop and a little circular argument that are free from harm or risks. Lastly, the speaker believes when talking about 'safe', we mean something safe, or sounding safe. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #166)

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

54. Traveling & Transport in Paris (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are a number of possible purposes for a social network. You now have a good understanding of how to analyze the basic characteristics of your social network or that of another individual. Network is a social relationship which helps transfer information such as traveling from one place to another. It also helps people get to different destinations more quickly if they need to travel in a long distance or two destinations. It is suitable for old cities with high-density population like Paris. There are thousands of trips and too many travelers everyday in Paris. The transportation network in Paris provides thousands of public services and links them together. A good network can help people with long-distance or multi-destination trips. In cities with high-density population such as Paris, people would better carefully plan their journeys by looking at the routes of the network in advance, to reduce the density of commuters at the same time.
(APEUni Website / App SST #159)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

55. 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.

56. Human Rights (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
The Human Rights Act can be seen as far-reaching, some would argue controversial in the UK's history of rights. At the same time, it can be described as a somewhat cautious document that provides the starting point for a wider application of law to rights. In many ways, the freedom protections contained in the Human Rights Act were not new to people in the UK. The Act puts into UK law most of the clauses of the European Convention on Human Rights. The convention itself was devised following the end of the Second World War by the Council of Europe. UK law has played a significant role in the drafting of the Convention and the UK was among the first governments to ratify the convention in 1951. Rights are sometimes described as being of a positive or a negative nature. That's to say some can be expressed as a right to and others as freedom from. The 1998 act puts into place 15 specific rights and freedoms which include rights to liberty and security, a free trial, free expression, free elections and the right to marry and found a family. There are also freedoms from torture, from slavery or forced labor and from discrimination on grounds such as race, sex, religion, political opinion or social origin. The Human Rights Act has been described as the start of a process. The act itself does not expand on the provisions made by the European Convention which some would consider is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights.

Answer:
The Human Rights Act in the UK is far–reaching, controversial, and somehow a cautious document. UK signed the European Convention to protect human rights in 1951. Afterwards, the Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. Lastly, the speaker believes the European Convention is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #119)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

57. 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.

58. Vitamin D (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
I'm going to start with Vitamin D today, and I think probably most of you know that vitamin D is called the "sunshine vitamin". And it's called that because there is absolutely no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. And I think the real important words there is "if" because it turns out that in certain climates which aren't near the equator, there's a big question as to whether or not you do get adequate sunshine. So vitamin D really isn't actually a vitamin. It's a pro–hormone. When human beings evolve, we evolved in tropical climates and ran around naked with plenty of skin exposure to sunlight and so there was no dietary need for vitamin D at all. As humans migrated away from equatorial regions, they actually created a need for vitamin D in food because the sunlight wasn't adequate, I mean certainly, particularly during the winter months, it wasn't adequate at all.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes there is no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. Also, she mentions that vitamin D really isn't the vitamin and it's a pro–hormone. Lastly, the speaker believes that humans created a need for vitamin D in food. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #148)

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

59. Good Ideas (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

To be a successful entrepreneur, you should have good ideas, but the definition of a good idea varies depending on whom you ask. A great idea should have several features. Firstly, the great idea should be various and novel. Secondly, the great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought about it. Thirdly, it is essential for great ideas to be transformative and productive. All ideas are essentially a combination of other smaller ideas, but this doesn't mean they can't be unique. Merely copying doesn't make anything idiosyncratic, it's the individuality that one puts in which makes a concept stand out. Constant innovation leaves no room for stagnation and thus, adds on to the basic idea, effectively making it unique. Unique ideas are inspired by basic things, they are simply extensions of pre-existing notions. And, an idea or a concept is unique only when it transcends its predecessor and serves its purpose in a better and more precise way.

(APEUni Website / App SST #144)

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

60. 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.

61. Recycling Water (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Why do we need to recycle water? Because we don't generate much new water. Chemically the process

of generating water, which is basically taking hydrogen and oxygen and burning them to produce water, is not a process that happens a lot anymore. So in terms of our total volume of water in the world, yes it is changing, but it's not changing significantly relative to the rate at which we are using or demand fresh new water. Now there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling, and we are later in the interview going to get to industrial use and the reclamation of sewerage. What about in the home at the moment; what sort of technology is being utilized in the home when we talk about water recycling? Well very little on average. Typically in a modern home, we turn on the tap, we take a glass of water, we probably in turning on that tap flush ten glasses of water down the sink. We take a shower, we use fresh water, we do a whole range of things, and there is nominally very little recycling of that. It goes down the drain and it goes off to a wastewater treatment plant. There is actually very, very little recycling at a local level. People don't actually say well I'm now going to take the water I just used, put it through a sophisticated process and reuse it and have a closed loop. It's not a closed loop in the home.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about water recycling. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that chemically the process of generating water is not a process that happens a lot anymore. Also, he mentions that there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling. Lastly, the speaker believes that there is nominally very little recycling of water used at home. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #136)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

62. Food Production (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
It is projected that people are going to suffer from a serious food crisis for the next 30 years until 2030. Unless immediate action is taken, it is increasingly clear that there is an impending global food emergency that could have long–term impacts on hundreds of millions of children and adults. We must double the yield of our production by increasing 100% to feed a growing global population and to cater for the future demand of food. This is an urgent matter and is quite frightening. About 50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty this year. People should elevate food production now. Scientists have predicted an increase in food production of 30% to 50% for developing countries in the next three years. There will be an increase of the cost of the production. There is also an opportunity for developing countries to improve food systems alongside reducing poverty and increasing global resilience to shocks.
(APEUni Website / App SST #126)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

63. Mars and The Earth (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
We are going to look at an very interesting and important place today. It is called the Mars which is not far away from the earth. Mars is an interesting neighboring planet to Earth with a similar geological surface and landscape, such as the desert, covered with rocks. Although there has not been evidence for the existence of water yet, the trace of heavy gases has existed on Mars for billions of years. Traces of a great amount of water in icy form just like mountains have been found. There is not much atmosphere, but rare gases are still found. It is possibly because heavy gasses do not evaporate within a low gravity. The low gravity on Mars indicates that there may be a thin layer of the atmosphere on Mars. Therefore, Mars might be the most ideal destination other than Earth.

(APEUni Website / App SST #127)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

64. Negative Emotions (Incomplete)

Points: Positive emotions, such as contentment and pleasure, are more frequently and more lightly experienced, and cannot be easily recalled. Negative emotions, like fears, are less frequently experienced, strong and intense, and can stay in our minds for long. They can help us evaluate the environment, avoid life–threatening issues, and survive. 'pay attention to' repeats many times in the lecture.
(APEUni Website / App SST #123)

65. Separation of Power (Incomplete)

Points: About the separation of power of the United States. In the three systems, the first one is legislation, the second, the execution, and the third, judicial power. Legislative power means to make laws, and executive power is to carry out laws by officers appointed by presidents, while judicial power is to interpret laws. Nowadays, they clarify what they should do, but in the past, there was a blurry line between any two of them. Key words: constitution, article.
(APEUni Website / App SST #130)

66. Roman Building (Explanation) (Audio Available)

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

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about Rome. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the streets of the city of Rome were not planned all at once. Also, she mentions that the Romans structured it in a methodical way, based on military strategy. Lastly, the speaker believes that they would build camps, always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid square or rectangular. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #110)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

67. Climate and Crops (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Now we spend a lot of time thinking about how climate will affect crops. But crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. First of all, about one–quarter of the land surface is used for growing crops. Another 10–15 % are used for pasture. So a substantial amount of the land surface is

used in crop and agricultural production. And how we used that land affects our climate? If we were, for example, to deforest a substantial area and replace it with the annual crop such as soybean. Then we would alter the characteristics of the land surface, alter the way that water and heat flows from the land surface to the atmosphere and back, and ultimately change the regional climate if that is not enough to change the land surface. So this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. It's difficult because it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist, colleagues. And it's difficult because we have to join our models together.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about climate and crops. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. Also, he mentions this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. Lastly, the speaker believes it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #109)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

68. Globalization and Detraditionalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
So, I think you all know what I mean by globalization, don't you? This is the idea that we all live in a global village. With instant communications, we can share ideas, and consume cultural artifacts from countries all over the world, just by going into the Internet and all dream up, basically. The world is shrinking. In terms of speeds, it is accelerating, but in terms of distance, it's shrinking. What do I mean by detraditionalization? I mean the disappearance or the erosion, for the better word to use, the erosion of traditional values, of conventional ways of doing things, of conventional moralities. More and more young people around the world are rejecting the culture they grow up in, and it's probably a little bit cruel. But some imitating a Hollywood model of society, rather than the one which they inherit from their local tradition background. OK?

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about globalization. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we all live in a global village with instant communications, by which we can share ideas. Also, he mentions that the world is shrinking in terms of distance. Lastly, the speaker believes that detraditionalization means the erosion of traditional values, conventional ways of doing things, and conventional moralities. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #108)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

69. Earthquake and Fault (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
So, faults are breaks in the earth's crust. We can identify them because of the discontinuity in the structure within the earth crust across faults. And earthquakes occur on these faults, so varied processes by which these faults move to a large extent are due to earthquakes. So, we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focused on this fault plane. And the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane and we call that the focus of the earthquake. The rupture propagates out from that point on the rupture plane to cover the entire fault plane. The rupture is in that particular earthquake. We

talked about the epicenter of the earthquake a lot. The epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. So, if you wanted to look at map view where the earthquake was located, we would be able to look that into the earth. We would see the focus down some depth in the earth or the epicenter just a point vertically above that focus at the surface of the earth. So, this is the relationship between the faults and the earthquakes.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about faults and the earth crust. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these faults moving processes are due to earthquakes. Also, he mentions that the epicenter is the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. Lastly, the speaker believes that the focus down some depth in the earth. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #107)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

70. Talent War (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby–boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about an intense competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries. Also, she mentions that on many levels, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium. Lastly, the speaker believes that we have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #104)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

71. 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.

72. Fight or Flight (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
To understand the Fight or Flight response it helps to think about the role of emotions in our lives. Many of us would prefer to focus on our logical, thinking nature and ignore our sometimes troublesome emotions, but emotions have a purpose. Our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers: they evolved as signals to help us meet our basic needs for self–preservation and safety. It would be dangerous to be indecisive about a threat to our survival so the brain runs information from our senses through the most primitive, reactive parts of our brain first. These areas of the brain control instinctive responses and they don't do too much thinking. This more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and our body to create signals we can't ignore easily: powerful emotions and symptoms.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about fight or flight. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it helps to think about the role of emotions. Also, he mentions our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers. Lastly, the speaker believes this more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and body to create signals we can't ignore easily. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #103)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

73. Indian Peasant Debt (2) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
The debt today is so high, it's two hundred thousand rupees, three hundred thousand rupees of peasant who have no capital. They who know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram, depending on what you got. Seeds that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays, 20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has shown up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only buy expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? The seed companies that sell the pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, are now also the major creditors.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about Indian peasant debt. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is three hundred thousand rupees of peasants who have no capital. Also, she mentions that It is coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram. Lastly, the speaker believes the seed companies that sell the pesticides are the major creditors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #101)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

74. University Competition (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Today a university like the LSE certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global 25 there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources, and indeed we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one university, and indeed think of the LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a vice–Chancellor.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about university competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that universities are in competition for the best students and staff. Also, he mentions that universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. Lastly, the speaker believes that we are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sectors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #96)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

75. 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.

76. Children Literature (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
And I am the professor of children's literature at Newcastle University and I want to write a very short introduction to children's literature because although here in Britain one of the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children, perhaps the longest and most distinguished in the world. We often take them for granted and we don't pay enough attention to what a remarkable cultural resource they are for adults and kind of cultural work they do for children and the way that they have served writers and illustrators as a cultural space for creativity subversion and opportunities to experiment with new ideas. So what kind of cultural work the children's books do? Well, at the level of individual child, this is one of the places where children learn the vocabularies, get the vicarious experiences, and see the images of the world that help them think about how the world works and where they fit into it, because children's books are first places that children encounter these things they are often very direct, as a source of information about what a particular period thinks including what it thinks a child is, what a child needs to know, what childhood looks like, sometimes when we are looking at children's books from the past, it is very important to notice these kinds of children who aren't there, for instance. So that is one of the things that we have in children's books.
(APEUni Website / App SST #41)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

77. Global Warming (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse gases" – primarily carbon dioxide – into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by amounts of mass panic and what to do about it. To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity – with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interest to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions – now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about global climate change effects. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that population growth outpaces agricultural production capacity, with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. Also, she mentions that the three-part crisis scenario seems to be present. Lastly, the speaker believes that eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #40)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

78. Monster (Explanation) (Audio Available)

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

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about the Royal Academy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that they were thrown out of the museum for her child's shouting. Also, she mentions in The Guardian, they set up a campaign, called the Kids in Museums campaign, but it didn't really exist. Lastly, the speaker believes she began touring the country talking about how to make museums family friendly. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #78)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

79. 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.

80. Peasant Debt (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Today 150, 000 farmers in India have committed suicide in areas where seed has been destroyed, where they have to buy the seed from Monsanto and buy it every year at very high cost, and that high cost seed is getting them into debt and that debt is pushing them to suicide. What we've done is create community seed banks in places where we collect and save seeds rescue them from disappearance, multiply them and then distribute them according to farmers' needs and about 40 community seed banks have been created across the length and breadth of India. Places where these have been created famers are not in distress, because the biggest cost today is seeds and chemicals. These seed banks have now been a new place where we can respond to the new crisis of globalization. On the one hand and climate change on the other globalization has led to farmer suicides. We are able to take seeds to these suicide zones and distribute so that farmers can break out of that dependency. .. draw food crops get out of debt we've been able to create community seed banks to deal with climate change whether it's extreme flooding, the new droughts, the cyclones, the hurricanes that lead to salinization, and today for us the work on seed has become the place from where we are responding to the worst tragedies and worst crises of that types.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about peasant debt. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes many farmers in India have committed suicide where they have to buy the seed from Monsanto. Also, she mentions about 40 community seed banks have been created across India. Lastly, the speaker believes we are able to take seeds to these suicide zones so that farmers can break out of dependency. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #66)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

81. Talent War（C） (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
The war for talent refers to an increasingly competitive landscape for recruiting and retaining talented employees. In the book, Michaels, et al., describe not a set of superior Human Resources processes, but a mindset that emphasizes the importance of talent to the success of organizations.The war for talent is intensified by demographic shifts (primarily in the United States and Europe). This is characterized by increasing demand along with decreasing supply(demographically). There are simply fewer post–baby–boom workers to replace the babyboom retirement in the US and Europe (though this is not the case in most of East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Central America, South America, or the Middle East; Eastern Europe also tends to have similar demographics, namely an aging and/or shrinking labor

force).While talent is vague or ill–defined, the underlying assumption is that for knowledge intensive industries, the knowledge worker (a term coined by Peter Drucker) is the key competitive resource (see the Resource–based view of the firm). Knowledge–based theories of organizations consistently place knowledge workers as a primary, competitive resource. Talent is never explicitly defined in the book, though the Preface notes, ”A certain part of talent elude description: You simply know it when you see it.” After several further caveats, the authors go on: ”We can say, however, that managerial talent is some combination of a sharp strategic mind, leadership ability, emotional maturity, communications skills, the ability to attract and inspire other talented people, entrepreneurial instincts, functional skills, and the ability to deliver results.” The authors offer no outside support for this assertion.A 2006 article in The Economist, which mentions the book, notes that, ”companies do not even know how to define ”talent”, let alone how to manage it. Some use it to mean people like Aldous Huxley’s alphas in ”Brave New World”—those at the top of the bell curve. Others employ it as a synonym for the entire workforce, a definition so broad as to be meaningless.” The ’War for talent is seen by various sources as becoming irrelevant during economic downturns. However, there have been highly visible talent poaching by solvent firms of others who have economic hardship.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about talent. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the war for talent refers to an increasingly competitive landscape for recruiting and retaining talented employees. Also, he mentions the knowledge worker is the key competitive resource. Lastly, the speaker believes that there have been highly visible talent poaching by solvent firms of others. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #65)
There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

82. DNA&RNA (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:
Now, the study of biology is responsible for some of the most profound insights that humans have, about the world around them. So, take a look at these four panoramas. In the upper left, you see some bacteria this happen to be equal line, you obviously see a butterfly, a flower, a dolphin. If you see that at the outer space, just looks these different forms and structures. You have no idea that they were all related to one another. So one of the most profound thing that biology told us is that all life on earth is exceptionally related similar to one another. So, for example, all of these life forms rely on DNA and RNA for storing and transmitting in using their genetic and inherited information. They are all based on cell. Cell is the fundamental building blocks of all life. All of these organisms consist of cells, and the cells essentially have the same chemicals inside of them – carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and the whole bunch of other stuff and much smaller amount. All these organisms conducted metabolism, in other words, chemical reactions that using convert energy from one form to another. And the basic chemistry is all very similar to one another. The type of molecule is used very similar to one another.

Answer:
This lecture mainly talks about DNA and RNA. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the study of biology is responsible for some of the most profound insights that humans have. Also, he mentions that all life on earth is related similar to one to another, all based on cell. Lastly, the speaker believes the type of molecule is used very similar to one and another. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #64)
There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

83. Talent War (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Talent is premium and there is a war for talents in 1990's because of the talent shortage. Companies and countries are recruiting young talented people from different countries and sending young people to universities. Some young people immigrated after they graduated from the university. They compete with the local students. Countries and organizations should put talents at the primary positions. The collapse of loyalty makes employees happy to change their workplace because of the higher income. There are three reasons: first, the change of nature of economy leads to increase in the talents demand and need skills. Second, the shrinking labor force after the baby–boom causes less supply of skilled workers and the retirement of baby–boomers will cause a shortage of experienced workers. Third, there is also a mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the talent war. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that there is a war for talents in the 1990's because of the talent shortage. Also, he mentions that countries and organizations should put talents at the primary positions. Lastly, the speaker believes that there is also a mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #62)

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

84. Sound Receptor (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students I think to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about sound receptors. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these spiky things can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear. Also, he mentions that an electrical signal goes into your ear. Lastly, the speaker believes he invites some people wanting to learn more to find receptors quite remarkable kinds of devices. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #35)

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

85. A Novelist (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

I have been writing non–fiction for years, and secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of 30, it was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour for 10 or 12 years, and write non–fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do, but there's this dream tucked away inside of me to do this. Now I remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "no art ever came out of not risking your neck." And I think she's absolutely right. It

felt that way to me at the time, it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath, and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees". I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about a female novelist. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it was with the intention of writing fiction, but she took a detour for years. Also, she mentions that no art ever came out of not risking your neck. Lastly, the speaker believes that one of the very first things she wrote was called 'The Secret Life of Bees'. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #34)

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

86. Technological Nature (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Technological nature ... you may have heard this term... it's a term used to describe a picture of a natural scene that"s been produced using computer graphics so that basically it isn't a real view – say of a garden or field – it's a virtual one – it's a picture that looks like a real scene, Now, looking at scenes of nature is known to have an effect on people's health and well–being. So for someone who's ill, for a patient in a hospital, does a virtual view of a garden have the same impact as a real one? Does it have the same beneficial effects when you look at it? Because that would be good. Well, um, if you test this out, if you put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group of people in a room with a virtual view – an unreal view – you can see what happens when they get stressed. If you give both groups a task that is slightly stressful and increases their heart rate and, um, what you'll find is that the people who have the real garden scene outside their window to look at – their heart rate goes back to normal more quickly than those of the people in the other group who only have a virtual view to look at. So, yes, there is a difference – people's recovery from stress is faster in the room with the real view.

Answer:

Technological nature refers to a computerized picture of a natural scene. To find out if this has the same beneficial effect as a real scene, we can put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group in a room with a virtual view. The group in the room with the real view will recover more quickly from stress than the other group.

(APEUni Website / App SST #1)

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

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

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

1. 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. Theory and Practice (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：关于 theory 和 practice 的关系，前面说 theory is different from practice, as practice applies the theory。中间提到 etymology (语源学)。后面说 methodology (方法论) 和 theory 的区别。Methodology must have hypothesis, 而theory 是不需要这些的，又提到 application 等。
(APEUni Website / App LMCM #77)

4. 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。 鲨鱼的种类实在是太多了，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. Contact Lense (Incomplete)

Points: About how contact lenses are outperforming spectacles. Contact lenses can be regarded as the (death) of the spectacles.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #237)

2. 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.

3. Industrial Productivity (Audio Available)

I'm going to argue that the tremendous increases in productivity that we associate with the industrial revolution originate not so much from changes in science or technology or new inventions, where England was far from unique as from changes in attitudes, attitudes towards morality, towards what constituted the good. Attitudes towards property, which became in England individuals long before it did on the continent . Attitudes toward the proper role of government. And together , these attitudes constitute much of what the Luddites were protesting against.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #235)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

4. 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.

5. FSA (Audio Available)

Another arm of the United States government was the FSA, the Farm Security Administration , and they had a peculiar task, because in addition to the Depression, which had obviously hit farmers quite hard because suddenly the material that they were producing wasn't really as value , yet their costs for producing it were exactly the same, they were hit not only that but also by another problem which was the Dust Bowl; and the Dust Bowl was this terrible broad that hit the American West and Southwest especially, and caused terrible economic problems for those farmers.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #233)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

6. Thinkers (Incomplete)

Points: There is a new breed of thinkers today. A background music is played around 'there is'.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #232)

7. Feasting Food (Audio Available)

One of the things that people have said about agriculture is that on the whole it's more labor intensive than hunting and gathering, and that's one of the reasons why people have looked to explanations which, you might say, are kind of corrosive factors — that people have been forced into agriculture because they had no alternative. That is ultimately what may happen. But at the very beginning it could be that agriculture was developed because people wanted special status foods for feasting; that it was actually a social need. I mean, how much of what we do in our lives is generated by competition with others? And a lot of that is powered by desire for new things, new statuses, new whatever it might be. Respect, recognition also are important. And in small–scale societies a lot of those sorts of factors are generated by the ability to, for instance, throw feasts. One possibility is that some of these foods that were being grown were actually intended especially as feasting foods.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #231)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

8. Dire Predictions (Audio Available)

Perhaps you remember the dire predictions from the analysts. The fall off in housing threatened to drag down the entire economy. High energy prices put the kibosh on consumer spending.
Runaway inflation was poised to take off. David Wyss is an economist at Standard and Poor's. He says in the end none of those things happended in the final three months of last year.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #230)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

9. 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 sheltering 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.

10. Curie (Audio Available)

My hero is Marie Curie. She was a Polish physicist and chemist working in France, and she did conduct pioneering research on radioactivity. She was also the first woman who won a Nobel prize. Marie Curie is my hero because she showed a lot of determination in following her career path and her passions . She also showed a lot of patience in working for years to receive results from her experiments. And Marie Curie, she designed and built the first mobile X–Ray machines. She worked on the front lines of the first World War along with her daughter saving soldiers.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #228)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. Medical Care (Audio Available)

So two decades later, what's changed? It's now widely recognized that just 20 percent of health outcomes are tied to medical care, whereas up to 70 percent are tied to healthy behaviors and what's called the social determinants of health — basically, everything that happens to us for that vast majority of time when we're not in the doctor's office or the hospital. Health care executives now routinely remind us that our zip code matters more than our genetic code. And one health care publication even recently had the audacity to describe the social determinants of health as "the feel–good buzzword of the year".
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #224)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

15. Technology and Business (Audio Available)

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. My theme for this session is convergence Technology Change and Business Practice. This is somewhat dear to my heart, in that I have spent much of the last fifteen years involved in various aspects of technology and their impact on business, across a broad spectrum , from applications of signal processing in manufacture right through to the use of utilization data and diary applications, to improve the time utilization of the sales force.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #223)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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 or 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.

19. 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.

20. Superiority (Audio Available)

As with all human behavior, there are numerous reasons for it. But often it's caused by someone who feels the need to show their superiority over someone else, in order to feel that they aren't at the lowest level in hierarchy or a group of people. In some cases one person simply dislikes the other, on the basis that the personality of one is in some way incompatible with that of the other person.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #218)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

21. Seminal Difference (Audio Available)

One seminal difference in policy remains; the coalition has not matched what is Labor's most important innovation promise. That is to bring together responsibilities for innovation, industry, science and research under one single federal minister. Innovation responsibilities currently lie within the powerful Department of Education and Science, and while there is a separate industry department, it has little influence within Cabinet. This has hampered policy development and given Australia's innovation policies a distinct science and research bias . It is the scientists rather than the engineers who call the tune in innovation policy in Canberra, so it's no surprise our policies are all about boosting government funded research and later commercializing their results.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #216)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

22. (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: industry, welcome, particularly, ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #214)

23. Well-being (Audio Available)

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be delivered by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be updated and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the unemployment rate or number of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, satisfaction with our jobs or leisure time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #208)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

24. Recovery (Incomplete)

Points: Five blanks: recovery, previously, challenge, ancient ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #207)

25. Cultural Heritage (Audio Available)

All around the world, significant parts of our cultural heritage are threatened by pollution, neglect, carelessness and greed. In learning the importance of our history, we come to understand the need to protect significant remains from the past so that future generations can come to understand their heritage.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #166)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

26. Cavemen (Audio Available)

You might picture Neanderthals as cavemen gnawing on bones around a campfire. Which wouldn't be inaccurate But Neanderthals may have also dined on roasted vegetables and known a bit about medicinal plants too. So says a study in the journal Naturwissenschaften (The Science of Nature). Researchers analyzed hardened dental plaque from five Neanderthals found in El Sidrón cave, in northern Spain. Yes, 50,000-year-old dental plaque. And they found a lot lurking between the teeth. Like evidence of nuts, grasses and green veggies, chemical traces of wood smoke, and tiny, intact starch granules, proof Neanderthals ate their carbs. And in one individual, they detected compounds found in the medicinal herbs chamomile and yarrow. The herbs have no nutritional value, and since Neanderthals did have the gene to detect the herbs' bitter taste, the researchers speculate that the cave dwellers were munching on them not as food—but to self-medicate. Not too far-fetched, they say, because primates like chimps also use medicinal plants. Luckily for the scientists doing this detective work, Neanderthals may have known a thing or two about medicine, but they didn't get regular check-ups at the dentist.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #165)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

27. 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.

28. Get–moving Plan (Audio Available)

Doctors know a lot about prescribing medications. "Take two brisk walks and call me in the morning. "But for many patients, a light get–moving plan might be just what the doctor should have ordered . Many of us aren't exactly in peak physical condition. But a large number of people are actually deconditioned. So says the Mayo Clinic's Michael Joyner in an essay in The Journal of Physiology. After surgery, illness, pregnancy or extended inactivity for any reason, people might feel faint or fatigued when they try even mild exercise. These signs, Joyner argues, should be recognized by doctors not as symptoms that should be treated with drugs, but rather as a medical state of deconditioning that might be better helped with a gentle, guided exercise program. It might sound counterintuitive that fatigue can be beat back with exercise. But remember Newton—Isaac, not Fig. A body at rest stays at rest. And a body in motion needs to resist external forces acting upon it that might slow it down.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #161)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

29. Hormone (Audio Available)

The word hormone is derived from a Greek verb that means to excite. hormones are found in all multicellular organisms and function to coordinate the parts of the organism. A hormone is a chemical signal.it is produced by one part of the body and is then transported to other parts of the body where it triggers responses in cells and tissues. The concept of chemical messengers and plants first emerged from a series of classic experiments on how plant stands respond to light. Think about this, a houseplant on the windowsill grows toward light. If you rotate the plant. It will soon reorient its growth until its leaves again face the window, the growth of a plant toward light is called photo tropism . in a forest or other natural ecosystem where plants may be crowded.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #160)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

30. Transport Chaos (Audio Available)

The New South Wales government has apologized for yesterday's transport chaos in and around Sydney Harbor during the visit of the Queen Mary II and the Queen Elizabeth II. Roads were lammed, traffic ground to a halt while tram and ferry services were swamped with thousands of additional passengers, with most services delayed for hours. Premier Maurice Humor says that plans were put in place to "deal with the congestion* but the number of visitors well exceeded expectations . On the harbor Itself there seemed to be as much congestion as there was on the roads, but everyone agreed it was an amazing spectacle .
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #155)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

31. 3D-printing (Audio Available)

A new process for 3D-printing things could pave the way for lighter, faster aircraft that potentially fly further on the same amount of fuel. Today's aeroplanes are held together with thousands of metal rivets and fasteners. That's because the lightweight but strong aluminium alloys used for their frames are considered unweldable. Try to weld them and you get a phenomenon called hot-cracking, in which the finished alloy weakens and fractures as it cools. This and other adverse welding effects also stand in the way of 3D-printing high-strength aluminium alloy parts. When researchers have tried, the resulting laser-fused mass flakes away at the welding area like a stale biscuit.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #144)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

32. 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.

33. Pharmaceutical Industry (Audio Available)

It is about a hundred years since that great Canadian-born physician Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, complained about the increasing influence of the pharmaceutical industry on the medical profession . He would be turning in his grave at the way the industry now dominates doctors' prescribing habits. It does this not only by direct and indirect pressure on the doctors themselves, but also by encouraging the public to ask for scripts.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #135)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

34. Almonds (Audio Available)

And one particular crop, almond in the US and now in Australia, is transforming the world of beekeeping and of bees. What has happened is that something serendipitous came along that people found out, that doctors found out that almonds are good for you, a confection but it's good for you. The Almond Board got a very aggressive promotion going on for almonds. They actually, I just heard recently, send out sales reps to cardiologists at hospitals to promote the heart benefits of almonds. In a very good promotion of almonds, and it's legitimate promotion because they are a healthy food.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #134)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

35. Share Prices (Audio Available)

Well, the simple explanation might be that yesterday's sudden drop in share prices pretty much across the board has created what market analysts like to call a buying opportunity. It tends to bring out investors to pick through the ruins, looking for bargains . Decision by investors that sellers got a little carried away with things so the buyers have lifted all the major indexes today. The Dow, the NASDAQ,

the S&P 500 were all up around half a percent in early trading today, and that wasn't a big surprise. The sell–off continued somewhat overseas European markets remain fairly weak, along with many of the Asian markets. But you'll remember that all this started with a big plunge of around 9 percent on the stock market in Shanghai. Well, Chinese rebounded by around 4 percent.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #133)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

36. Tesla (Incomplete)

Points: Tesla showed that you could make a luxury {{1}} car for a profit. That got the attention of other luxury carmakers – also, government {{2}} from California and other states that promote electric vehicles. Automakers used to respond to these ((3)). They'd build what's called a compliance car. Chelsa Sexton, an industry consultant and electric vehicle advocate, explains. It is expensive. It's low volume. It's hard to get. It's somehow engineered to be a little bit {{4}} in some way, very low range.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #131)

37. Arts and Humanities (Audio Available)

My current research at the moment is really quite broad. I work at the interface between the Arts and Humanities, particularly archeology , but trying to find questions which are difficult to answer unless you start integrating computing and visualization So really I work in this boundary between trying to understand cultural questions about the past, but those sorts of questions that you can't address unless you start reconstructing, start modeling and visualizing past landscapes objects and movement of people.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #130)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

38. 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.

39. Electrical Field (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: electrical, field, force, equation, commonly
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #6)

40. Pattern (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: confidential, pattern, channels
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #126)

41. Cars in America (Audio Available)

There are some 250 million cars in America, 250 million cars in the country with just over 300 million people. And most of those vehicles, of course, are gas powered . This poses a huge challenge given the

limited supplies of oil and the growing urgency of the global warming crisis. But there is good news, according to our guests today. And that is we have the know–how and the technology to build sleek , fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by hydrogen , electricity, bio–fuels, and digital technology. And they already exist. So what's stopping us from putting them on the roads? Our guests today will help answer that.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #125)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

42. 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)

43. 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 was set up about seven or eight years ago. And the idea was to provide a hub of activities that covered fundamental research work, international collaboration, but also educational development on public understanding of the project as well, and also networking so we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #119)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

44. Sunflowers (Audio Available)

These two paintings, both called "Sunflowers," are generally accepted as the finest of several depictions of the thick–stemmed, nodding blooms that Van Gogh made in 1888 and 1889 during his time in Arles. The first is now in the collection of the National Gallery in London, and the second is in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Van Gogh referred to this work as a repetition of the London painting. But art historians and curators have long been curious to know how different this "repetition" is from the first. Should it be considered a copy, an independent artwork or something in between?
An extensive research project conducted over the past three years by conservation experts at both the National Gallery and the Van Gogh Museum has concluded that the second painting was "not intended as an exact copy of the original example," said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #110)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

45. Rebuilding Soils (Audio Available)

Rebuilding carbon–rich agriculture soils is the only real productive, permanent solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. She's frustrated that scientists and politicians don't see the same opportunities she sees. This year Australia will emit just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can

sequester 685 million tonnes of carbon by increasing soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the whole world's emissions of carbon.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #108)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

46. Entrepreneurs (Audio Available)

Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules, are in fact critical to our success as a nation. We need them especially today. Business, not government, will end this recession. Government must help by creating fair rules, sound monetary policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in periods when they are jobless. We have to make way for the new entrepreneurial firms that will push us to frontiers of innovation.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #105)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

47. Economists (Audio Available)

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro–economic toolkit. That involves things like thinking at the margin , rationality, opportunity cost, trade–offs. Economists like any other discipline rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to apply micro–economic concepts like that to explain the way humans behave and to make predictions about the future.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #104)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

48. 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.

49. Financial Markets (Audio Available)

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of equities and fears about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally heavy as traders frantically reassessed their appetite for risk–prompting wild swings in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #96)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

50. Oceanographer (Audio Available)

For many years the favorite horror story about abrupt climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could radically cool Europe's climate. These currents, called the overturning circulation bring warm water and warm temperatures north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an oceanographer at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #95)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

51. Beautiful Building (Audio Available)

Along the way, we have built unashamedly beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner–up in the prestigious United Nations World Habitat Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older concepts of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandas which allow them to socialize outdoors and also creates some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of natural or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #94)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

52. CPG (Audio Available)

In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central contract pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to contract rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulse. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between modes such as going from a standstill to walking.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #92)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

53. Laurence Stephen Lowry (Audio Available)

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid–20th century. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his city landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as matchstick man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding portraits and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #89)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

54. Water Crisis (Audio Available)

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water academics and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been foreshadowed , even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole regions of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the beleaguered Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their predicament something we have to

face up to as a nation?
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #88)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

55. Warmer Ocean (Audio Available)

The ocean has been getting bluer , according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the planet . It means that the plants that give the ocean its green tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting warmer .
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #87)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

56. Shakespeare (Audio Available)

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a mysterious figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary sources for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and church documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many gaps in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #86)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

57. Neo-Latin (Audio Available)

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're puzzled when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have confessed they are not really sure what it is either. Some have assumed that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that pseudo -Latin which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have gleaned from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the ancient world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #85)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

58. CEO's Duty (Audio Available)

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building everyone or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to hire , fire, and manage the executive team. From coaching CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. when a CEO hire a poor senior team, the CEO is up spending all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does develop the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final 'go-no-go' decision on strategy.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #80)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

59. Dropping Out (Audio Available)

A majority of U.S. high school students say they get bored in class every day, and more than one out of five has considered dropping out, according to a survey released on Wednesday. The survey of 81,000 students in twenty–six states found two–thirds of high school students complain of boredom, usually because the subject matter was irrelevant or their teachers didn't seem to care about them.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #79)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

60. Online Dating (Audio Available)

Bruch and her colleague Mark Newman studied who swapped messages with whom on a popular online dating platform in the month of January 2014. They categorized users by desirability using PageRank, one of the algorithms behind search technology. Essentially if you receive a dozen messages from desirable users, you must be more desirable than someone who receives the same number of messages from average users. Then they asked: How far "out of their league" do online daters tend to go when pursuing a partner? "I think people are optimistic realists In other words, they found that both men and women tended to pursue mates just 25 percent more desirable than themselves. "So they're being optimistic, but they're also taking into account their own relative position within this overall desirability hierarchy." And the study did have a few more lessons for people on the market: "I think one of the take–home messages from this study is that women could probably afford to be more aspirational in their mate pursuit."
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #73)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

61. Integrated Ticketing (Audio Available)

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we have introduced a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three modes in South East Queensland, so bus, train and ferry and the second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, and the Smart Card will enable people to store value so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for traveling around the system.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #72)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

62. Japanese Researchers (Audio Available)

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real–life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a single track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a constant speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to vary and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams spread backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real–life jams move backward at about the same speed.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #71)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

63. International Coalition (Audio Available)

The notion of establishing an international coalition to fight starvation was proposed by president

Johannes of Germany on World Food Day in 2001. He proposed forming an international coalition to solve political and other problems that obstruct raising enough funds to fight starvation and poverty. The proposal received the support from a large number of people. Five years later, in the World Grain Summit Conference, attendants decided to amend the manifesto to "International Eradicate Starvation Coalition". Many people hope the coalition can be supported, so that a resolution will be forged and plans made to eliminate starvation and poverty. In 2002, during the Development Fund Raising Conference held in Monterrey, Mexico, the Grain and Agricultural Organization, International Agricultural Development Fund and World Grain Plan Department made a joint appeal for poverty elimination. They also expressed dissatisfaction that governments and development partners didn't turn their promise into a detailed action plan, so there is much to be desired . At the Monterrey conference, many countries promised to increase official development aid. European Coalition countries agreed to raise the $official development aid to 0.39% of the state income from 2006. The US also announced it will increase development assistance by 5 billion US dollars in three years. The Coalition will also keep pressure on each country to force them to honor their promises by exposing the difficult situation faced by people in starvation and poverty to the public.
(APEUni Website / App FIBL #45)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

Highlight Correct Summary

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

1. Good Manager (Incomplete)

Points: Schools must work harder to train students to become good managers so that they can lead ...
(APEUni Website / App HCS #108)

2. Accent (Incomplete)

Points: A university lecture about the accent, in which the press and New York accent is mentioned.
(APEUni Website / App HCS #107)

3. Ambassador (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：男声的说他是英国驻日本的ambassador，在日本很多年。 选项：politician; (答案) businessman； （干扰项） teacher（干扰项）
(APEUni Website / App HCS #66)

4. Ugly Building (Audio Available)

Original:
It seems to me that architecture is pretty much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are really really ugly, and this distresses me everytime when I walk to a supermarket or walk to the tube. I do not understand why they built those buildings without architecture. A bad building has a serious impact on the people around it, which could be hundreds of years. It lasted so long, and if you write a bad book or a bad play, I will be shocked when it was shown. Suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, and then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as ”beauty”, which is a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It’s all in the eye of the beholder. I couldn’t help but think about that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization. Surely they are something we can say about why a building works or why it doesn’t. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might go wrong when it doesn’t work.

Options:
A) Whether buildings are beautiful or not does not have any influence on people’ lives. Beauty is a clear definition which everyone knows.
B) London is a modern city, where there is no ugly buildings. All the supermarkets and streets are very beautiful, because everyone who lives there knows what ’beautiful’ is.
C) Ugly buildings can impact people who live around them, even for hundreds of year. Beautiful is a very hard thing to define, as no one really knows what beautiful is.

Answer:
C
(APEUni Website / App HCS #61)
There’re audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

5. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)

Original:
Pancake ice is an intermediate step between an open–water configuration and a totally frozen body of water. We know that a combination of very cold temperatures and waves is necessary to make the pancakes form in the first place. After these waves make it form, there's an entire spectrum – so a wide collection of frequency waves that they would encounter, whether they be from wind shear or they'd be from you know that the ocean long slow waves. The easiest way to study it is to look at each individual range of frequencies one after another. Sort of gain a wider perspective on how the pancake ice interacts with waves. The ultimate aim of our research is to better inform the meteorological modelers of the world who are looking at Antarctica as well as the Arctic and some of the other cold regions of the world. We're conducting work in the Sea–Ice–Wind–Wave–Interaction facility here at UniMelb. It was designed by the head of our department Jason Monty. He had the foresight to use a modular design, which means there are individual sections that are stacked together, so since we're built to the space that we have in this lab right now. When we moved to Fishermans Bend we can extend our model and a few more sections to make it much longer. And that will enable us to have longer runtimes, have more developed waves as well as add some other possibilities of study.

Options:
A) Pancake ice is formed under deep sea, which only requires extremely cold temperature itself. The aim of the research is mere scientific experiments, and does not have serve practical purposes.
B) Pancake ice exists in a warm river, which requires warm water, rain or snow. The aim of the research is to forecast weather in those river regions.
C) Pancake ice is formed by extremely cold temperature and waves, which needs a wide collection of frequency. The aim of the research is to give the meteorological modelers a better understanding of this phenomenon through a special lab.

Answer:
C
(APEUni Website / App HCS #60)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

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. Tennis (Incomplete)

Points: About a professor telling how to learn knowledge of triangle by tennis.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #80)

2. Dog Training (Incomplete)

Points: She took a gap from school for dog training that she really wants to do and used her gap year by training dog. I really wanted to do that. (serving was instead of training)
(APEUni Website / App HIW #79)

3. Nearby Star (Incomplete)

Points: There's an old–timer in the neighborhood, and it's got a story to tell. A new study of a relatively nearby star shows that it's almost as {{1}} as the big bang itself. The star HD 140283 lies about 190 light–years away in the constellation Libra. Astronomers have long known that it's ancient, because it {{2}} mostly hydrogen and helium – which were present at the dawn of the universe – and few of the heavy elements that were {{3}} later in stellar furnaces. With the Hubble Space Telescope, researchers have now pinned down the distance to HD 140283, which allowed them to determine how bright the star is. Along with the chemical {{4}} of the star, the newly derived stellar properties allowed for a new age estimate. The study of HD 140283, in the Astrophysical Journal Letters found that the star is 14.46 billion years old. But the entire universe, as you may have noted heard, is only 13.77 billion years old. The two age estimates aren't actually in conflict, because there's always some uncertainty. The full age estimate is thus 14.46 billion years plus or minus 800 million years. Put your money on the.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #77)

4. Conversation (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a tutor and Jane. The tutor is emphasizing that Jane should put more details in the report.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #74)

5. 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.

6. Loan Guarantee (Audio Available)

Original:
Well there… there… there's a positive obligation on the bank to ensure that the people who are signing

a loan guarantee, ~~understand~~ (Answer: know) what they're doing. Loan guarantees are er kind of ~~rare~~ (Answer: unique) in that… in that someone is giving security or a guarantee and placing themselves at risk for someone else, and they receive nothing ~~substantial~~ (Answer: material) in return. So you've got to ask yourself why is this person doing this, do they know what they're doing? They're risking a lot, and not really getting anything back for it. So the imperative is that the bank must ~~establish~~ (Answer: ensure) that these people know what they're doing, and that they fully understand the ~~repercussions~~ (Answer: implications) of what they're doing, and they know that their ~~assets~~ (Answer: properties) may be sold if another person doesn't meet their obligations.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #72)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

7. Probability (Audio Available)

Original:
Oh, it's very spooky. First of all, probability by itself is spooky. Give me… let me show you how probability enters the ~~sample~~ (Answer: system) . You walk past a store window and you see an image of yourself in the store window, you straighten the part, not so bad you know, for a man of my age. The guy in the store window who's fooling around with mannequins he sees you and you see yourself. What does that mean? A ~~beam~~ (Answer: stream) of photons from sunlight leaves your face, heads for the store window — let's consider one of them. It has a choice: it can go right through, so that the guy behind the window can see you, or it can be reflected from the store window. Some ~~actions~~ (Answer: fractions) of them are reflected, and some of them go through. What determines that? What determines the future of that photon? And ~~doubtless~~ (Answer: countless) such examples teach us that it's random, that it's a ~~roll~~ (Answer: throw) of the dice, and that's where Einstein made his famous statement "God plays dice with the universe." That every instant of that single object, that quantum object we have probability, we do not have certainty.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #71)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

8. Diabetes (Audio Available)

Original:
No that was, and that's an important aspect, as you ~~referred~~ (Answer: alluded) to earlier we've previously done work which has proven that in some ~~circumstances~~ (Answer: situations) , even people whose blood pressure is not high, can benefit from blood pressure lowering ~~rehabilitation~~ (Answer: therapy) . So in this study the main reason that we included the patients was because of diabetes, we didn't care what their blood pressure was, whether it was high or low. And our ~~intention~~ (Answer: objective) was to see whether or not lowering average or below average blood pressure in diabetics was beneficial and the ~~effect~~ (Answer: result) suggested that irrespective of whether your blood pressure was high or low, if you had diabetes you ~~profited~~ (Answer: benefited) .
(APEUni Website / App HIW #70)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

9. Article (Audio Available)

Original:
What's an article? I was asking myself this very question in the post office yesterday, standing in line waiting to sign for, as it so happens, an article. A postal article. Not the postal article. Now before we

get ahead of ourselves, an article in English is a ~~verb~~ (Answer: word) that precedes a noun, and simply indicates specificity. This sounds quite complicated, and to be honest, it's quite complicated to say without spraying everyone within 15 feet, but the concept's quite simple. The definite article in English is the word "the", and indicates a specific thing or type; for example, the train is an hour late.
By ~~comparison~~ (Answer: contrast) , the indefinite article in English is any of the words "a", "an" or "some", and the indefinite article indicates a non–specific thing; for example, would you please pass me an apple. We always ~~recede~~ (Answer: precede) a word with "a" if it doesn't start with a vowel sound. For example, take a hike; I'm spending a Weekend at Burnie's; or there's a Knight in Shining Armour. Similarly, we precede words with the indefinite article "an" if they do start with a vowel sound, for example, an ostrich, an ~~normal~~ (Answer: enormous) mess or an Occupational Health and Safety Policy.
(APEUni Website / App HIW #16)
There're audio records available for this question. Search by the question number at APEUni Website / App to listen.

10. 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 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. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term. #2463 (Audio Available)
2. **Points:** Some people regarded it as a form of zero ... #2462 (Incomplete)
3. **Points:** This ... is made up for waiting rooms. #2461 (Incomplete)
4. The essay should be clear during the exam. #2460 (Audio Available)
5. The office opens on Monday and Thursday following the freshman seminar. #2459 (Audio Available)
6. Students live in the residence hall during the term time. #401 (Audio Available)
7. Calcium's nutritional value enjoys growing popularity every year. #2458 (Audio Available)
8. Over the years more and more students are young. #2457 (Audio Available)
9. Before choosing your university courses, you should consider your future career. #2429 (Audio Available)
10. All laboratory equipment will be provided in class. #2456 (Audio Available)
11. During the examination, electronic devices must be left to the supervisors. #2455 (Audio Available)
12. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada. #2454 (Audio Available)
13. Digital scanners can scan all kinds of materials provided that they are in small pieces. #2453 (Audio Available)
14. It is a debate about the value of knowledge. #2452 (Audio Available)
15. You may not manage your time well without a reading list. #2451 (Audio Available)
16. Your term papers should include current social issues. #2450 (Audio Available)
17. It took almost three years to build the football stadium. #2449 (Audio Available)
18. You may not be allowed to read any book without the reading list. #2448 (Audio Available)
19. Job opportunities are created for a better economy of the future. #2447 (Audio Available)
20. More choices are available other than studying full time at university. #2446 (Audio Available)
21. A few journalism students need to read the school newspaper. #2445 (Audio Available)
22. The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester. #2444 (Audio Available)
23. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. #2443 (Audio Available)
24. Even the most motivated students may need help to choose their careers. #2442 (Audio Available)
25. The lecturer is here to visit us from Canada. #2441 (Audio Available)
26. Consumers are better informed today because of the Internet. #2440 (Audio Available)
27. Many students are now studying science, technology, engineering and maths. #2439 (Audio Available)
28. Every year, more and more courses become available online. #2438 (Audio Available)
29. I will be back in several minutes. #2437 (Audio Available)
30. We encourage students to complete applications before the deadline. #2436 (Audio Available)
31. You may not arrange your time when reading the text. #2435 (Audio Available)
32. You do not need to be encouraged to be a hero. #2434 (Audio Available)
33. Visual aid is really helpful for revising. #2433 (Audio Available)
34. I will come back as soon as possible. #2432 (Audio Available)
35. The rationale of my research is to present the value of the urban ecosystem. #909 (Audio Available)
36. **Points:** Studying art history plays an important role in ... cultural and ... benefits. #2151 (Incomplete)
37. We no longer respond to any postal reference requests. #2108 (Audio Available)
38. There is no ideal debate on this topic. #2012 (Audio Available)

39. Any game must be properly elaborated. #536 (Audio Available)
40. It is compulsory to attend the laboratory instruction. #2010 (Audio Available)
41. All students can learn, even though they have different speeds. #2006 (Audio Available)
42. **Points:** The reason for the research is environmental ... #2000 (Incomplete)
43. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week. #1995 (Audio Available)
44. The library is open only on Mondays and Fridays. #1992 (Audio Available)
45. The key to clear writing is clarity of thought. #1990 (Audio Available)
46. A good academic essay should have a clear argument. #1986 (Audio Available)
47. The coming scientific research requires time and dedication. #1978 (Audio Available)
48. I can't hand out my dissertation this week. #1974 (Audio Available)
49. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. #1973 (Audio Available)
50. All students and staff have the access to printers and scanners. #1945 (Audio Available)
51. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #1944 (Audio Available)
52. You can borrow eight books from the library at a time. #1810 (Audio Available)
53. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #1730 (Audio Available)
54. The education department has now made these courses obligatory. #1482 (Audio Available)
55. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #1389 (Audio Available)
56. Assignments handed after the due day will not be accepted. #967 (Audio Available)
57. The main problem is the increase of plagiarism exacerbated by the Internet. #942 (Audio Available)
58. The three elective courses were carried out in the program. #581 (Audio Available)
59. The elephant is the largest animal living on land. #739 (Audio Available)
60. Design of modern cities is a challenge for urban planners. #657 (Audio Available)
61. You should submit your term papers to the general office. #475 (Audio Available)
62. Technology has changed the media we both used and studied. #48 (Audio Available)
63. Graduates from this course generally find jobs in insurance industry. #5 (Audio Available)
64. There will be a guest lecturer in the next class. #195 (Audio Available)
65. There is a widely believed perception that engineering is for boys. #1523 (Audio Available)
66. The untapped potential use of sunrays is phenomenal. #1485 (Audio Available)
67. Lecture outlines are available on the faculty board and the internal website. #1481 (Audio Available)
68. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. #1478 (Audio Available)
69. Atoms are the basic building blocks of matter. #792 (Audio Available)
70. We aim to develop the partnership with the government and financial institutions. #1466 (Audio Available)
71. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media. #1378 (Audio Available)
72. You do not need to have specialist knowledge to enjoy this book. #1447 (Audio Available)
73. You will study two core and three optional modules. #1445 (Audio Available)
74. Information technology has changed the way people study today. #1444 (Audio Available)
75. We have a lecture on the morning of Thursday. #1422 (Audio Available)
76. The department is organizing a trip to London in July. #1414 (Audio Available)
77. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value. #1411 (Audio Available)
78. Rising inflation may indicate the increasing demands for consumer products. #1404 (Audio Available)
79. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1369 (Audio Available)
80. Findings show that cocoa in dark chocolate improves memory, immunity and mood. #1348

(Audio Available)
81. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal. #1347 (Audio Available)
82. The closing date of application for travel scholarship is next Monday. #1346 (Audio Available)
83. Undergraduate students can select what interests them most in the scientific program. #1341 (Audio Available)
84. The tutorial timetable can be found on the course website. #1326 (Audio Available)
85. New media journalism is an exciting area of study. #1323 (Audio Available)
86. All new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses. #1310 (Audio Available)
87. Members should make concentrated contributions to associated operating funds. #1303 (Audio Available)
88. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #1302 (Audio Available)
89. Years of training are required to become a medical specialist. #572 (Audio Available)
90. Medical researchers have focused on the causes of diseases and treatments. #1288 (Audio Available)
91. Industry experts will discuss job opportunities in an automated workforce. #1280 (Audio Available)
92. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 (Audio Available)
93. Rivers provide habitats and migration pathways for numerous aquatic species. #1263 (Audio Available)
94. The content is to define the combination of math and philosophy. #1258 (Audio Available)
95. Mechanical engineering first became prominent during the Industrial Revolution. #1244 (Audio Available)
96. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #1238 (Audio Available)
97. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #1234 (Audio Available)
98. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. #1231 (Audio Available)
99. He was regarded as the foremost economist at that time. #1169 (Audio Available)
100. The deadline of this assignment is tomorrow. #1141 (Audio Available)
101. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment. #1091 (Audio Available)
102. Students would develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #1087 (Audio Available)
103. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today. #1083 (Audio Available)
104. The universities provide excellent leisure facilities for students and staff. #1079 (Audio Available)
105. It takes a long time to walk to the university. #1073 (Audio Available)
106. Philosophy uses logic and reasons to analyze human experience. #1059 (Audio Available)
107. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday. #1057 (Audio Available)
108. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 (Audio Available)
109. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations. #1045 (Audio Available)
110. A good abstract highlights the key points of your paper. #1041 (Audio Available)
111. Audition of the university choir will be on hold until the next week. #1039 (Audio Available)
112. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035 (Audio Available)
113. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #1032 (Audio Available)
114. The history course is assessed via three written assignments. #1028 (Audio Available)
115. The project is divided into four main sections. #1024 (Audio Available)
116. Undergraduates may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs. #323 (Audio Available)
117. Americans have progressively defined the process of plant growth and reproductive development in quantitative terms. #847 (Audio Available)

118. Student shop has a range of stationery. #738 (Audio Available)
119. We can all meet in the office after the lecture. #729 (Audio Available)
120. The university has invested in the new technology designed for learning. #1016 (Audio Available)
121. Social media is criticized for causing Internet addiction. #1013 (Audio Available)
122. Momentum is defined as the combination of mass and velocity. #1004 (Audio Available)
123. Undergraduates may need to pursue some specific interests within the specific program. #966 (Audio Available)
124. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 (Audio Available)
125. There have been too many struggles in the mathematics department. #947 (Audio Available)
126. Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently. #943 (Audio Available)
127. They developed a unique approach to training their employees. #941 (Audio Available)
128. Some people are motivated by competition, while others prefer to collaborate. #927 (Audio Available)
129. Many graduates studying journalism get jobs in communications field. #914 (Audio Available)
130. The railways were made to make distant travel possible. #867 (Audio Available)
131. We can have a lecture on the morning of Thursday. #845 (Audio Available)
132. Americans have progressively found the growth in quantitative terms. #842 (Audio Available)
133. We cannot consider an increase in price at this stage. #835 (Audio Available)
134. The new technician dropped the microscope in the biology lab. #769 (Audio Available)
135. When parents talk to children, the tense is simplified. #749 (Audio Available)
136. We were able to contact a number of research subjects. #748 (Audio Available)
137. The history of the university is a long and interesting one. #735 (Audio Available)
138. The garden behind the university is open to the public in summer. #734 (Audio Available)
139. Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #718 (Audio Available)
140. Native speakers are exempted from the language tests in their own languages. #714 (Audio Available)
141. Human beings compete with other living things for resources and space. #707 (Audio Available)
142. Despite their differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics. #698 (Audio Available)
143. Universities should invest in new technologies designed for learning. #675 (Audio Available)
144. Tutors should set a clear goal at the start of the class. #673 (Audio Available)
145. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills. #669 (Audio Available)
146. You do not need to have specialist knowledge to be able to read the book. #668 (Audio Available)
147. There have been many changes recently in the mathematics department. #664 (Audio Available)
148. Time and distance are used to calculate speed. #660 (Audio Available)
149. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater. #651 (Audio Available)
150. The department has a higher–than–normal proportion of postgraduate students. #645 (Audio Available)
151. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment. #644 (Audio Available)
152. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances. #641 (Audio Available)
153. Strangely, people are impacted by spontaneously using statistics. #637 (Audio Available)
154. Research shows the exercising makes us feel better. #633 (Audio Available)
155. Protective clothing must always be worn in the laboratory. #631 (Audio Available)
156. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge. #626 (Audio Available)
157. More research is needed before any definitive conclusion is drawn. #621 (Audio Available)
158. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined. #619 (Audio Available)
159. It would be extremely beneficial to work together. #615 (Audio Available)

160. Every student has a regular meeting with his or her personal tutor. #605 (Audio Available)
161. Economic development needs to be supported by the government. #603 (Audio Available)
162. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands. #599 (Audio Available)
163. Enrolling in a second major will increase your career options. #596 (Audio Available)
164. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 (Audio Available)
165. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality. #240 (Audio Available)
166. His appointment as Minister of Culture was seen as a demotion. #186 (Audio Available)
167. An undergraduate is required to do many projects. #472 (Audio Available)
168. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of some illnesses. #135 (Audio Available)
169. A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions. #113 (Audio Available)
170. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us. #559 (Audio Available)
171. We have not yet achieved equality in our society. #557 (Audio Available)
172. Water taps on the campus will discourage the frequent use of plastic bottles. #553 (Audio Available)
173. Understanding how to use the library will save your time. #548 (Audio Available)
174. Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities. #539 (Audio Available)
175. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. #531 (Audio Available)
176. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled. #527 (Audio Available)
177. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience. #522 (Audio Available)
178. This course is integrated because it has several parts. #521 (Audio Available)
179. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 (Audio Available)
180. Theory and training are required to become a medical specialist. #498 (Audio Available)
181. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing. #496 (Audio Available)
182. The way people communicate is constantly changing. #495 (Audio Available)
183. The vocabulary that has peculiar meanings is called jargon. #494 (Audio Available)
184. The timetable for the new term will be available next week. #482 (Audio Available)
185. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #459 (Audio Available)
186. The railway makes long–distance travel possible for everyone. #446 (Audio Available)
187. The professor took a year off to work on her book. #441 (Audio Available)
188. The new paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #430 (Audio Available)
189. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade. #427 (Audio Available)
190. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument. #420 (Audio Available)
191. The marketing budget is doubled since the beginning of the year. #419 (Audio Available)
192. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #416 (Audio Available)
193. The introduction is an important component of a good presentation. #410 (Audio Available)
194. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. #404 (Audio Available)
195. The essay will be published once the research is finished. #393 (Audio Available)
196. The equality has not yet been achieved in this society. #391 (Audio Available)
197. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen. #385 (Audio Available)
198. The university theater group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 (Audio Available)
199. The plight of wildlife has been ignored by local developers. #439 (Audio Available)
200. The course will help students to improve their pronunciation skills. #371 (Audio Available)
201. The course helps students to improve their pronunciation skills. #370 (Audio Available)
202. The city's founders created a set of rules that became laws. #361 (Audio Available)
203. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus. #360 (Audio Available)
204. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 (Audio Available)

205. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm. #354 (Audio Available)
206. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics. #346 (Audio Available)
207. Textile manufacturing plays a large role in improving economies. #325 (Audio Available)
208. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing. #324 (Audio Available)
209. Students who attempted to go to the conference must register now. #315 (Audio Available)
210. Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning. #314 (Audio Available)
211. Students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday. #313 (Audio Available)
212. Students must pass all the qualifying examinations. #309 (Audio Available)
213. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. #308 (Audio Available)
214. Students are instructed to hand in their assignments by the end of this week. #304 (Audio Available)
215. Students are encouraged to monitor their own attendance. #302 (Audio Available)
216. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project. #300 (Audio Available)
217. She began by giving an outline of the previous lecture. #284 (Audio Available)
218. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century. #280 (Audio Available)
219. Scientists are always asking the government for more money. #277 (Audio Available)
220. Remember, the prestigious section has strict eligibility criteria. #267 (Audio Available)
221. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall. #265 (Audio Available)
222. Relevant materials are reserved in the library. #264 (Audio Available)
223. Read the student safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshops. #261 (Audio Available)
224. Read the first section before the next meeting. #260 (Audio Available)
225. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. #258 (Audio Available)
226. The curriculum needed to be adjusted for the current development. #374 (Audio Available)
227. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #246 (Audio Available)
228. Parents' talk to children tends to be simplified. #233 (Audio Available)
229. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #221 (Audio Available)
230. Observers waited nervously and bated their breath for the concert. #214 (Audio Available)
231. Nurses specialize in clinical work and management. #213 (Audio Available)
232. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from it. #188 (Audio Available)
233. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history. #184 (Audio Available)
234. Let me give you an example to explain what I mean. #181 (Audio Available)
235. Lectures are the oldest and the most formal teaching method at universities. #179 (Audio Available)
236. It is really a comprehensive program comprising both theory and practice. #170 (Audio Available)
237. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading. #169 (Audio Available)
238. In addition to the requirements, students must pass the qualifying examinations. #157 (Audio Available)
239. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available. #150 (Audio Available)
240. I will come back to this in a moment. #147 (Audio Available)
241. I don't think it's possible to solve the problem easily. #144 (Audio Available)
242. Good research delivers practical benefit to real people. #129 (Audio Available)
243. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience. #262 (Audio Available)
244. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 (Audio Available)

245. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style. #478 (Audio Available)
246. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #128 (Audio Available)
247. Experts are now able to forecast weather over much longer periods. #118 (Audio Available)
248. Every student has the right and ability to succeed. #115 (Audio Available)
249. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment. #104 (Audio Available)
250. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. #94 (Audio Available)
251. Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales. #92 (Audio Available)
252. Please click the logo above to enter the site. #83 (Audio Available)
253. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor must approve your application. #69 (Audio Available)
254. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. #51 (Audio Available)
255. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 (Audio Available)
256. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet. #42 (Audio Available)
257. Affordable housing is an important issue for all members of society. #37 (Audio Available)
258. Accountancy students probably have a good understanding of economics, statistics and psychology. #33 (Audio Available)
259. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 (Audio Available)
260. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 (Audio Available)
261. A number of students have volunteer jobs. #27 (Audio Available)
262. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 (Audio Available)
263. A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. #20 (Audio Available)
264. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81 (Audio Available)
265. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 (Audio Available)