



ALFA'S PREDICTION FILE

20th
MAR to 26th
MAR

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Speaking



READ ALOUD **01**

REPEAT SENTENCE **02**

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RE-TELL LECTURE **04**

ANSWER SHORT QUESTION **05**



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SPEAKING

Read Aloud

1. Single Research (NEW) #1001187

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

2. Enough Fluid (NEW) #1001186

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

3. Attendance (NEW) #1001185

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

4. Tutor (NEW) #1001184

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

5. Rates of Depression (NEW) #1001183

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

6. William Shakespeare (NEW) #1001182

380 years after his death, William Shakespeare remains the central author of the English-speaking world; he is the most quoted poet and the most regularly produced playwright - and now among the most popular screenwriters as well. Why is that, and who "is" he? Why do so many people think his writing is so great? What meanings did his plays have in his own time, and how do we read, speak, or listen to his words now?

7. Expression #1001181

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

8. Norms and Values #1001180

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

9. Theatre #1001179

Experts discuss the significance of attending the theatre as a civic occasion, associated with the political and cultural achievements of Athens. Through archaeology and

analyses of contemporary art forms such as decoration on pottery, a picture is built up of ancient Greek theatre.

10. Department Stores #1001178

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

11. Tortoise #1001177

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

12. Emigrants #1001176

In the late 16th and 17th centuries, many English, French and Dutch emigrants went to North America in search of gold and silver. But they did not find it. Instead, settlers were forced to support themselves by cultivating crops that they could sell in Europe, like tobacco, indigo and rice.

13. Natural Environment #1001175

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

14. Learner's Experience #1001174

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

15. Volcano Behaviours #1001173

There were various explanations for volcano behaviour before the structure of the earth's 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.

16. New Textbook #1001172

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

17. Word Radical #1001171

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.

18. Making Notes #1001170

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.

19. Humanities #1001169

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

20. Hybrid Rice #1001168

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.

21. Medical Cannabis #1001167

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.

22. Baby Hearing #1001165

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.

23. Motivation to Fight #1001164

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.

24. Abortions #1001163

The Texas law prohibiting abortion after detectable embryonic cardiac activity was associated with a decrease 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%.

25. Stroke Risk #1001162

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.

26. Seismic Mars #1001161

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.

27. Video Games #1001160

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.

28. Air pollution #1001159

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.

29. Vitamin D #1001158

Vitamin D deficiency is 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.

30. Ozone Pollution #1001093

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.

31. Affordable Childcare #1001052

Over the longer term, higher educational institutions are supported to either provide on-campus nursery space or work with established local nurseries to provide affordable childcare for students and staff. This should be a standard for all universities and should be supported by the government to help universities, students and staff cover the costs.

32. Lullaby #1001043

A lullaby or cradle song is a soothing song or piece of music that is usually played for children (for adults see music and sleep). 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.

33. Carbon #1001022

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.

34. Almonds #1001021

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.

35. Reserve Bank #1001020

Most people do not realise 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.

36. Subject Outlines #1001019

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.

37. Undergraduates #1001018

The most obvious change is that 46% of college undergraduates are now women. When I went there, it was only in 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.

38. Global Changes #1001017

Globalisation 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.

39. Wars #1001016

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.

40. Turbine Blade #1001015

It's not easy to make a wind turbine blade. Conventional blades require a lot of labour. They are a sandwich composed of fibreglass, 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.

41. Property Right #1001014

A common way of permitting others to use an intellectual property right is to give express permission for it. This can be done in return for financial remuneration. In such cases, the holder of an intellectual property right is often referred to as granting a licence to use what the holder otherwise has exclusive rights to, subject to certain conditions.

42. Home Fencing #1001013

The benefits of home fencing are not only as a barrier between the area of the house and the surrounding environment. In simple words, a fence is a formation or structure that is above the ground and is generally vertical, with the intention of limiting an area or area, protecting everything inside the fence, from threatening danger from outside the fence.

43. Flash Floods #1001011

Many floods take hours to come into full effect so they provide people with time to evacuate safely while salvaging as many of their valuable possessions as they can. Sometimes, however, floods generate in minutes and give little warning to their formation. These are known as flash floods, and can be extremely dangerous. Flash floods are the top one weather-related cause of death in the United States.

44. Supermassive Black Hole #1001009

Astronomers announced that they have finally assembled an image of the supermassive black hole at the centre of our galaxy. This image shows a bright ring surrounding the darkness, the telltale sign of the shadow of the black hole. It reveals the turbulent, twisting region immediately surrounding the black hole in new detail.

45. What We Want #1000995

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.

46. Sharing Ideas #1000994

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.

47. Flood Control #1000992

We've spent a lot of money over the last 70 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 1718.

48. Early Stages of Painting #1000991

We can see from the X-rays that at an early stage of painting, a window was painted in 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.

49. Independent Assessors #1000990

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.

50. Your Thesis #1000989

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.

51. Raccoons #1000985

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.

52. Central Idea #1000984

The central idea of this book concerns our blindness with respect to randomness, particularly the large deviations: why do we, scientists or nonscientists, hotshots or regular Joes, tend to see the pennies instead of the dollars? Why do we keep focusing on the minutiae, not the possible significant large events, in spite of the obvious evidence of their huge influence?

53. Early Puberty #1000983

The covid - 19 pandemic may be triggering early puberty in some girls. Several studies suggest the outbreak is increasing the number of girls going through premature sexual development - and experts are unsure why. In the latest of a string of studies, researchers at the University of Bonn, Germany, reported how the number of girls diagnosed with early puberty at a single medical centre remained constant between 2015 and 2019, at fewer than 10 cases a year.

54. Blinking #1000981

Every few seconds, our eyelids automatically shutter and our eyeballs roll back into their sockets. So why doesn't blinking plunge us into intermittent darkness and light? New research shows that the brain works extra hard to stabilise our vision despite our fluttering eyes. When our eyeballs roll back in their sockets during a blink, they don't always return to the same spot when we reopen our eyes.

55. Climate Effects #1000980

Changes in climate effect, 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.

56. Political Scholars #1000978

Political scholars have historically recognised the social love of 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.

57. Photorealistic Images #1000977

Using artificial intelligence, researchers can create photorealistic images from three-dimensional scenery, paving the way for better driving simulators and better testing of driverless cars.

58. Addictive Games #1000975

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.

59. Psychology #1000974

Psychology is the study of cognition, emotions, and behaviour. 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.

60. Rapid Change #1000972

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 emphasised an integrating rather than a controlling style of management.

61. Scottish Literature #1000971

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.

62. Cultivated Language

#1000969

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 that is to say, 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.

63. Mosquito Diseases #1000968

To prevent mosquito transmitted diseases, approaches based on genetic control of insect populations are being developed. However, many of these strategies are based on highly invasive, self-propagating transgenes that can rapidly spread the trait into other populations of mosquitoes.

64. DBS #1000967

Deep brain stimulation (DBS) to the superolateral branch of the medial forebrain bundle (MFB), which is linked to reward and motivation, revealed metabolic brain changes over 12 months post-DBS implantation, making it a strong potential therapy for treatment resistant depression, according to researchers.

65. Space Telescope #1000966

James Webb Space Telescope was specifically designed to observe this light, which comes from some of the oldest galaxies to take form. How did early stars and galaxies take shape? What about the cosmic material that is undetectable, known as dark matter? Is there evidence for it in the early eons of the universe? These are some of the perplexing and fascinating questions that astronomers can begin unravelling with Webb.

66. Gut Microbiome #1000963

Research has shown that the gut microbiome is important for human physiology and health. Disturbances to the composition of the gut microbiome can be associated with

chronic diseases such as gastrointestinal inflammatory disorders, neurological, cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. The human body has evolved strategies to ensure that a symbiotic relationship exists between the microbes in our gut and our cells.

67. Mice and Temperatures #1000961

Cool room temperature inhibited cancer growth in mice: mice acclimatised to temperatures of 4°C had significantly slower tumour growth and lived nearly twice as long compared with mice in rooms of 30°C because they were burning more brown fat.

68. Home Design #1000960

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.

69. Dyes and Pigments #1000959

The dyes and pigments available in any particular period in which a specific colour photographic process was invented, manufactured and used have profound effects on the quality of colour that defines most of the style and particular historical period.

70. Immune Vigilance #1000958

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

71. Nikola Tesla #1000957

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.

72. Japan #1000956

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

73. Mediterranean Diet #1000955

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

74. Cloud Seeding #1000954

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

75. Amphibians #1000953

Whether salamander frog or toad, amphibians are some of the most diverse and far-flung animals on the planet. However, they're disappearing, and experts are worried

since frogs are considered bellwethers for the environment. Their double life makes them unique. It's through their skin that they breathe and drink water because their skin is so permeable.

76. Clock Genes #1000952

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

77. Motorcycle Crash #1000950

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

78. Dramatic Fireworks #1000949

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

79. Clean Water #1000948

Many people are under the impression that the water which comes out of a plant is clean. This is a common misconception: the function of a plant is to make the water

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

80. Electric Vehicles #1000947

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

81. Bone Loss #1000946

Based on the results from this study, we hypothesised that a high-protein diet coupled with low carbohydrate intake would be beneficiary for prevention of bone loss in adults. However, randomised clinical trials or longitudinal studies are needed to further assess our findings.

82. Neutron Stars #1000945

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

83. Era of Mayan #1000944

The Classic Era of Mayan came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a period of drought led to famine.

Recent geological research supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

84. Depression Symptoms #1000942

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 odour identification improved, particularly among those with an impaired sense of smell.

85. Industry or Workplace #1000941

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

86. Major Conclusion #1000940

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.

87. Book Structure #1000939

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

88. Noise Restrictions #1000938

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

89. Distance Learning #1000937

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.

90. Eagles #1000935

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.

91. Dictionary #1000934

Written by ten eminent professors, it has been updated to reflect the shifts in sociological thought over the last five years, making it the most comprehensive, authoritative, and contemporary dictionary available. It was essential reading for all students and teachers of sociologies and other related courses, and also for the general reader.

92. Growing Star #1000933

A super-computer simulation by an international team of researchers has shown the formation of a rapidly growing star from supersonic gas streams in the early universe left over from the Big Bang. The star ends its life with catastrophic collapse to leave a black hole with a mass of 34,000 times that of the Sun.

93. Medical Digitalization #1000932

In medicine, the application of information technology means the digitalization of medical records and the establishment of an intelligent network for sharing those records. Other benefits flow from these technological changes. In the past medicine has taken a paternalistic stance, with the all-knowing physician dispensing wisdom, but that is becoming increasingly untenable.

94. Regular Exercise #1000931

Regular exercise releases brain chemicals key for memory, concentration, and mental sharpness at the same time as lifting your mood, and lowering stress and anxiety, all of which contribute to brain health. Studies show that regular exercise helps you manage complex tasks, organise and razor-sharp your focus, which is great for those long revision sessions or particularly complex exam questions.

95. Central Aim #1000930

Our central aim is to enable you to develop knowledge, attitudes and skills that are conducive to constructive involvement, cooperation and teamwork with others and will serve you well in future endeavours. To succeed, the process demands all of us a serious exercise in civic responsibility.

96. Graduate Admission School #1000929

Since our graduate admission school is not centralised, each of the university's 6 schools and colleges admits students to its own programmes. For information about specific programme degrees, graduate applications, graduate admission requirements and procedures, graduate scholarships and status of your application, visit the individual school websites.

97. Information Session #1000928

The information session is a 45-minute presentation conducted by an admission representative. Immediately following the session is a 90-minute walking tour of the campus led by a student ambassador. Walking tours of the campus generally include classroom buildings, a residence hall room, a dining hall, the library, athletic facilities, performing art facilities, and the student union.

98. Infants #1000927

Along with all that they have in common, infants also show unique individual traits. Some are more active than others, some are more sociable and some are more interested in the world around them. Infants earlier on show consistent differences in friendliness and anxiety levels which form part of their early character.

99. Mature Trees #1000915

The wonderful framework of mature trees creates a secluded implants atmosphere that unites a great variety of plantings to inspire visitors in all seasons. Spring in the garden is marked by flipping up and flowering of trees and the eruption of the flowers in the pulp of needle, and woodland understory.

100. Immunology #1000914

In the spirit of comparative immunology, Baker and her colleagues looked at how another mammal - the black flying fox, a type of bat - handles infections. They sequenced its immunity genes, and observed the immune response in normal bat cells. And they found that, unlike us - the bats always have interferons on patrol. Meaning the proteins do not wait to be activated by invaders. And the researchers say that this constant state of high alert may be why bats can carry Ebola, Nipahvirus, and a whole lot of other infections with no symptoms at all.

101. Overtime Hours #1000911

Japan's Parliament tightened limits on overtime hours, responding to concerns about karoshi , or death by overwork, and seeking to improve productivity in a country where long hours are more a custom than business necessity.

102. Antarctic #1000862

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

103. Undergraduates #1000861

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.

104. Personal Libraries #1000859

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

105. Loggerhead Turtle #1000858

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

106. Globalization Benefits & Disadvantages #1000832

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.

107. Agricultural Science #1000809

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

108. Interdisciplinarity #1000793

Interdisciplinarity refers to a method that merges traditional educational concepts in order to arrive at new approaches. It is an increasingly important concept within both academic research and the private sector. More than just pasting together different subjects, interdisciplinary work is the process of developing an integration of methods that are traditionally thought of as separate fields.

109. Paraphrasing #1000755

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.

110. Language Diversity #1000754

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

111. Orchestras #1000753

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

112. Voluntary Projects #1000751

For graduates looking to give something back, volunteering, either in the UK or overseas, is a popular option, voluntary projects can cost anything from nothing up to a few thousand pounds, and with that in mind, it is essential to look into the project carefully before signing on the dotted line.

113. Hunter-gatherer #1000750

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

114. Tissues and Organs #1000749

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.

115. The Assembly #1000747

The Assembly also decided that, at that special session, it would adopt a concise and action - oriented political declaration, agreed upon in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations under the auspices of the Conference.

116. Poor Background #1000745

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

117. Effective Regulations #1000744

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

118. Rise in Demand #1000743

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

119. Plato #1000740

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

120. Children #1000737

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

121. Landscape #1000734

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

122. Aquaculture #1000732

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

123. Conscientiousness #1000731

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

124. Delta Variant #1000719

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

125. Universities of Europe #1000713

During the Early Modern period, the universities of Europe would see a tremendous amount of growth, productivity, and innovative research. At the end of the Middle Ages, about 400 years after the first European university was founded, there were twenty nine universities spread throughout Europe.

126. Earth's Hottest Month #1000712

The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it's even worse than normal. The record comes in a run of unprecedently hot months. Not only does it break through the all - time record set a year before, it also continues a now 10 - month long streak of months that are the -hottest ever, according to NASA data. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly different.

127. Soil #1000707

Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface, mostly created from weathered rock. It is made up of varying amounts of minerals, humus, or decayed organic matter, and useful living creatures like worms. The finest rock particles within soil - forms sticky clay, the medium particles become silt, and the coarsest constitute sand. While there is sufficient moisture, soil supports vegetation, providing a habitat for a variety of animals.

128. Pronunciation #1000706

Pronunciation is the way in which a word or a language is spoken. This may refer to generally agreed-upon sequences of sounds used in speaking a given word or language

in a specific dialect ("correct pronunciation") or simply the way a particular individual speaks a word or language.

129. Car-free Zone #1000697

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

130. Heart of World #1000696

Located at the heart of two world famous cities, Liverpool and London, Liverpool's excellence in teaching, learning, and research, first - class facilities and outstanding support places the university in the top 1% of universities worldwide. The University of Liverpool will provide you with an inspiring student experience, in a diverse international community.

131. Bermuda Triangle #1000695

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

132. Ancient Athens #1000694

Plato often discusses the father - son relationship and the question of whether a father's interest in his sons has much to do with how well his sons turn out. In ancient Athens, a boy was socially located by his family identity, and Plato often refers to his characters in

terms of their paternal and fraternal relationships. Socrates was not a family man and saw himself as the son of his mother, who was apparently a midwife.

133. Japanese Tea Ceremony #1000693

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

134. Australia's Bushfires #1000689

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

135. Positive Pressure #1000683

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

136. Microbe Reproduction #1000660

A microbe can either reproduce by dividing or it can conserve its energy and maintain only its most basic functions. One possibility is that in the unfavorable conditions under the South Pacific floor, the microbes could have been dividing very slowly over centuries. In this case, the microbes in the study may be the descendants of an even more distant past.

137. Fresh Water #1000658

In Abu Dhabi, where freshwater sources are very limited, sustainable water management is a high priority. The region receives on average just 120 millimeters of rainfall every year but the country is seeing demand for water increase by almost 40% annually. In this situation, it is clear that Abu Dhabi needs to boost the efficiency of water use by increasing water recycling.

138. Children's Dream #1000640

As a child, you might dream one day of becoming an astronaut and, the next day, of becoming a ballet dancer the possibilities are endless. Eventually, this wealth of choice is whittled down by external circumstances and internal interests. Similarly, precursor cells in early embryos make a series of stepwise 'decisions' governed by external forces and internal factors to generate the diverse array of cell types present in adult organisms.

139. Sandra Lousada #1000638

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.

140. Public Register #1000637

Britain said it will introduce the world's first public register of the owners of foreign companies holding property in the country. The move comes in response to growing concern over tax evaders' and money launderers' use of shell companies to hide their identities. Most overseas companies that own property in London are registered in tax havens, particularly the British Virgin Islands.

141. Selective History #1000635

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.

142. Introverts' Thinking #1000627

As introverts are thinking, they reach back into long-term memory to locate information. An introvert will often compare old and new experiences when making a decision, which slows the processing down but leads to carefully thought-out decisions. This means that introverts have an active dialogue with themselves and usually walk around with many thoughts in their minds.

143. Biodiversity #1000622

We understand the importance of supporting and restoring biodiversity, and we are teaming up with the world's leading molecular biologists, technologists, conservation biologists, conservation organizations, ethicists, and thought leaders to call for 'Intended Consequences' to help us safely use all of the available tools that can provide the advantage we need to turn the tide on species loss.

144. English Colonies #1000617

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

145. Sleep Behaviour #1000605

Sleep behaviour is also known as a sleep disorder. People with sleep disorder often talk or walk in their sleep. They are not aware of what they are talking about or where are they going. There isn't any serious effects on the body in general but it may be connected to

mental health. People with childhood traumas, unspeakable problem or depression are the ones with different sleep behaviour. There isn't any specific cure for it yet as its a short time disorder that heals with time. If it's not leaving the person and hurting in some way the person should see the doctor immediately.

146. Tidal Energy #1000604

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

147. Pace of Ageing #1000602

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?

148. Summary & Abstract #1000601

The terms summary and abstract are often used interchangeably resulting in some confusion. This problem arises because there are two distinct types of abstracts, descriptive and informative. The informative abstract is sometimes called summary; the descriptive is not. The descriptive abstract is usually only two or three sentences in length, hence it is not a summary or very informative.

149. Alzheimer's Protein #1000591

Researchers have found a novel form of the Alzheimer's protein tau in the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord. This form of tau -- known as MTBR tau -- indicates what stage of Alzheimer's a person is in and tracks with tangles of tau protein in the brain.

150. Nature #1000555

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

151. Tiny Agents #1000547

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.

152. Modern Humans #1000522

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.

153. Australian Mining Industry #1000513

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 and bar petroleum. Since the first discoveries, the coal in 1798, mineral production has risen every year in the decade, and in 1992 it doubled.

154. Microbes #1000500

Investigators also compared those microbes with those living in 52 other soil samples taken from all around the planet. The park had organisms that also exist in deserts, frozen tundra, forests, rainforests, and prairies. Antarctica was the only area that had microbes that did not overlap with those found in central park. Only a small percentage of the park's microbes were found to be already listed in databases.

155. Constellation #1000499

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

156. Information Technology #1000497

The emergence of information technology has created new products, processes, and distribution systems. New products include the computer, the Internet, and digital TV; new processes include Internet banking, automated inventory control, and automated teller machines; and new distribution systems include cable and satellite TV.

157. Lincoln #1000463

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

158. The Most Measurable Benefit #1000454

Perhaps the most measurable benefit of the program has been the opportunity to meet in small groups. Something that is difficult to arrange such a desperate organization.

Many officers would have to work together for thirty years but would not know other's strengths and weaknesses.

159. MBA #1000453

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

160. The Planet #1000319

Just about everyone on the planet wears at least one article of clothing made from cotton at some point during the day, inevitably. By-products of the plant show up as well in something that a person is doing. The source of cotton's power is its nearly terrifying versatility, and the durable creature comforts it provides.

161. Metal #1000293

Line engraving on metal, which, to a great extent, was a development of the goldsmith's craft of ornamenting armour and precious metals, did not emerge as a print-making technique until well into the 15th century. Copper, the metal mainly used for engraving, was expensive, and engraving itself was laborious and took a long time.

162. Summerhill School #1000281

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.

163. Intangible Assets #1000253

Intangible assets perform a number of distinctive functions in the life of each company. Firstly, they witness the prosperity of the firm and its good name. Such a position allows human resource management to employ professional workers and increase labour productivity. Moreover, intangible assets guarantee future value for the firm. And although it is difficult to destroy intangible assets, they can lose their importance in case of carelessness or business failure.

164. The Southerners #1000251

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

165. Vanilla #1000244

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

166. Tourism #1000220

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

167. Recycle #1000208

When we recycle, used materials are converted into new products, reducing the need to consume natural resources. If used materials are not recycled, new products are

made by extracting fresh, raw material from the Earth, through mining and forestry.

Recycling helps conserve important raw materials and protects natural habitats for the future.

168. Tesla's Theoretical Work #1000202

Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla asked about the money, Edison reportedly replied: "Tesla, you don't understand our American humour." The pair became arch-rivals.

169. Men and Women #1000200

It seems that, when it comes to love, men and women are designed to misconstrue, misread and misunderstand one another and themselves. Look more closely at the unconscious workings of the mating mind, however, and you discover that in fact they make good sense.

170. Multi-lingual Countries #1000195

In multilingual countries, code mixing, the use of more than one variety in the same utterance or sentence, and code switching, the use of different languages or varieties between sentences is common and natural. Despite its frequency, or perhaps because of it, some scholars and self appointed guardians of linguistic morality view both code mixing and code switching as a sign of linguistic deficiency.

171. Restaurant #1000187

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.

172. Domestic Work #1000184

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

173. Climate Change #1000178

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

174. Industrial Revolution #1000175

As to the Industrial Revolution, one cannot dispute today the fact that it has succeeded in inaugurating in a number of countries a level of mass prosperity which was undreamt of in the days preceding the Industrial Revolution. But, on the immediate impact of the Industrial Revolution, there were substantial divergences among writers.

175. Russia #1000150

Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in shared developments like the Reformation. Russians took pride in their unique culture and found dubious value in foreign ideals. As a result, Russia is the most unusual member of the European family, if indeed it can be considered one at all. This question is still hotly debated, particularly amongst Russians.

176. The Japanese Tea #1000148

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

177. Semiconductor #1000147

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

178. Methodology #1000103

Certain types of the 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.

179. Yellow #1000048

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

180. Shakespeare #1000043

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

181. Tesla and Edison (V2) #1000039

Tesla actually worked for Edison in his early career. Edison offered to pay him the modern equivalent of a million dollars to fix the problems he was having with his DC generators and motors. Tesla fixed Edison's machines and when he asked for the money he was promised, Edison laughed him off and had this to say:" Tesla, you don't understand our American humor". The pair becomes arch rivals.

182. Botanic Gardens #1000030

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, study and display of native and exotic fauna in captivity.

183. Modern Buildings #1000021

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.

184. Chronic Disease #1000017

If you have a chronic disease such as heart disease, diabetes, asthma, or back or joint pain, exercise can have important health benefits. However, it is important to talk to your doctor before starting an exercise routine. He or she might have advice on what exercises are safe and any precautions you might need to take while exercising.

185. Charles Darwin #1000013

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.

186. Life Expectancy #1000011

Life expectancy has increased dramatically in the last century. Most people these days will live for over 70 years. This is more than double the lifespan of the average human in the 17th century. We can attribute our longevity to advances in medicine and lifestyle. While everyone agrees that living longer is wonderful, overpopulation is becoming a serious environmental concern.

187. Pluto #1000008

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

188. Himalayas #1000005

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

189. Annual Carbon Dioxide Emission #1000002

When countries assess their annual carbon dioxide emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included – presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several

hundred thousand hectares burn each year; in both 2004 and the present summer, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.



Repeat Sentence

1. We weren't able to agree on the appropriate independent variables. (NEW) #2002613
2. By logging in, you agree to all terms and conditions regarding your enrollment. (NEW) #2002612
3. Compiling a bibliography can present a major challenge for some students. (NEW) #2002611
4. Please read the article that was given out yesterday (NEW) #2002610
5. Please make sure you use the standard form of quotation. (NEW) #2002609
6. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus. (NEW) #2002608
7. You must read every single page of this book and study it carefully. #2002606
8. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada. #2002557
9. Tomorrow's lecture has been cancelled due to the power outage. #2002508
10. At the end of the day, people want to profit from the return on their investment. #2002507
11. The university hosts a wide range of events both on and off campus. #2002506
12. This will be the first art exhibition to be held by the university. #2002505
13. The assessment of this course will begin next week. #2002504
14. The support and advice of lecturers within the department has been invaluable. #2002503
15. A balanced diet will help you study more effectively. 2002502
16. Our ability to serve the community is a vital part of our role. #2002501
17. I think that raising the issue and talking about it is great. #2002500

- 18.** Graduates from this course generally find jobs in the insurance industry. #2002498
- 19.** Each group should submit a rough outline of their project to their tutor. #2002497
- 20.** These developments are discussed in more depth in Chapter nine. #2002496
- 21.** The professor plans to discuss issues in the news that reflect concepts taught in class. #2002495
- 22.** I have lectures on Tuesday from 9 am until 2 pm. #2002494
- 23.** Speaking one or more foreign languages will be useful in your career. #2002493
- 24.** One of the first mass transit systems was located in France. #2002492
- 25.** All the work you consult needs to be mentioned in the bibliography. #2002491
- 26.** Key aspects of this investigative paradigm may prove useful in other spheres. #2002490
- 27.** It's a great privilege to welcome our guest speaker to our college. #2002489
- 28.** Tomorrow evening, there will be a panel discussion on sustainable development. #2002488
- 29.** Animal behaviour appears to contain both similar and distinct aspects to that of humans. #2002487
- 30.** There is a fitness centre next to the student union. #2002486
- 31.** Scientists have found all parts of science. #2002485
- 32.** The key findings seem to contradict our initial hypothesis. #2002484
- 33.** All laboratory equipment #2002483
- 34.** Sleep is believed to play a critical role in storing memories. #2002482
- 35.** The college operates on a system of continuous assessments. #2002481

- 36.** Students' papers should be about a current social issue. #2002480
- 37.** The capacity of programming computers is expanding enormously every year. #2002479
- 38.** The paper has the potential to transform life sciences. #2002478
- 39.** Tuesday is the final day for students to submit their assignments without any penalty. #2002477
- 40.** Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #2002476
- 41.** Eating a healthy breakfast can provide energy throughout the day. #2002475
- 42.** The bibliography needs to be removed prior to publication. #2002474
- 43.** Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #2002473
- 44.** The cafeteria is open on Mondays and Thursdays. #2002472
- 45.** Students can borrow this book for a maximum of one day. #2002471
- 46.** Accommodations on campus are limited but there are more options nearby. #2002470
- 47.** The temporary library will be closed during the winter break. #2002469
- 48.** Our goods compete in terms of product quality, reliability and variety. #2002468
- 49.** I met him on a flight from London to Paris. #2002467
- 50.** They still haven't had any news about when they'll be able to go home. #2002466
- 51.** I was inspired by the prospect of the new job ahead. #2002465
- 52.** He was at the clinic recovering from an operation on his arm. #2002464
- 53.** The slim booklets describe a range of services and facilities. #2002461

- 54.** The job encompasses a wide range of responsibilities, so it is very challenging. #2002448
- 55.** The first assignment is due on the 14th of September. #2002185
- 56.** There are lots of opportunities to meet new people in this course. #2002184
- 57.** The bus right out in the front will take you to the station. #2002183
- 58.** Extensions are only available under special circumstances. #2002161
- 59.** It's important that we interact effectively and appropriately within a diverse society. #2002160
- 60.** The program is for technical and scientific students. #2002116
- 61.** The deadline for assignments is the 4th of February. #2002115
- 62.** Famous magazines tend to publish articles with alternative viewpoints. #2002078
- 63.** Now most of the young people are unable to do manual labour. #2002037
- 64.** He had managed to cover a lot of topics in a short talk. #2002036
- 65.** The family has sold most of its shares and will lose control of the company. #2002035
- 66.** I made an appointment to see the doctor this morning. #2002034
- 67.** Drinking and driving is one of the most common causes of traffic accidents. #2002033
- 68.** There will be an opportunity to ask questions at the end of the meeting. #2002032
- 69.** The company will arrange a taxi to meet you at the airport. #2002031
- 70.** Collecting the raw materials proved a long and laborious task. #2002030
- 71.** Tests should be administered by a medical expert. #2002029
- 72.** What he's bringing to the company is financial expertise. #2002028

- 73.** Lower speed limits are part of a new road safety campaign. #2002027
- 74.** Languages are an essential part of the school curriculum. #2002026
- 75.** The doctor examined her and said she had a chest infection. #2002024
- 76.** I would like to make an appointment to see the professor. #2002025
- 77.** Junior hospital technicians have to work very long hours. #2002023
- 78.** The new tools are being tested by senior specialists. #2002022
- 79.** The aim is to increase the speed of the processes. #2002021
- 80.** A company may have the same legal rights as a person. #2002020
- 81.** This type of butterfly travels to a country with a warmer climate in winter. #2002019
- 82.** You are recommended to only use footnotes when they are necessary. #2002017
- 83.** Becoming a good actor requires persistence and motivation. #2002016
- 84.** The training covers a range of scenarios that an actor might encounter. #2002015
- 85.** This office is for students who want to study abroad. #2002013
- 86.** Students are recommended to read new books by professor Johns. #2002008
- 87.** Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #2002006
- 88.** This Thursday is the last day for students to withdraw from subjects without any penalty. #2002005
- 89.** Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #2002003
- 90.** Let us see if the technology is going to cooperate with his presentation. #2002002
- 91.** We have very little actual documentation of it. #2002001
- 92.** The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important. #2002000
- 93.** You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library. #2001999

- 94.** I am glad that professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #2001998
- 95.** Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another. #2001997
- 96.** Lack of sleep can lead to changes in behaviour. #2001996
- 97.** When we talk, we use tone and expressions to understand. #2001995
- 98.** We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities. #2001994
- 99.** We know that sleep is essential for a normal life. #2001991
- 100.** Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists. #2001988
- 101.** The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause. #2001987
- 102.** She's doing a master's degree by distance learning. #2001986
- 103.** Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era. #2001985
- 104.** Marks will be awarded for bibliography in the correct format. #2001984
- 105.** You realise that you can deal with a lot of situations. #2001983
- 106.** We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years. #2001981
- 107.** You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week. #2001980
- 108.** I've had a very happy childhood so I sometimes forget that others haven't. #2001978
- 109.** I took everything to the copy centre this morning before class. #2001975
- 110.** Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting. #2001974
- 111.** Please make sure you fill in all your details before submitting. #2001973
- 112.** There's been far more research on conventional crime and far more data is available. #2001972

113. The plan is to phase out all cars with internal combustion engines by 2050.
#2001971
114. Next year I'm planning to take a sabbatical so that I can travel to South America.
2001970
115. Computer failure is not an excuse for not submitting assignments on time.
#2001969
116. I hope I can take early retirement before I'm sixty. #2001967
117. Keeping organised class notes will make study time more efficient. #2001962
118. We heard the argument from several perspectives. #2001960
119. You may use your student identification card to borrow books from the library.
#2001958
120. Would you pass me the textbook on that table? #2001957
121. He studied for many years with an expert painter. #2001956
122. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #2001954
123. Street lighting allows people to walk home safely at night. #2001952
124. For further information, you will need to contact a member of our administration team.
#2001949
125. A new report outlines ways in which cities should address transport issues. #2001947
126. The brain requires a constant supply of oxygen to keep it alive. #2001940
127. I really don't think so. Scientists should be free to do what they like. #2001877
128. Before you hear the rest of the talk, you'll have some time to look at questions 14 to 20.
#2001876
129. Anonymous behaviour can be identified without intervention. #2001874
130. My favourite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #2001852
131. Telecommunication is based on an array of networks. #2001851

132. Application forms for shared accommodations must be completed 2 months in advance. #2001825
133. Students will need to be at the lecture this Thursday. #2001824
134. Professor Tim Lee invented the World Wide Web. #2001823
135. Note that the deadline for the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #2001758
136. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term. #2001757
137. The department determines whether or not the candidates pass. #2001739
138. Today's lecture is cancelled because the lecturer is ill. #2001738
139. The final exam will test material from all chapters covered in class this term. #2001669
140. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company. #2001620
141. Students must submit a thesis on an agreed subject within four years. #2001596
142. Technology is important for the modern world. #2001579
143. There is not enough space for me in the car. #2001543
144. The teacher asked the group to complete the task. #2001541
145. I think your watch is fast. You need to reset it. #2001540
146. Building trust is not anything that can be achieved overnight. #2001538
147. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #2001537
148. The website has probably the most attractive layout #2001534
149. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #2001533
150. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #2001532
151. Several students raised different examples. #2001531

152. One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #2001528
153. You should return books to the library before ending your term. #2001526
154. Modern businesses have adapted and been flexible in order to survive. #2001520
155. There are many people in the USA who are critical of the voting system. #2001518
156. Soil erosion can be caused by increasing rainfall and changes in plant growth. #2001513
157. Contemporary critics dismissed his idea as eccentric. #2001506
158. There will be no classes scheduled during the exam week. #2001509
159. There is no point in designing efficient cars if we use them more and more. #2001480
160. The rising inflation rate indicates a decrease in demand for consumer products. #2001477
161. The field training will start soon, so pack everything before the deadline. #2001476
162. The website is designed to be highly interactive. #2001472
163. The geography assignments must be submitted by midday on Friday. #2001473
164. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #2001467
165. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. # 2001465
166. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes. #2001463
167. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #2001461
168. Our brain is the central machine of our body. #2001458

- 169.** Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #2001456
- 170.** African elephant is the largest land living mammal. #2001455
- 171.** Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #2001446
- 172.** I was young and inexperienced and going too fast in wet weather. #2001445
- 173.** The framework will help pose more research questions systematically. #2001437
- 174.** It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy. #2001436
- 175.** Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer, and tennis. #2001435
- 176.** Presentation skills are important to both university and the workplace. #2001434
- 177.** There is too much information on this topic. #2001433
- 178.** Until you complete the form, you cannot attend. #2001432
- 179.** Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #2001431
- 180.** Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours. #2001428
- 181.** We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed. #2001425
- 182.** Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role. #2001422
- 183.** The library is located on the north side of the campus. #2001421
- 184.** If you forget your password, you need to contact the student centre. #2001412
- 185.** Please be careful when using online translation programs. #2001361
- 186.** To get a further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #2001364
- 187.** The course comprises 20 hours of lectures, seminars, and tutorials each week. #2001359
- 188.** Professor Gordon just called me a few minutes ago. #2001358
- 189.** There won't be any space for me in the car. #2001355

- 190.** The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #2001347
- 191.** Our tutorial will take place on the second floor in room 1. #2001329
- 192.** Please read the first five chapters before the next week's tutorial. #2001325
- 193.** When the demand for the course rose, university authorities took on additional academic staff. #2001323
- 194.** The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday. #2001321
- 195.** The number of companies in bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #2001319
- 196.** Students should take advantage of the internet before attending the lecture. #2001318
- 197.** Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets can support life forms. #2001317
- 198.** The university supplies a number of scholarships for those who have specific goals. #2001315
- 199.** We will study the following 2 pictures in the next lecture. #2001313
- 200.** I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice. #2001311
- 201.** Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #2001309
- 202.** All applications for internship are available in the office. #2001301
- 203.** Ideally, free trade is beneficial for trading with two partners. #2001297
- 204.** Only those who are over 18 years of age are eligible to open a bank account in our bank. #2001296
- 205.** The health centre is situated at the corner of the university behind the library. #2001295
- 206.** The cafe will close soon but you can still access the snack machine which is running overnight. #2001286

- 207.** The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #2001283
- 208.** The test selected materials from all chapters in this course this semester. #2001280
- 209.** All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography. #2001271
- 210.** Companies are aiming to earn money not to change society. #2001268
- 211.** The hypothesis on the black hole is rendered moot as the explanation for the explosion. #2001264
- 212.** You can only choose one subject from biology and chemistry. #2001262
- 213.** Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #2001261
- 214.** I don't understand what the comment on my essay means at all. # 2001260
- 215.** Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #2001259
- 216.** Please do not bring food into the classroom. #2001258
- 217.** Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #2001257
- 218.** Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and possesses no artificial additives. #2001256
- 219.** Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #2001255
- 220.** The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #2001252
- 221.** If you forget your student number, you need to contact Jenny Brice. #2001250
- 222.** Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here. #2001247
- 223.** The Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #2001248
- 224.** To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #2001246
- 225.** Newspapers across the country have been reporting stories of the president. #2001245

- 226.** Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates. #2001243
- 227.** The older equipment has been put at the back of the building. #2001239
- 228.** There is a range of housing options near the university. #2001235
- 229.** Our school of Arts and Technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #2001234
- 230.** I could not save my work as my computer crashed. #2001233
- 231.** The rules on breaks and lunch hours vary from company to company. #2001232
- 232.** It is argued that students can learn more in collaborative rather than individual tasks. #2001231
- 233.** Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #2001230
- 234.** In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #2001227
- 235.** In the 1880s, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe. #2001225
- 236.** Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you? #2001212
- 237.** The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #2001207
- 238.** Nearly half of the television outputs are given away for educational programs. #2001203
- 239.** In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #2001198
- 240.** The program depends entirely on private funding. #2001190
- 241.** Is the hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as an explanation of the explosion? #2001186
- 242.** The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #2001185
- 243.** Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician in physical structure. #2001182

- 244.** Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date.
#2001180
- 245.** The clear evidence between brain events and behavioural events are always fascinating. #2001176
- 246.** The beggar was laughed at by children. #2001106
- 247.** No crop responds more readily to careful husbandry and skillful cultivation.
#2001060
- 248.** Moving up the class ladder also brings unexpected costs. #2001029
- 249.** The economics faculty building is located on the city road. # 2000989
- 250.** The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques.
#2000964
- 251.** This semester we plan to specialise in educational psychology. #2000945
- 252.** Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors.
#2000930
- 253.** I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it. #2000919
- 254.** All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. #2000896
- 255.** Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #2000893
- 256.** Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #2000883
- 257.** The student service centre is located on the main campus behind the library.
#2000880
- 258.** Animals grow larger and stronger to hunt better. #2000876
- 259.** The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
#2000871
- 260.** As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university.
#2000870
- 261.** Fishing is a sport and a means for survival. #2000869

- 262.** This small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands. #2000863
- 263.** It's within the framework that we're making our survey. #2000860
- 264.** Today, we will be discussing the role of the government in preventing injustice. #2000855
- 265.** I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #2000854
- 266.** Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #2000853
- 267.** The gap between rich and poor is not decreasing rapidly as expected. #2000846
- 268.** Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer. #2000841
- 269.** Politicians could make better decisions if they listen to public opinion. #2000839
- 270.** He told me it was the most important assignment of all. #2000831
- 271.** Would you pass the material textbook on the table? #2000816
- 272.** You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #2000811
- 273.** You can pay using cash or a credit card. #2000804
- 274.** The investigation aims to establish the effects of the problem. #2000797
- 275.** Students are afraid of writing an essay because they have learned nothing about it. #2000775
- 276.** The content of the book cover must be in capitals. #2000764
- 277.** Student discount cards can be used in the coffee house on campus. #2000763
- 278.** A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at 8. #2000761
- 279.** Your enrollment information, results, and fees will be available online. #2000749
- 280.** Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions. #2000731
- 281.** There is varying plagiarism across different university department #2000730

- 282.** Children are not allowed in the chemical labs. #2000722
- 283.** The company exists for money, not for society. #2000718
- 284.** I'm glad that you've got it. #2000713
- 285.** Being a vegan means not consuming any animal product. #2000703
- 286.** The contest includes both the land living history and human history. #2000702
- 287.** It is good for the environment, and also good for your electricity bill. #2000710
- 288.** We are required to submit the assignment before Friday. #2000692
- 289.** All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings. #2000691
- 290.** What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography. #2000689
- 291.** The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #2000685
- 292.** The US ranks the 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP. #2000688
- 293.** The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #2000687
- 294.** The professor will be the last speaker this evening. #2000683
- 295.** In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #2000676
- 296.** Most printers in the computer lab are out of ink. #2000677
- 297.** If you have problems, please contact your tutor. #2000664
- 298.** Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #2000659
- 299.** Advertisements have to appeal to people of different ages, socioeconomic groups, and sexes. #2000656
- 300.** Adverts might use humor, drama, or catchy slogans to grab people's attention. #2000653
- 301.** Marketing involves many activities including doing research, developing products, and promoting them. #2000650

- 302.** I'm glad you got here safely. #2000503
- 303.** The university celebrated earth day by planting trees. #2000502
- 304.** In this library, reserved collection books can be borrowed for up to 3 hours. #2000489
- 305.** 39.5% of California residents speak a language other than English at home. #2000491
- 306.** The technology they introduced meant that metal and leather goods were produced there for the first time. #2000482
- 307.** The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #2000473
- 308.** You should raise your concern with the head of school. #2000463
- 309.** Establishing and retaining intellectual leadership clearly takes strong management skills. #2000443
- 310.** There will be an open book exam on Monday, the 28th. #2000412
- 311.** We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. #2000435
- 312.** We are delighted to have Professor Robert to join our faculty. #2000425
- 313.** This lecture was meant to start at 10. #2000420
- 314.** Students are competing for every place in the computer courses. #2000400
- 315.** The wheelchair lift will be upgraded this month. #2000397
- 316.** The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology. #2000395
- 317.** The verdict depends on which side is more convincing to the jury. #2000394
- 318.** Answering this complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #2000383
- 319.** The topic next week on our column will be The Nuclear Disarmament. #2000385
- 320.** Newspapers around the world are reporting stories of presidents. #2000378
- 321.** There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month. #2000377

- 322.** The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States. #2000372
- 323.** I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor's appointment. #2000368
- 324.** Globalisation has been an overwhelmingly urban and urbanisation phenomenon. #2000367
- 325.** A demonstrated ability to write correct and concise English is bigotry. #2000366
- 326.** He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together. #2000365
- 327.** By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website. #2000350
- 328.** I had a sandwich and milk for my breakfast. #2000348
- 329.** Student loans are now available for international students. #2000347
- 330.** She doesn't care about anything but what is honest and true. #2000362
- 331.** Half of the marks in mathematics are allocated to the correct working. #2000356
- 332.** Your watches are fast, you need to reset them. #2000351
- 333.** If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts. #2000346
- 334.** Unfortunately, the 2 most interesting economic electives clash with my timetable. #2000338
- 335.** To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin. #2000331
- 336.** To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #2000330
- 337.** This part of the session is not supported by documentation. #2000323
- 338.** The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. #2000322
- 339.** The Psychology department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #2000319

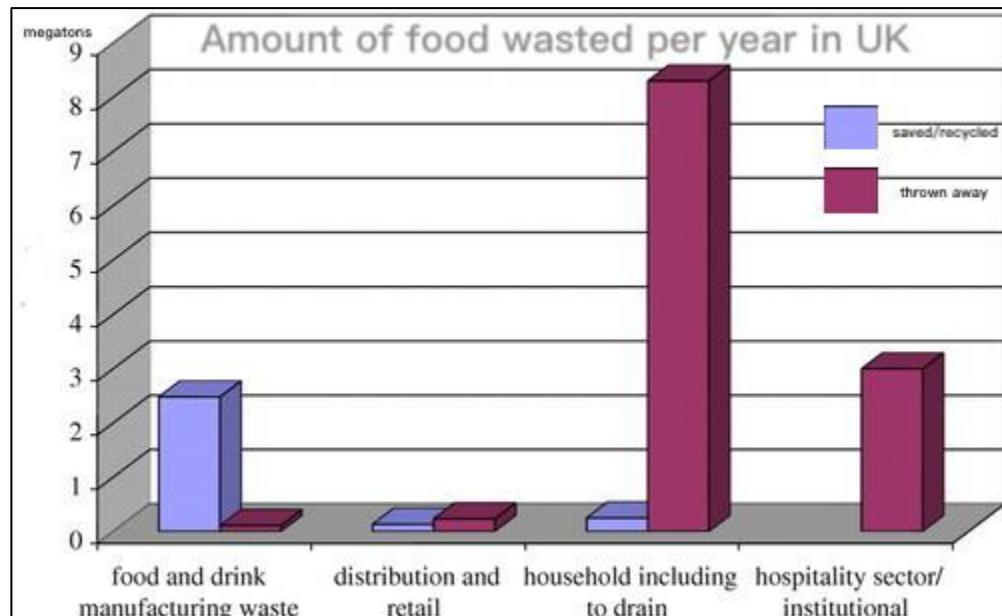
- 340.** The pharmacy was closed when I went passed this morning. #2000314
- 341.** The part of the story is the story of my father. #2000313
- 342.** The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #2000312
- 343.** The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival. #2000311
- 344.** The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. #2000309
- 345.** The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear. #2000297
- 346.** The minimal mark for distinction to be awarded is no less than 75%. #2000296
- 347.** The medical centre is located near the supermarket on North Street. #2000294
- 348.** The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student centre. #2000290
- 349.** The law library is closed on Sundays and public holidays. #2000287
- 350.** The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #2000280
- 351.** The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. #2000278
- 352.** The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #2000277
- 353.** The development in information technology has greatly changed the way people work. #2000268
- 354.** The current statistical evidence indicates the need for further research. #2000266
- 355.** The course registration is open early March for new students. #2000265
- 356.** The context includes both land history and human history. #2000262
- 357.** The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #2000251
- 358.** The books reserved in the library can be borrowed for up to 3 hours. #2000246
- 359.** The author expressed the idea that modern readers invariably cannot accept. #2000243

360. Please write your name on the essay cover sheet. #2000241
361. Please come to the next seminar properly prepared. #2000232
362. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness. #2000229
363. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism. #2000217
364. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday. #2000204
365. Costs can be calculated once the critical path has been established. #2000202
366. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month. #2000201
367. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results. #2000197
368. It is obligatory for companies to provide details of their industrial processes. #2000153
369. It is important to take gender into account when discussing these figures. #2000151
370. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. #2000141
371. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. #2000138
372. All students and staff have access to printers and laptops. #2000137
373. All filed assignments should have a full list of bibliographies. #2000134
374. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #2000131
375. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #2000130
376. A study skill seminar is only for students who require assistance. #2000129
377. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #2000127
378. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. #2000126
379. A lot of agricultural workers came to the east end to look for alternative work. #2000125

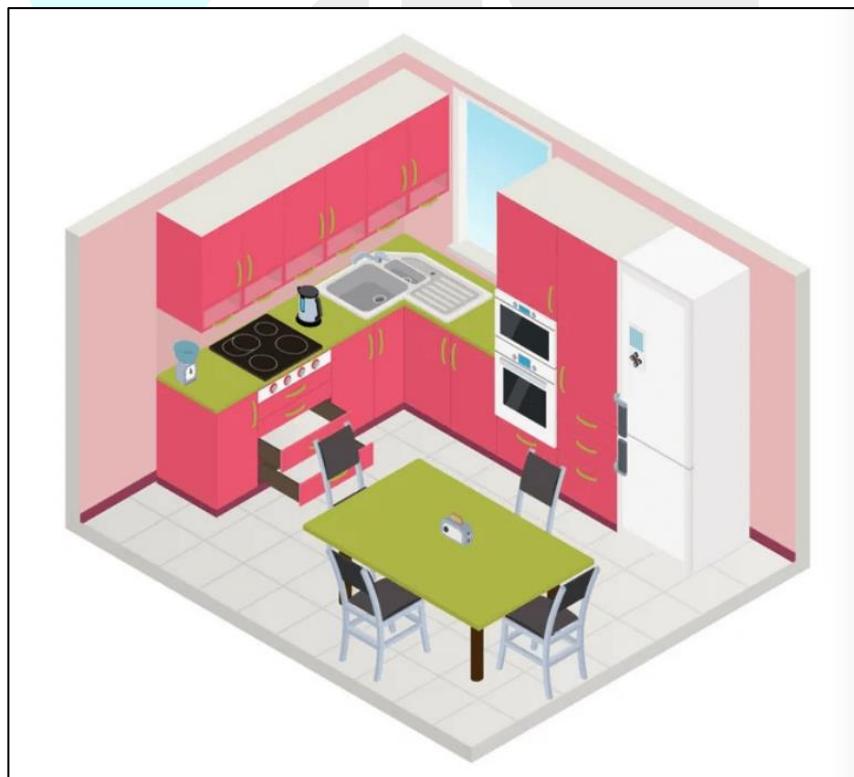
- 380.** A computer virus destroyed all my files. #2000123
- 381.** New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity. #2000113
- 382.** Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day. #2000104
- 383.** The economy of scale is the increase in efficiency that occurs when more goods are produced. #2000101
- 384.** Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #2000096
- 385.** Does the college refectory offer vegetarian dishes on a daily basis? #2000091
- 386.** Farmers do not always receive market prices for agricultural goods. #2000073
- 387.** Modern poetry often tests the conventions of language and rhythm. #2000062
- 388.** Meteorology is a detailed study of the earth's atmosphere. #2000061
- 389.** Just wait a minute, I will be with you shortly. #2000046
- 390.** Journalism is a collection and publication or transmission of news. #2000045
- 391.** If you are unable to complete the task in time, please notify me by email. #2000034
- 392.** If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around a week waiting for a translator. #2000033
- 393.** I will start with a brief history of the district and then focus on life in the first half of the 20th century. #2000027
- 394.** I will be in my office every day from 10 to 12. #2000024
- 395.** Sports is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #2000020
- 396.** She is an expert in 18th century French literature. #2000014
- 397.** The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building at the end of the semester. #2000008

Describe Image

1. Food Wasted in UK #3000895



2. Kitchen #3000894

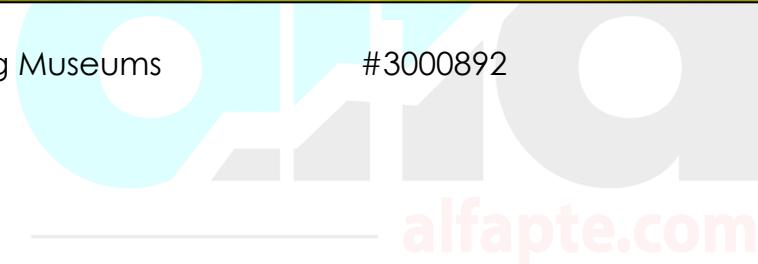


20th March – 26th March 2023

3. Wheelchair #3000893



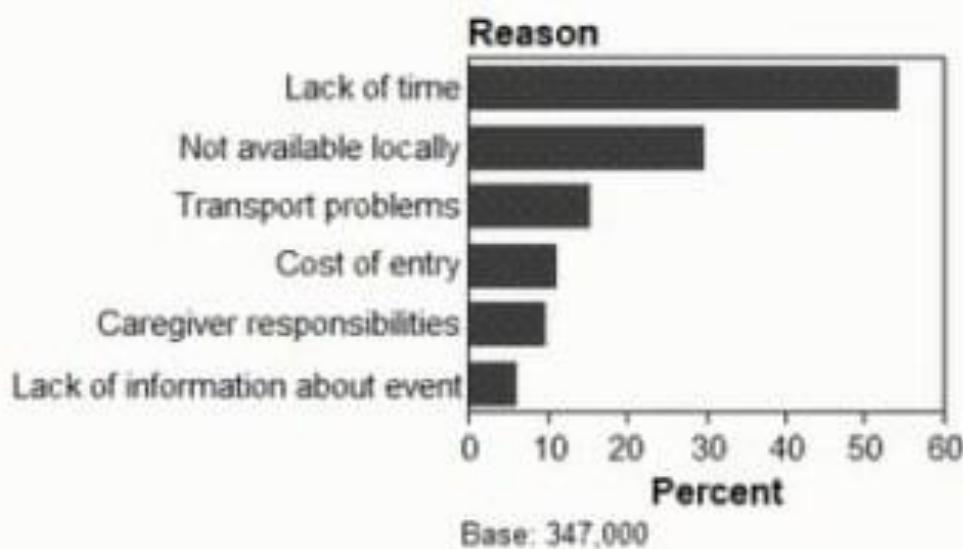
4. Barriers to Visiting Museums #3000892



20th March – 26th March 2023

Barriers to Visiting Museums or Art Galleries

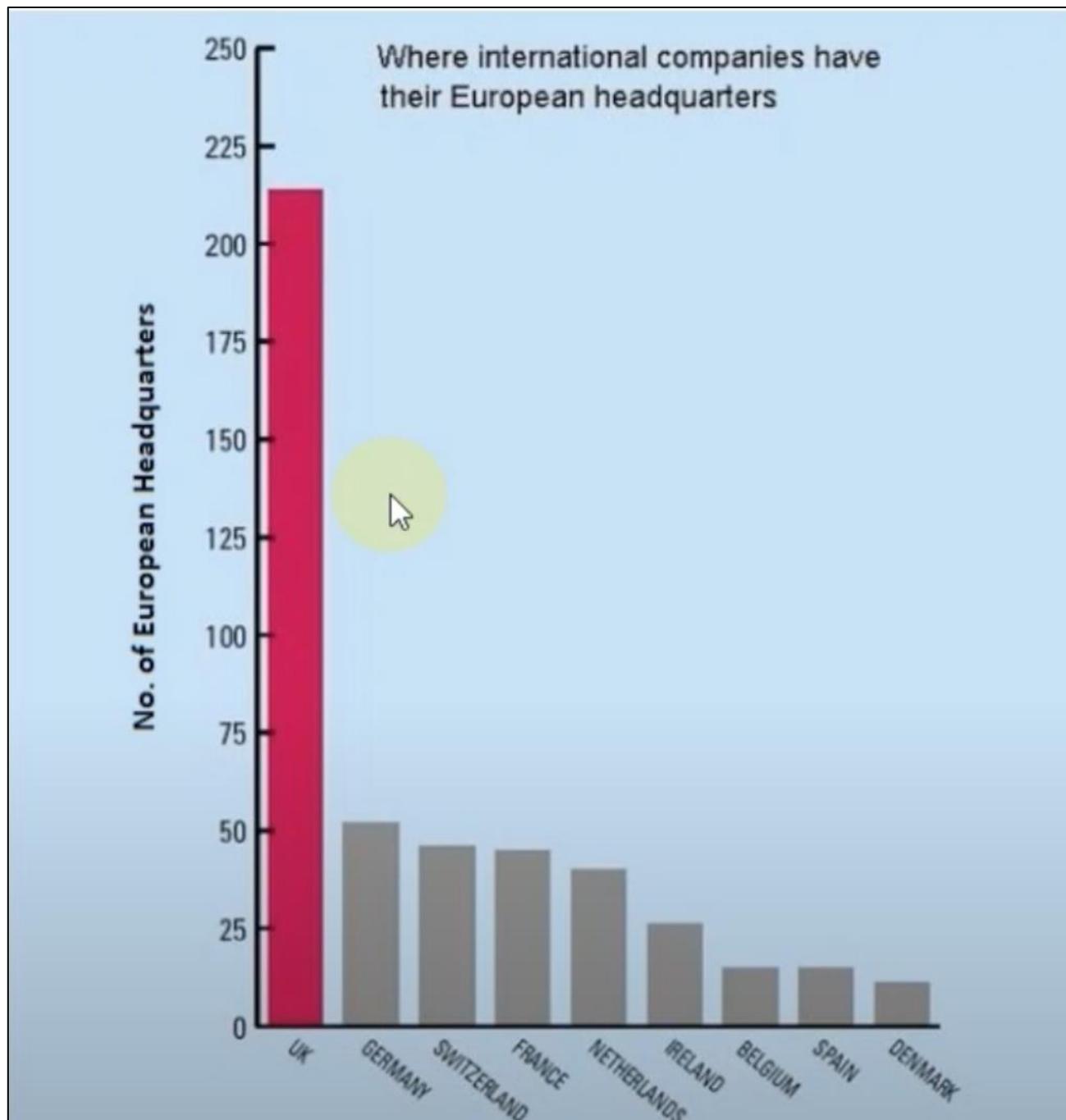
Proportion of adults unable to visit more often



5. European Headquarters

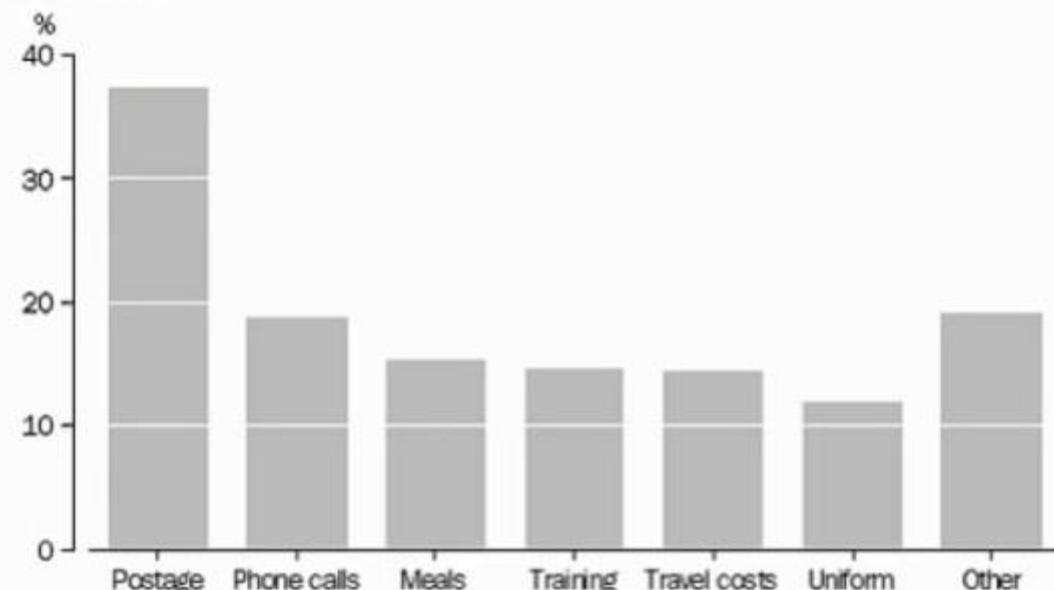
#3000891





6. Volunteer Expenses

#3000890

20th March – 26th March 2023
VOLUNTEERS WHO INCURRED EXPENSES: REIMBURSEMENT AVAILABLE
**7. Education Pays**

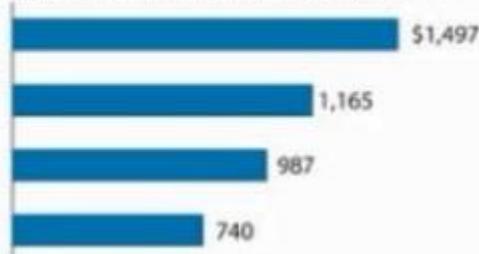
#3000889

Education Pays

Unemployment rate in 2007 (Percent)



Median weekly earnings in 2007 (Dollars)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

8. Buying a House

#3000888

20th March – 26th March 2023

9. Coffee Guide

#3000887

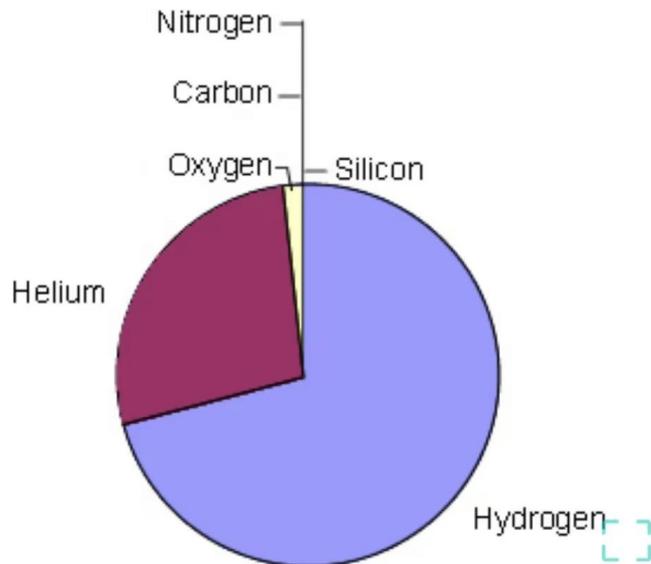
**Newcomer's Guide to
Coffee in Australia**

 Espresso	 Doppio	
 Long Black	 Macchiato	 Latte
 Flat White	 Cappuccino	 Mocha

SydneyMovingGuide.com/coffee

10. Composition of the Sun

#3000886

20th March – 26th March 2023**Composition of the Sun (% components)****11. Honey Production** #3000885**Honey: % of national production, by state**

Source: SIAP-SAGARPA

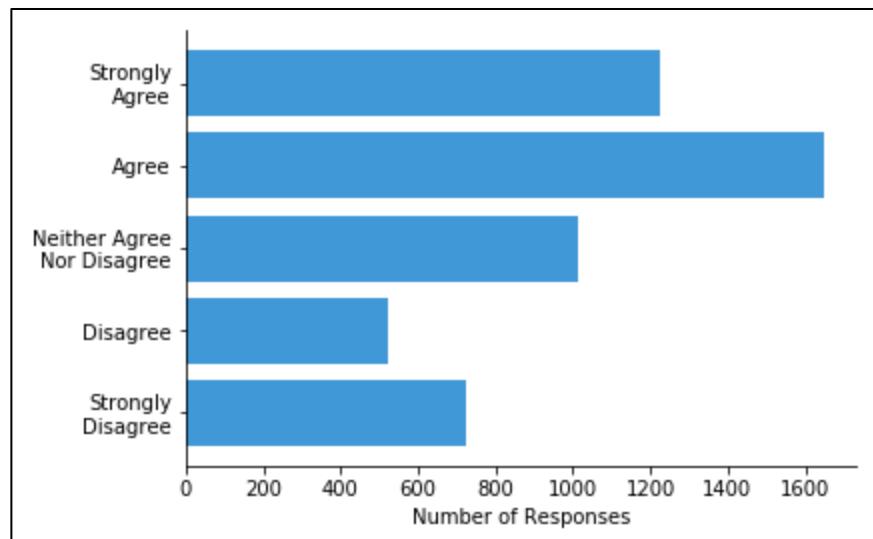
- █ 10 - 16.38%
- █ 3 - 10%
- █ 1 - 3%
- █ 0 - 1%

Northern zone

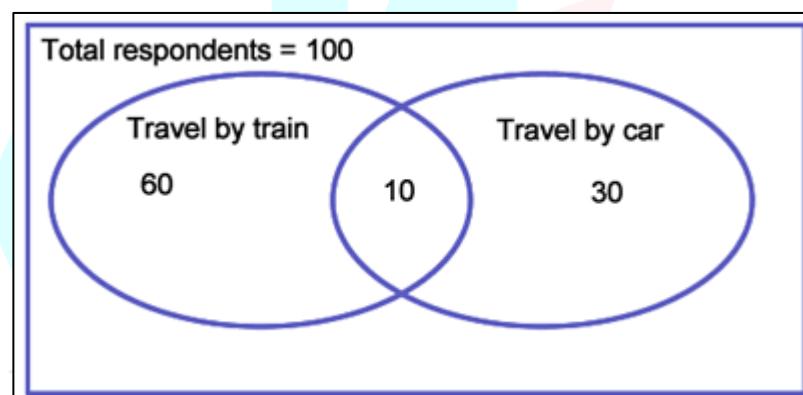
Central zone

Southern zone

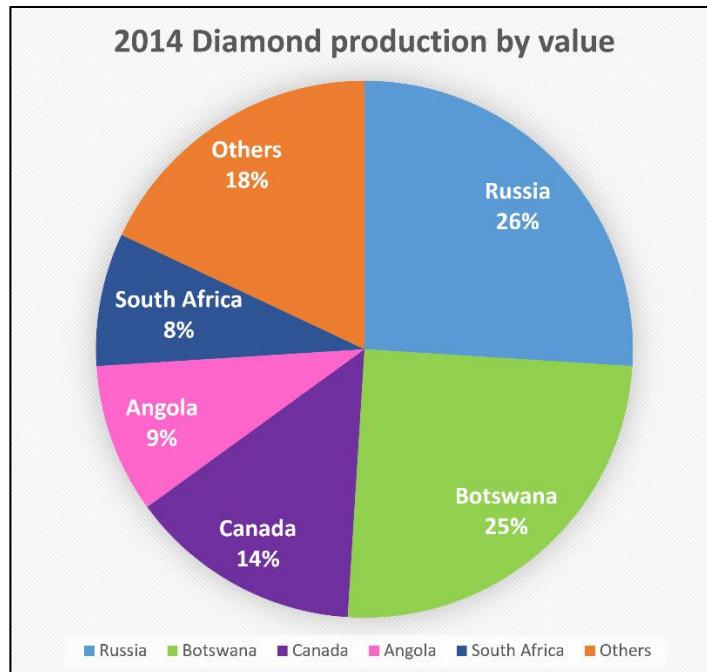
12. Agree/Disagree #3000884

20th March – 26th March 2023**13. Total Respondents**

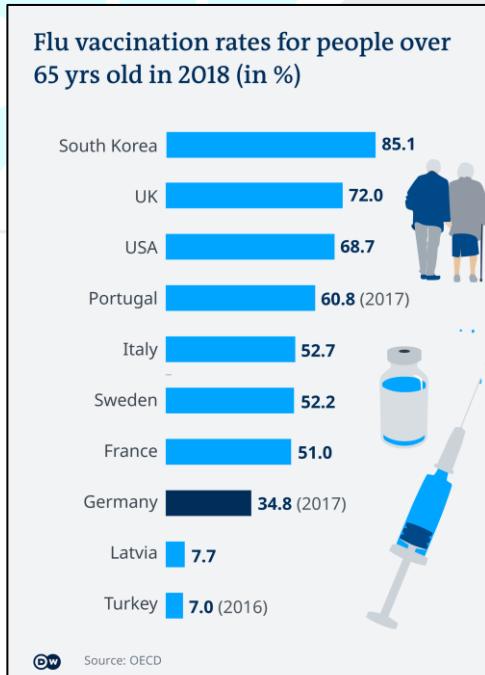
#3000882

**14. 2014 Diamond Production**

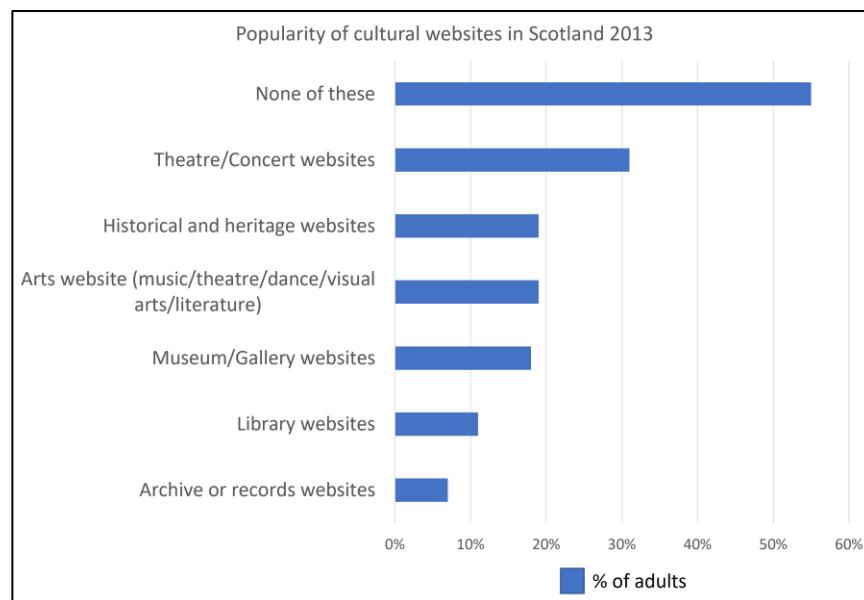
#3000881

20th March – 26th March 2023**15. Flu Vaccination**

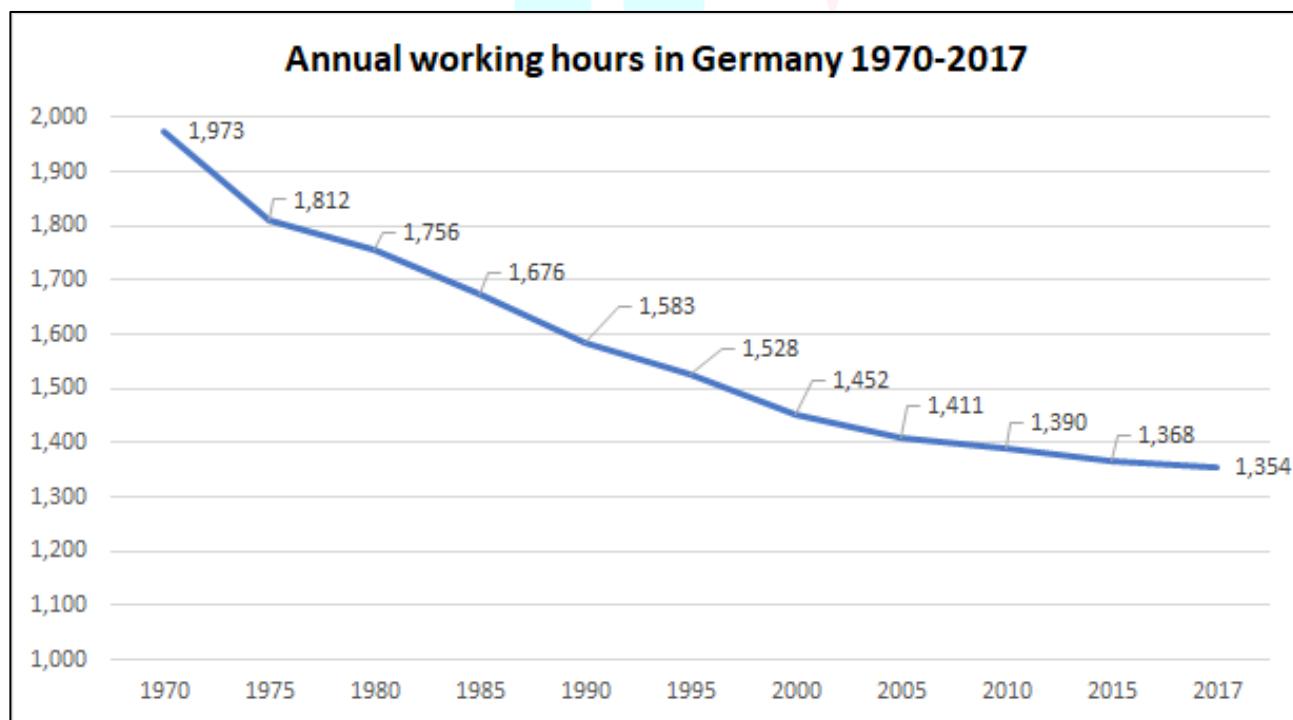
#3000880

**16. Cultural Websites in Scotland**

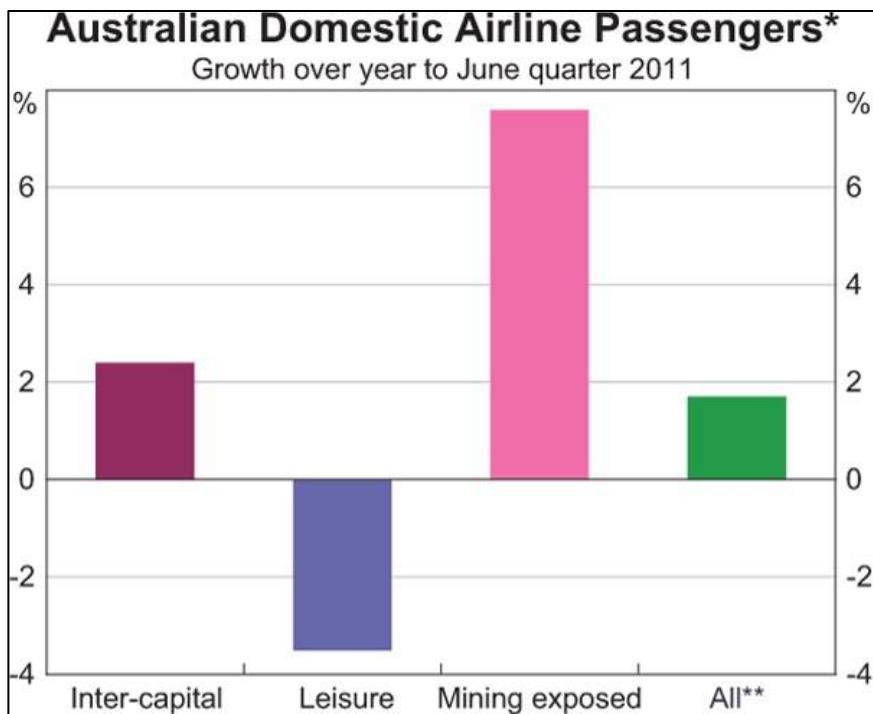
#3000879

20th March – 26th March 2023**17. Working Hours in Germany**

#3000878

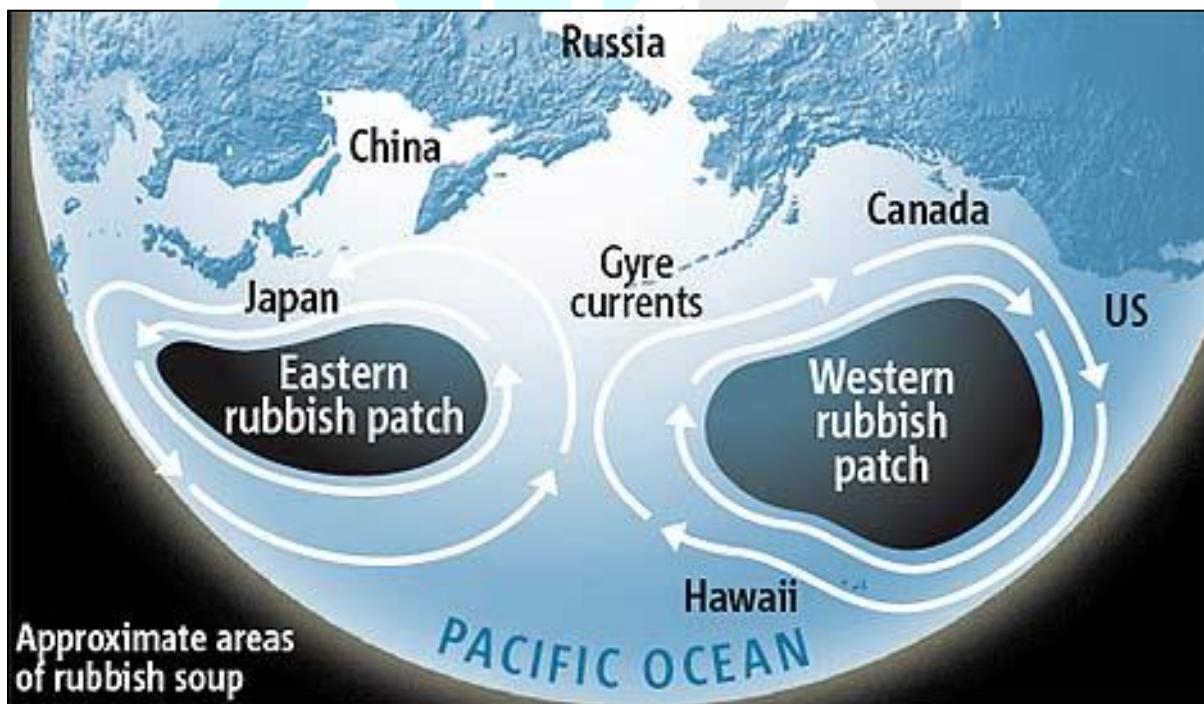
**18. Australian Domestic Airline Passengers**

#3000877



19. Eastern & Western Garbage Patches in the Pacific

#3000854

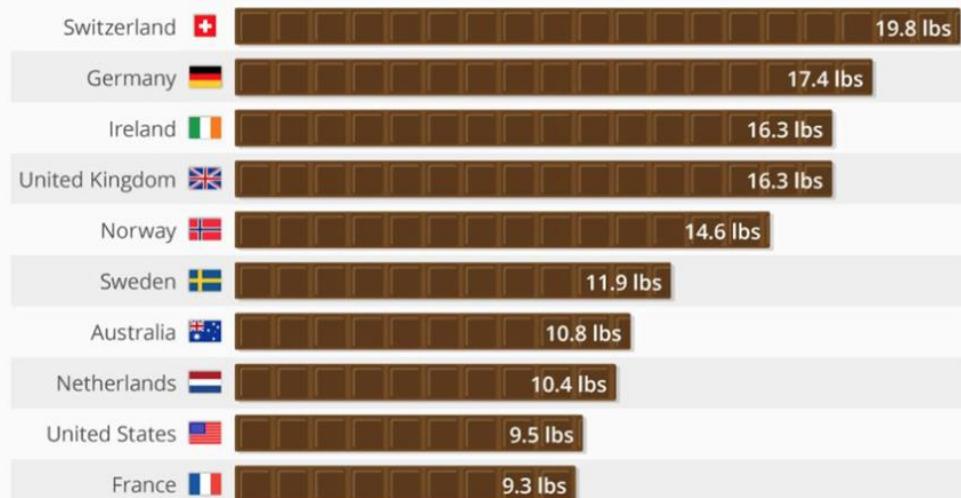


20. Biggest Chocolate Consumers

#3000845

The World's Biggest Chocolate Consumers

Pounds of chocolate consumed per capita each year



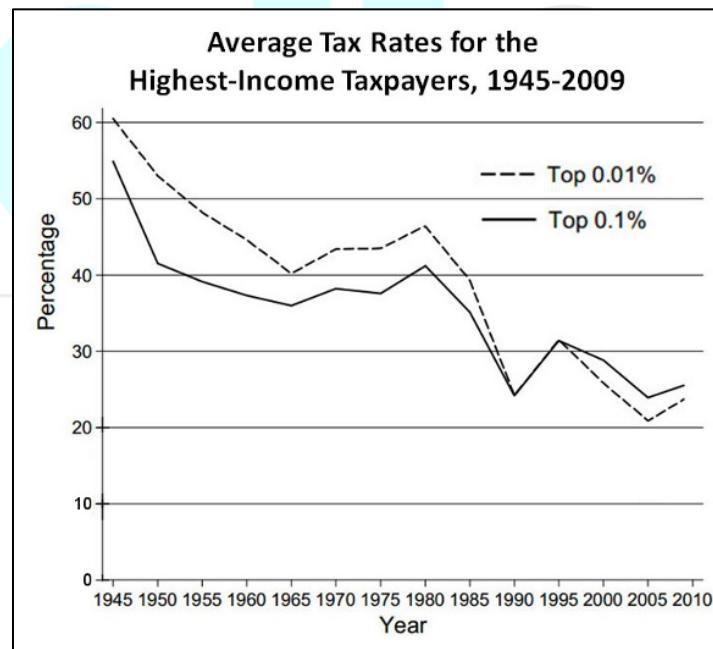
21. Fog

#3000852



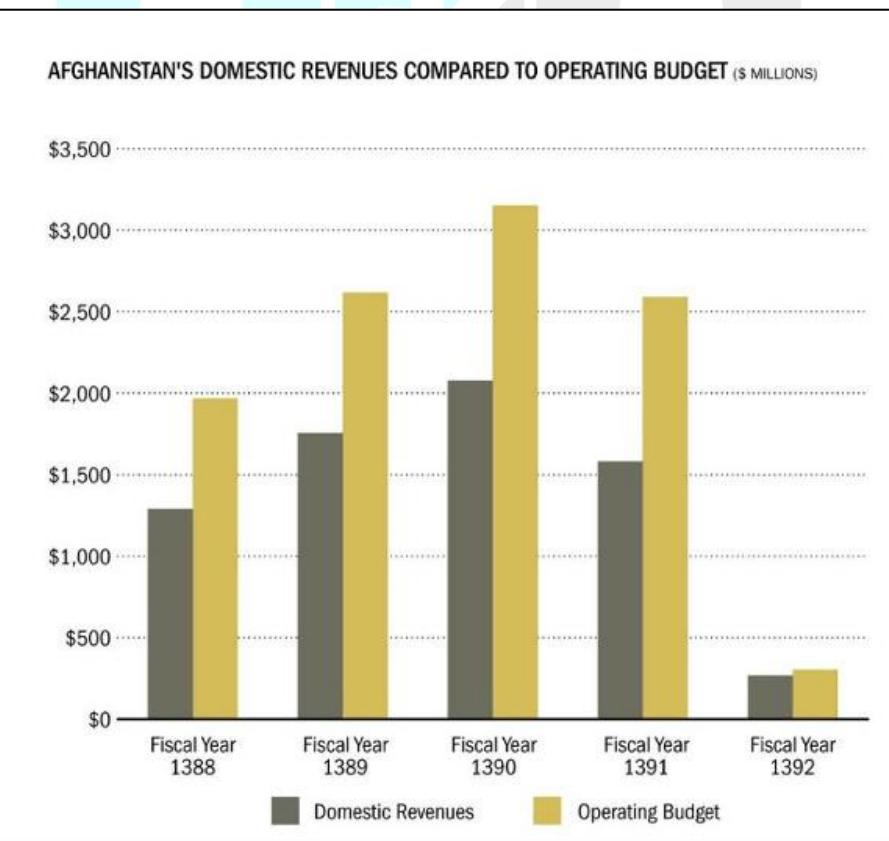
22. Job Process

#3000851

20th March – 26th March 2023
23. Average Tax Rates #3000843

24. New Zealand House Prices #3000834

**25. Domestic Revenues**

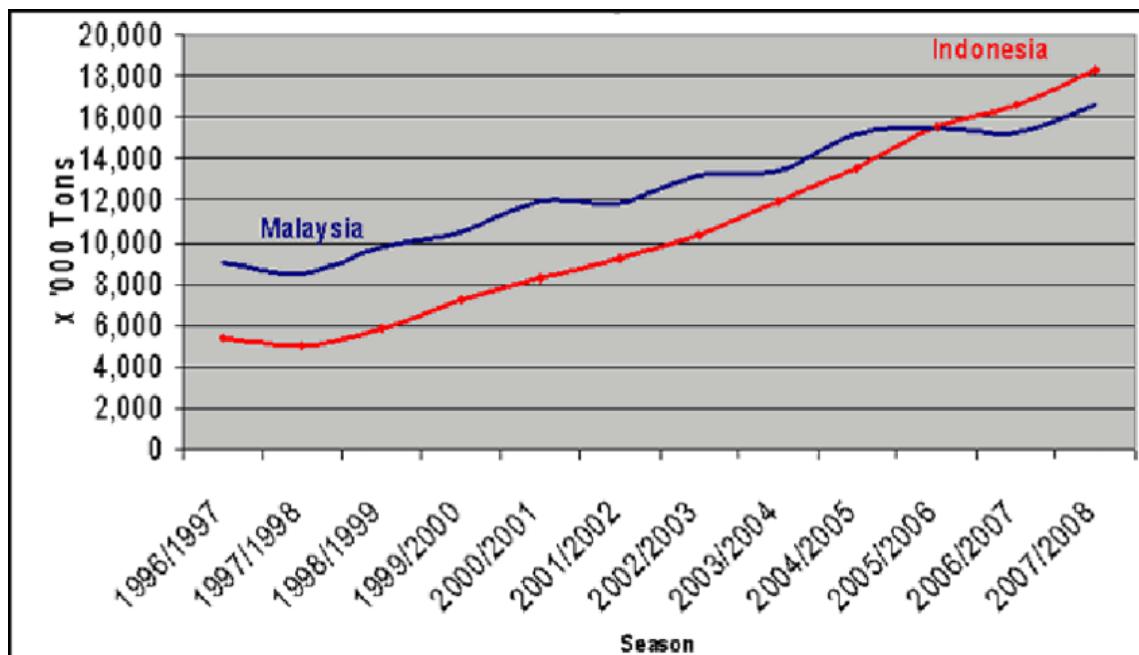
#3000825



20th March – 26th March 2023

26. Indonesia & Malaysia Palm Oil Production

#3000745



27. Europe

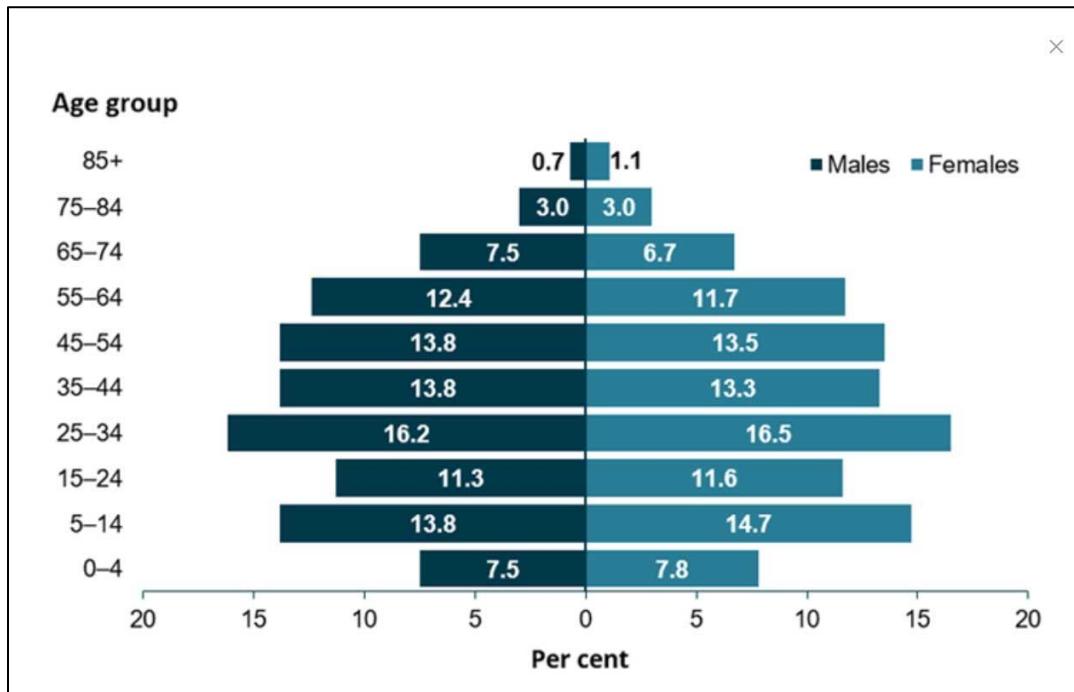
#3000744



20th March – 26th March 2023

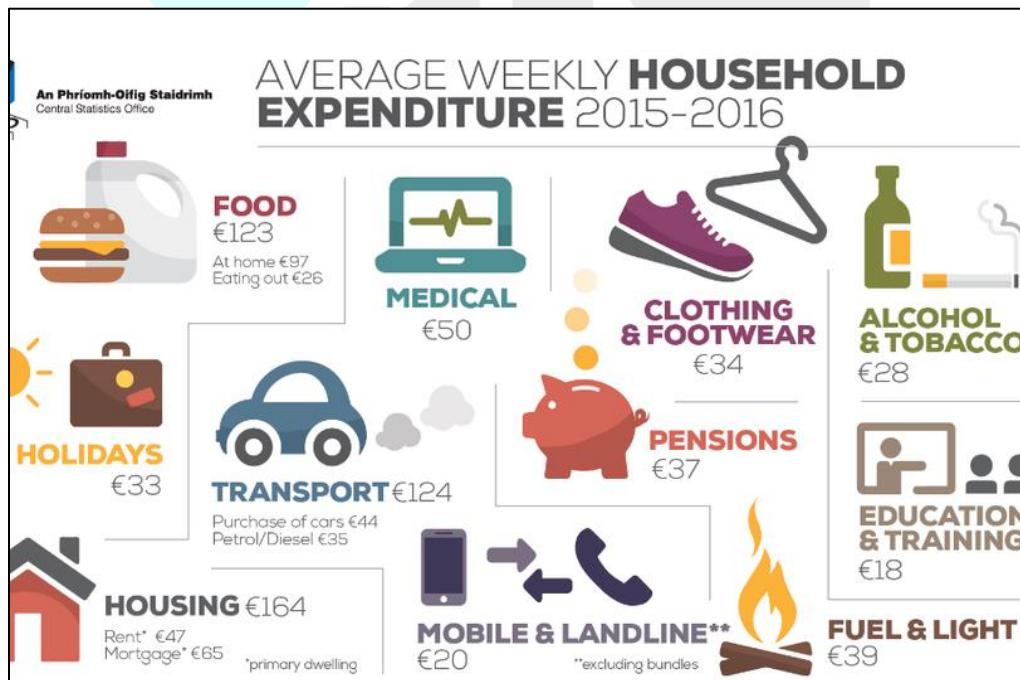
28. Age Group

#3000743



29. Average Weekly Household Expenditure

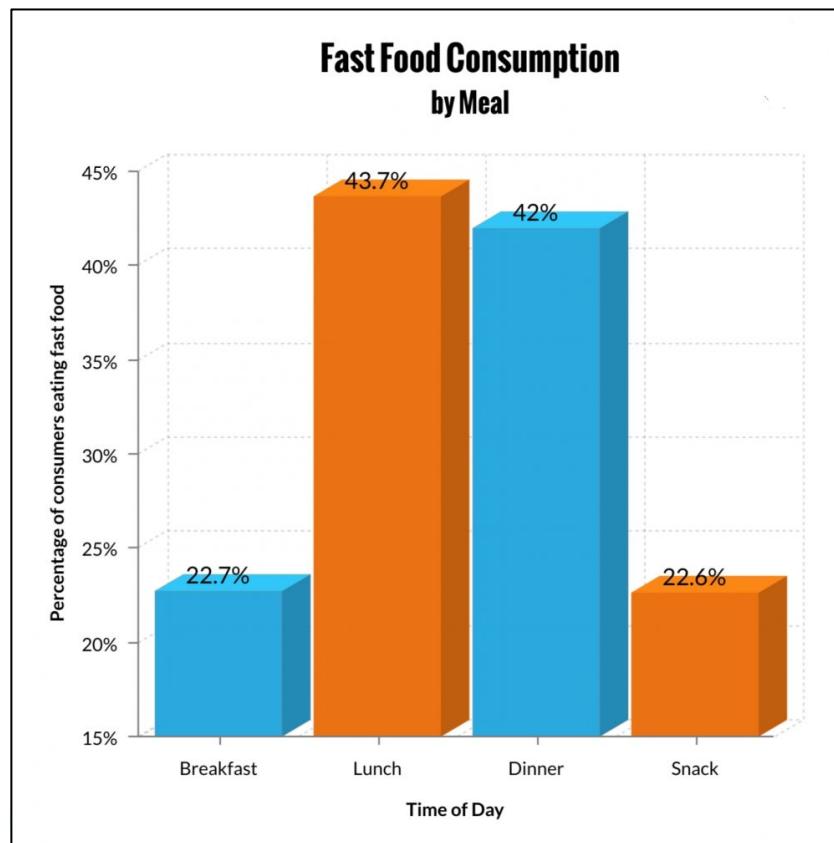
#3000742



20th March – 26th March 2023

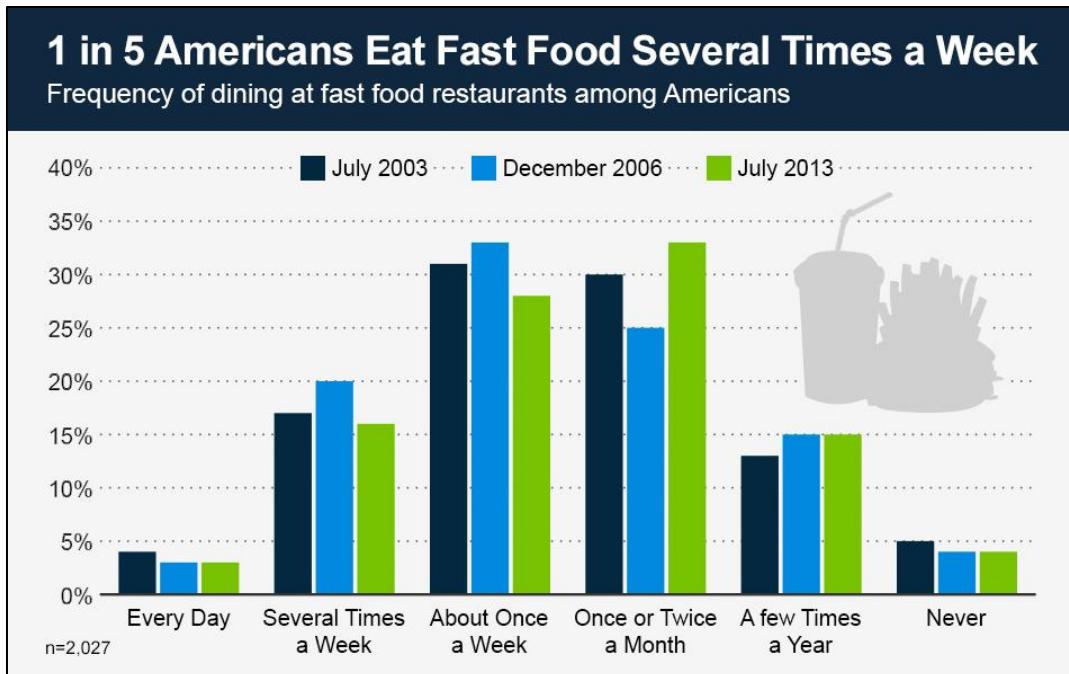
30. Fast Food Consumption

#3000740



31. Fast Food In America

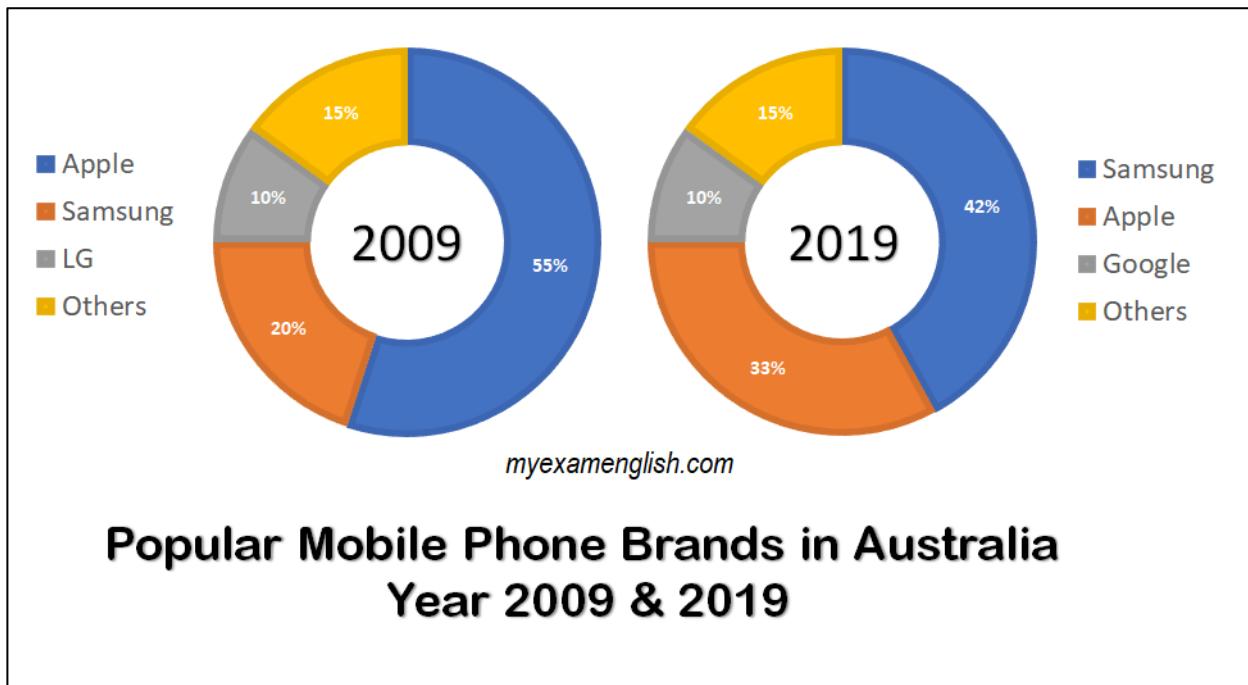
#3000739

20th March – 26th March 2023**32. Richest Countries**

#3000738

**33. Mobile Phone Brands**

#3000735

20th March – 26th March 2023**34. World's Most Powerful Passports**

#3000734

**35. Bermuda Triangle**

#3000732

20th March – 26th March 2023

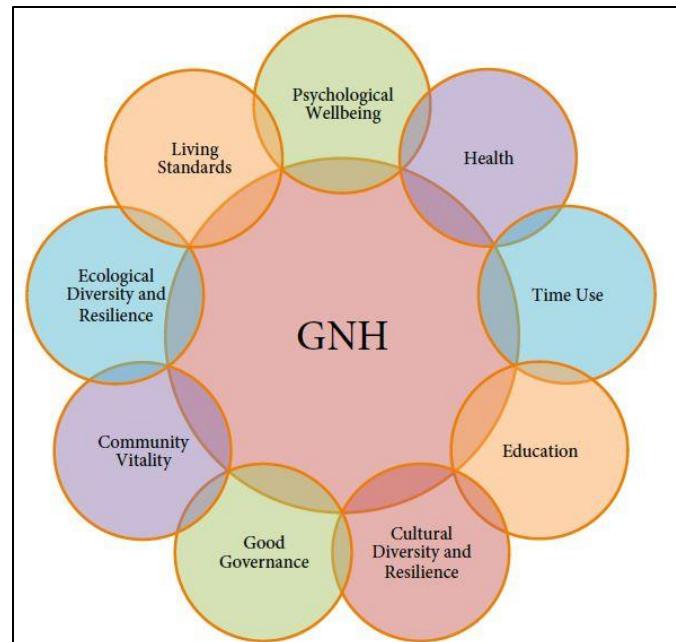
36. The Future of Food

#3000730



37. GNH

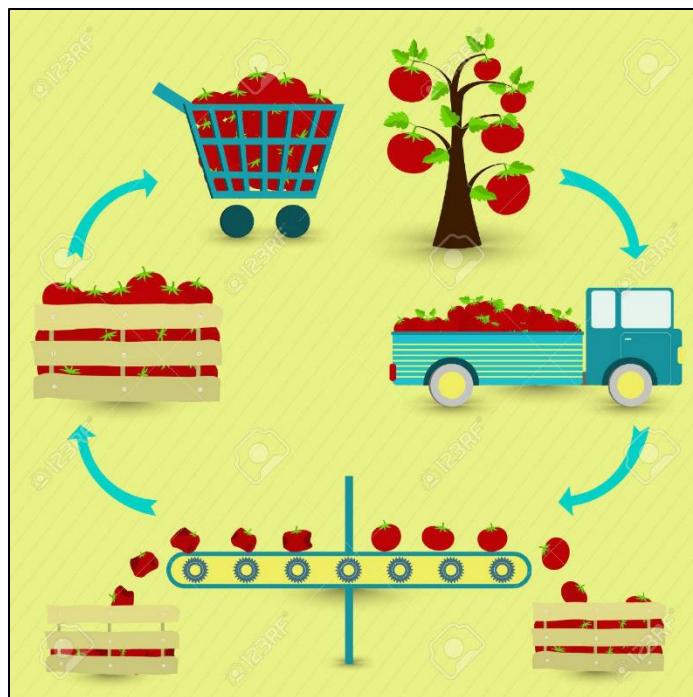
#3000728

20th March – 26th March 2023**38. Recycle of Old Plastic Bottles**

#3000726

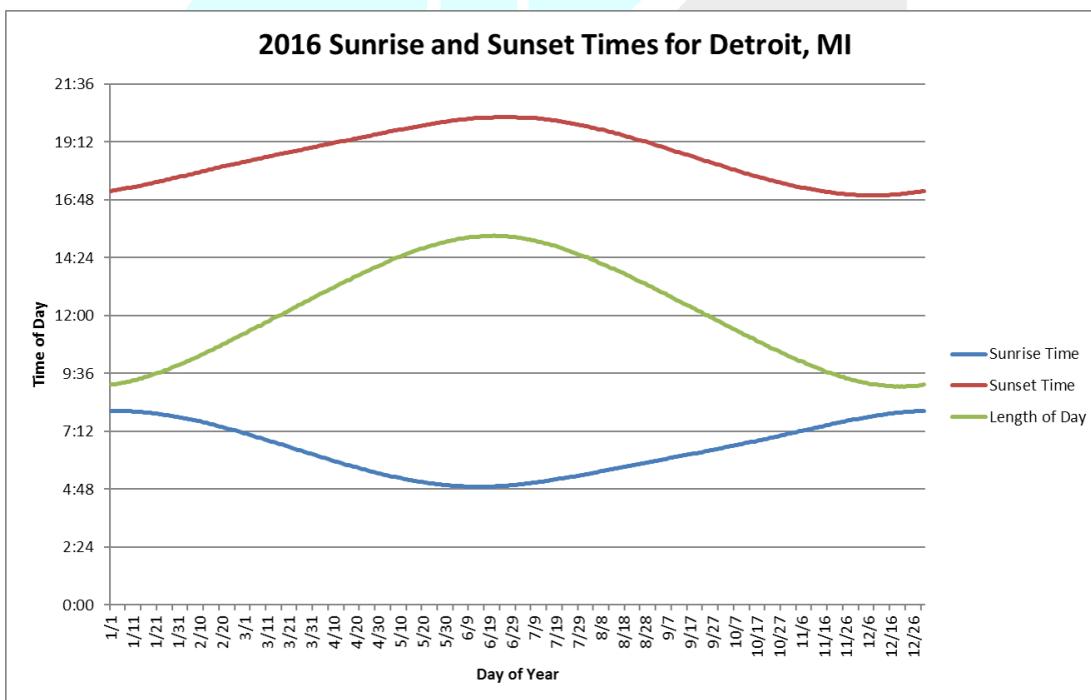
**39. Tomato Processing Cycle**

#3000725

20th March – 26th March 2023

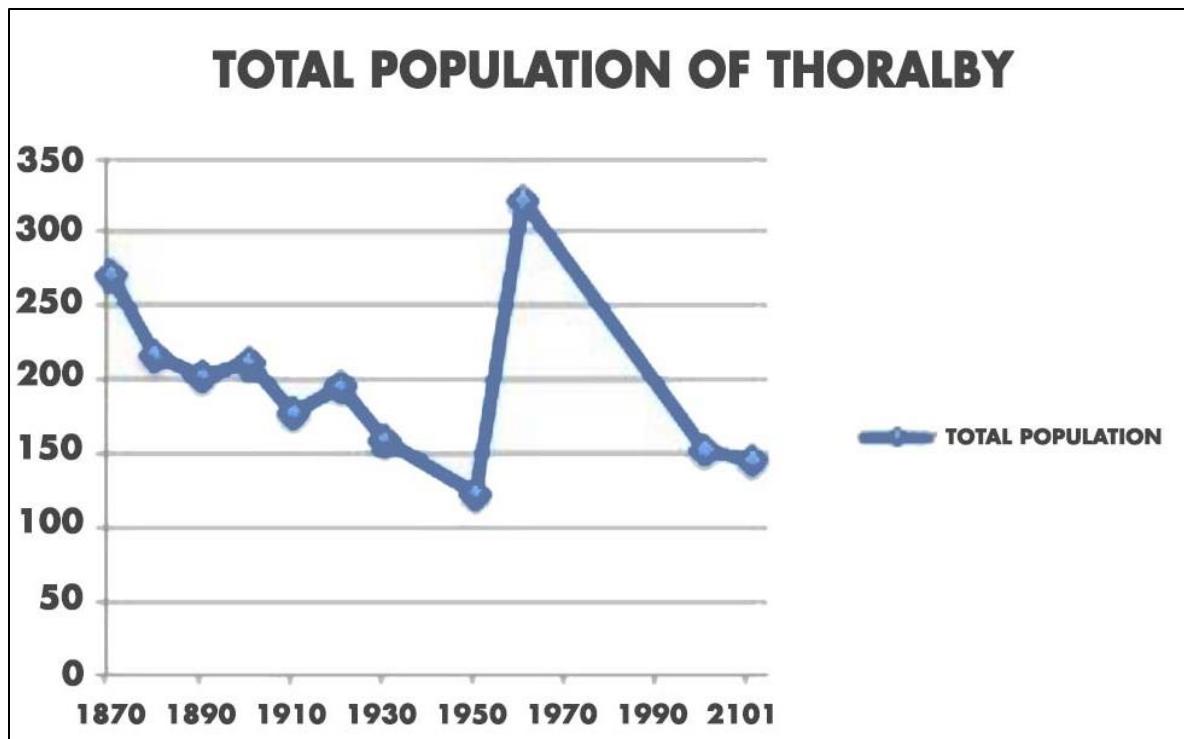
40. Sunrise & Sunset Times for Detroit

#3000724

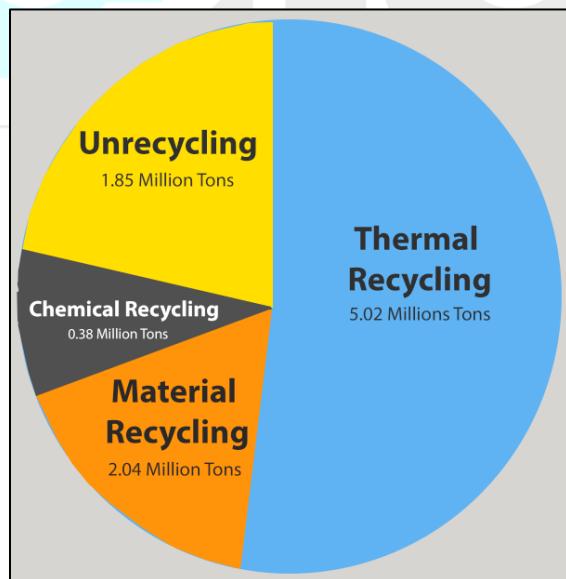


41. Total Population of Thoralby

#3000722

**42. Types of Recycling**

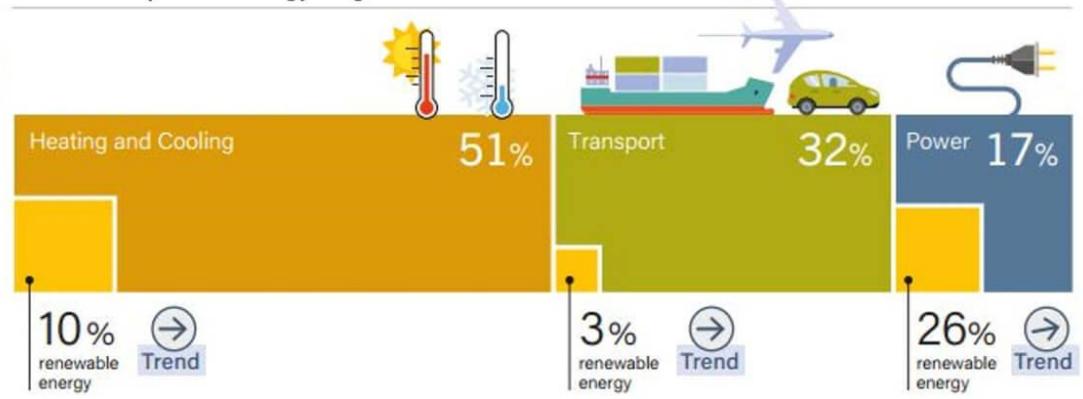
#3000719

**43. Types of Recycling**

#3000718

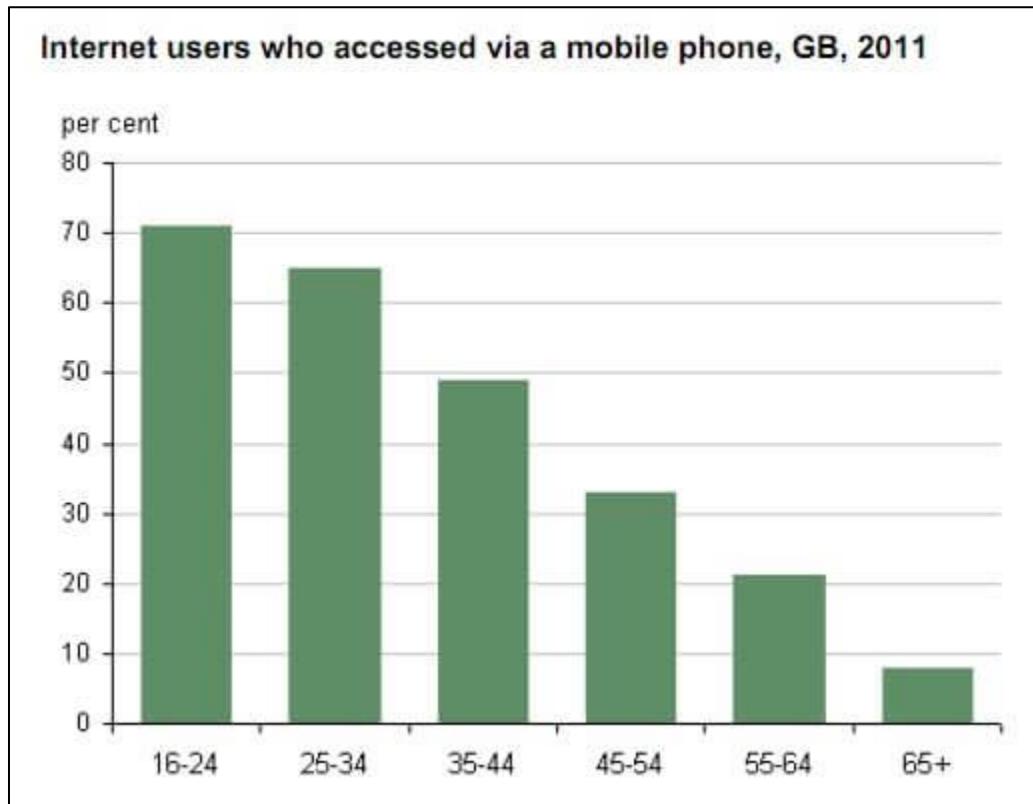
Renewable Energy

London's expected energy target in 2030



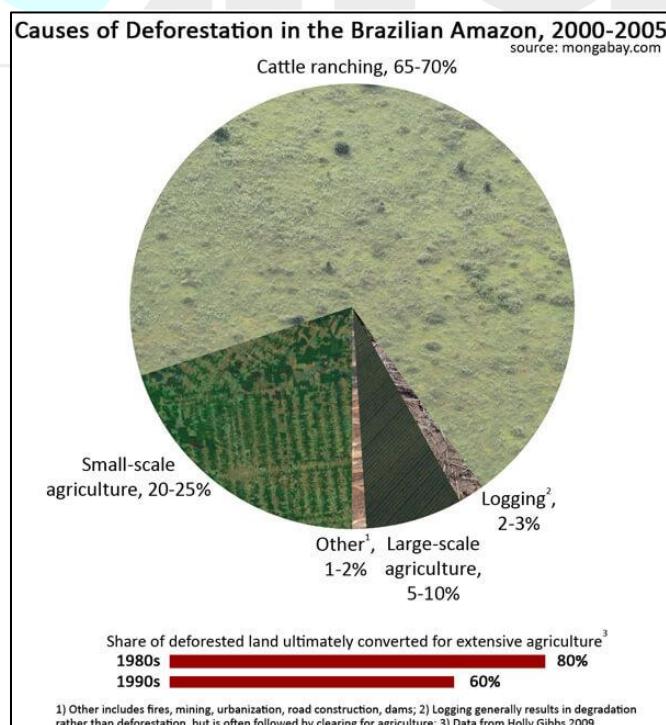
44. Internet Users Via Mobile Phone

#3000717



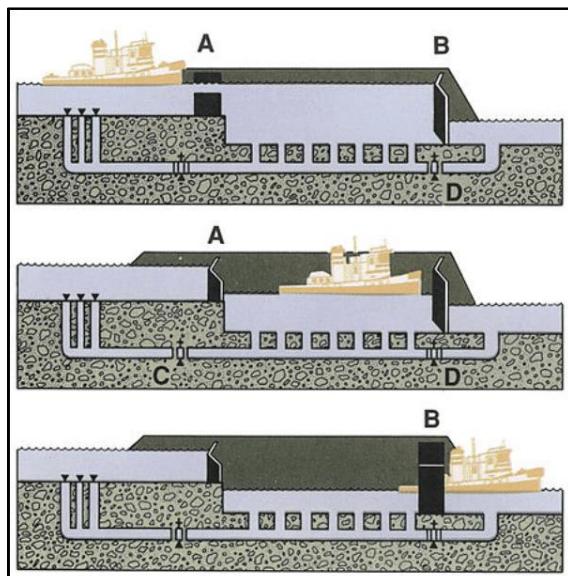
45. Causes of Deforestation

#3000716



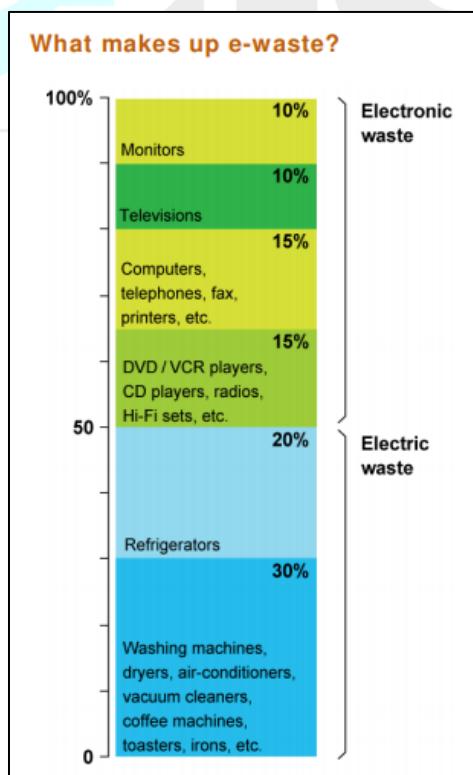
46. Ship Lock Chamber

#3000715



47. e-Waste

#3000714



20th March – 26th March 2023

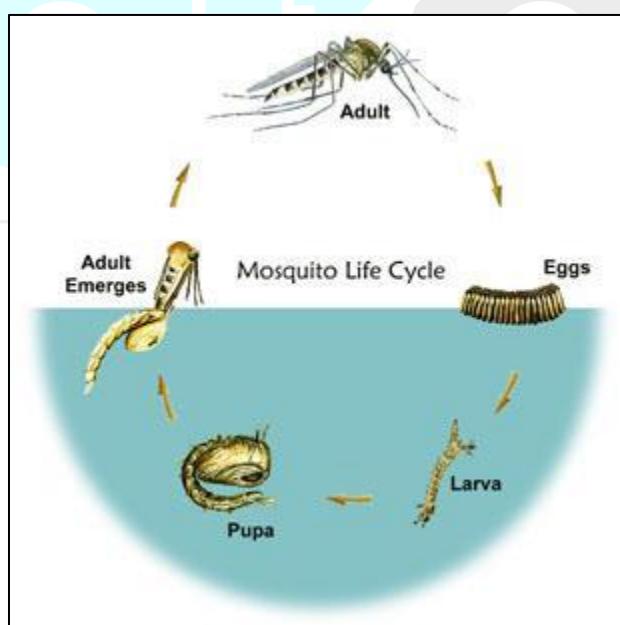
48. Garden Instructions

#3000708



49. Mosquito Life Cycle

#3000709



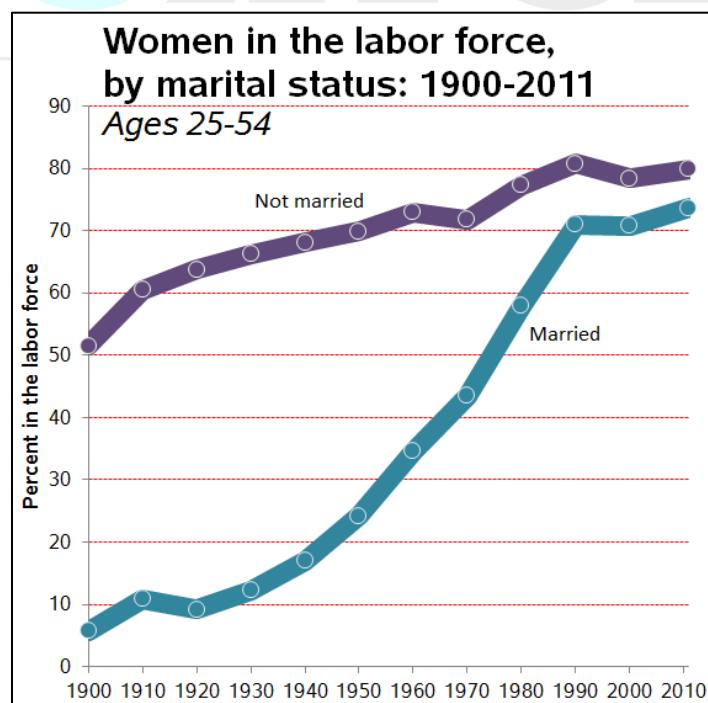
50. Ice Thickness

#3000707



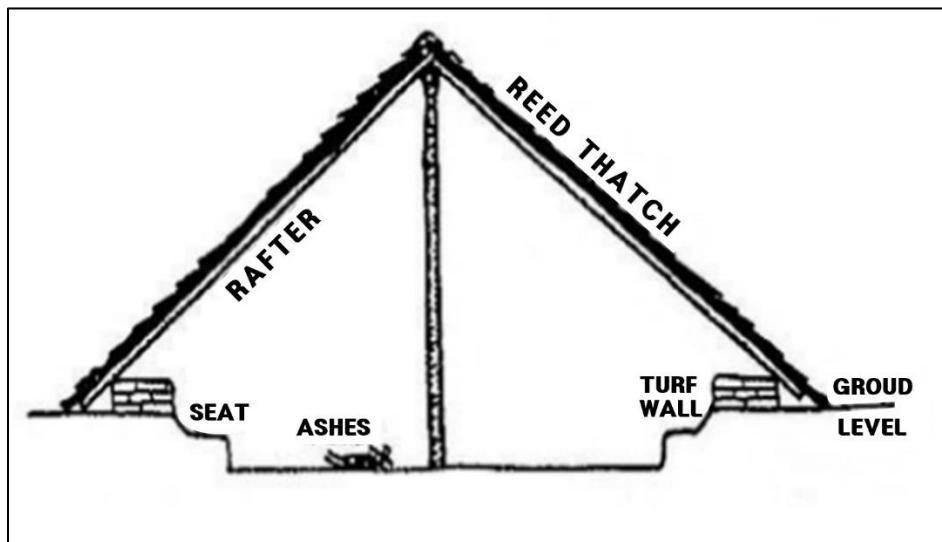
51. Women in Labor

#3000705



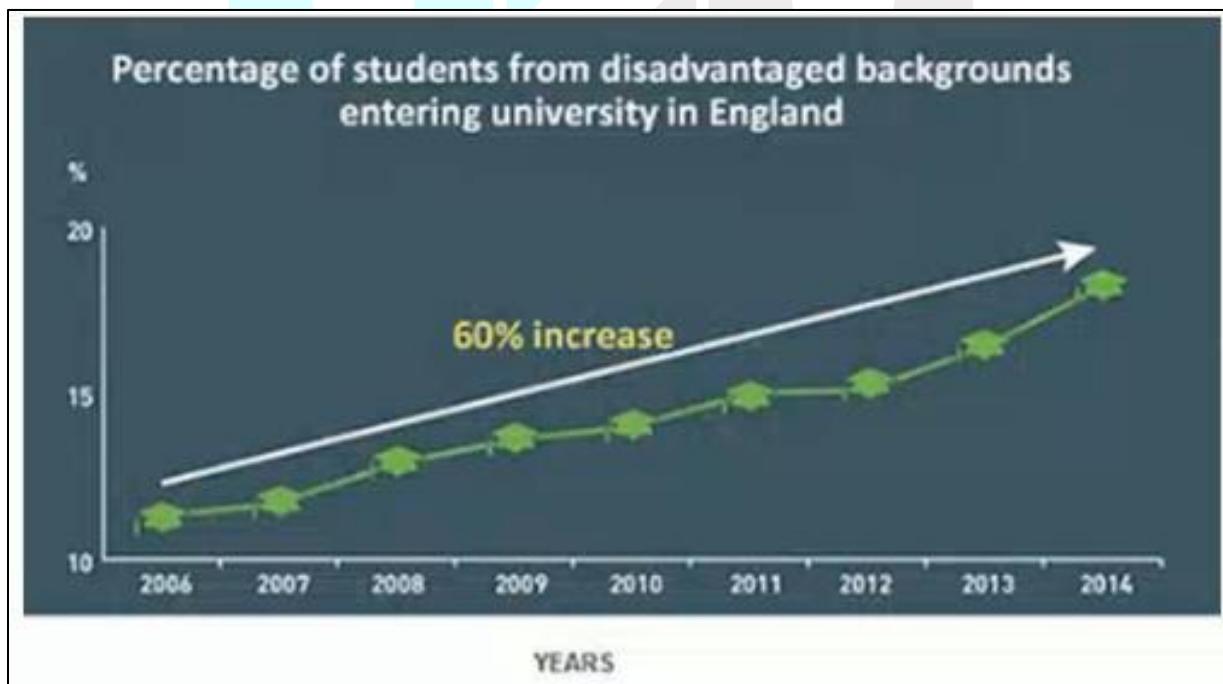
52. The Iron Age Hut

#3000704



53. Students From Disadvantaged Backgrounds

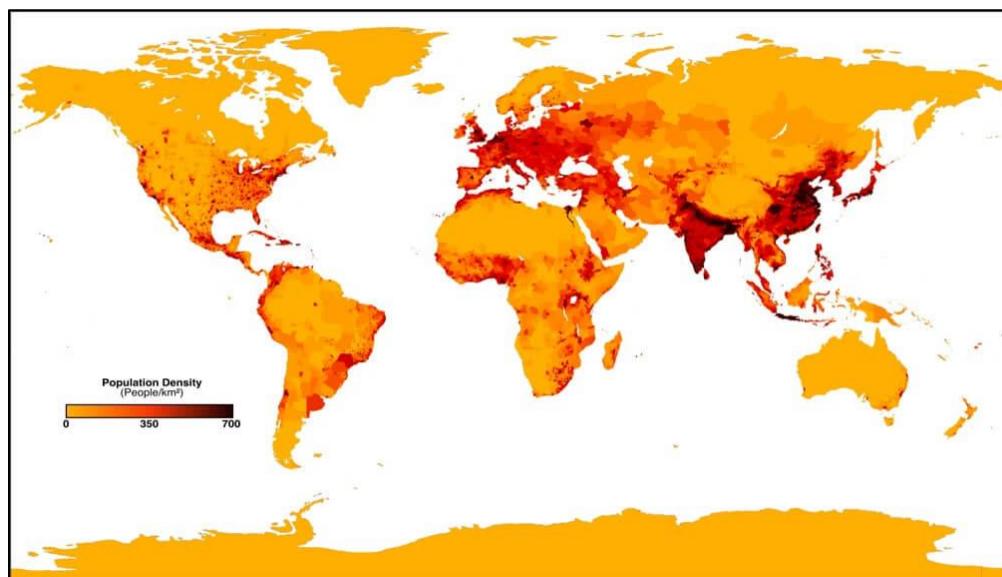
#3000700



20th March – 26th March 2023

54. World Population Density

#3000699



55. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

#3000697



20th March – 26th March 2023

56. Family Meal

#3000696



57. Fruit Market

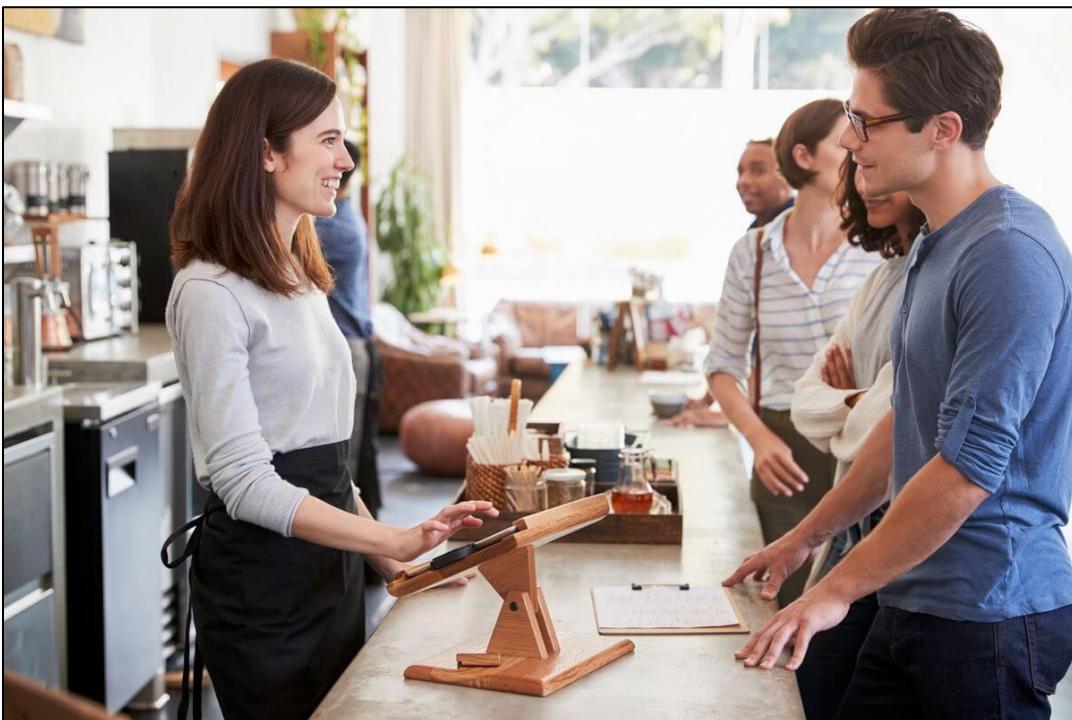
#3000694



20th March – 26th March 2023

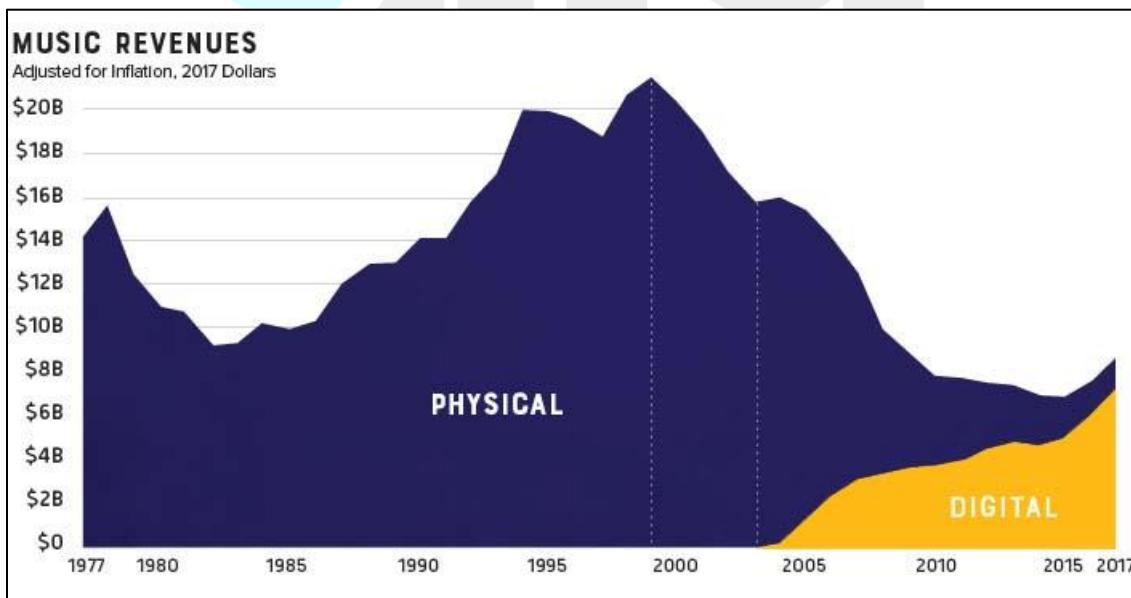
58. Customer at Café

#3000693



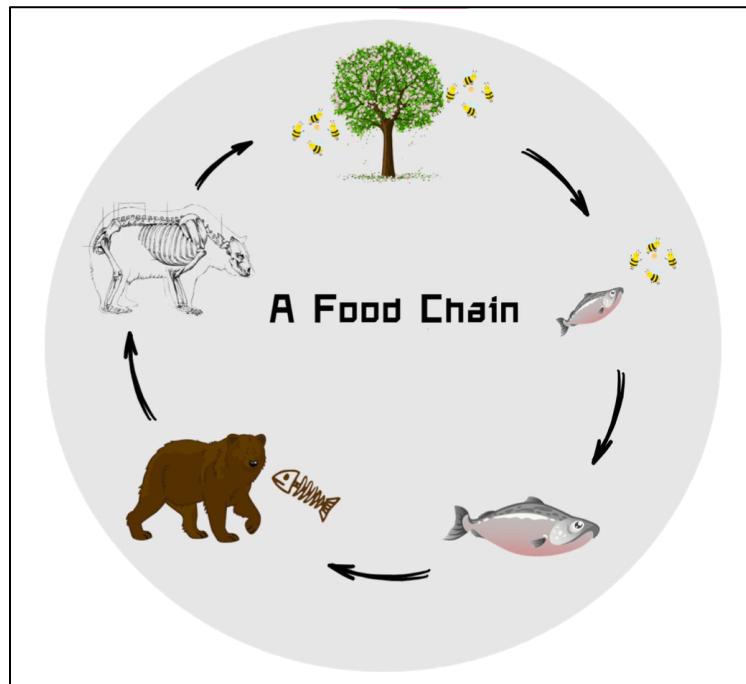
59. Music Revenues

#3000692



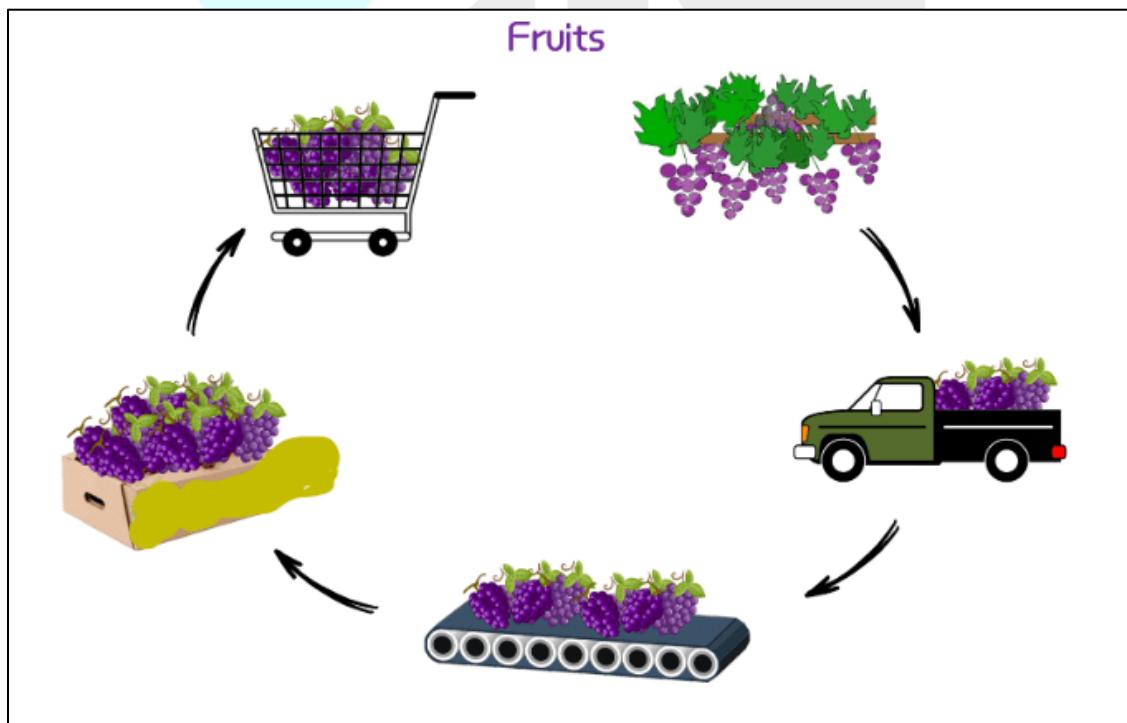
60. A Food Chain

#3000691



61. Grape Distribution Cycle

#3000690



62. How to wash hands?

#3000687



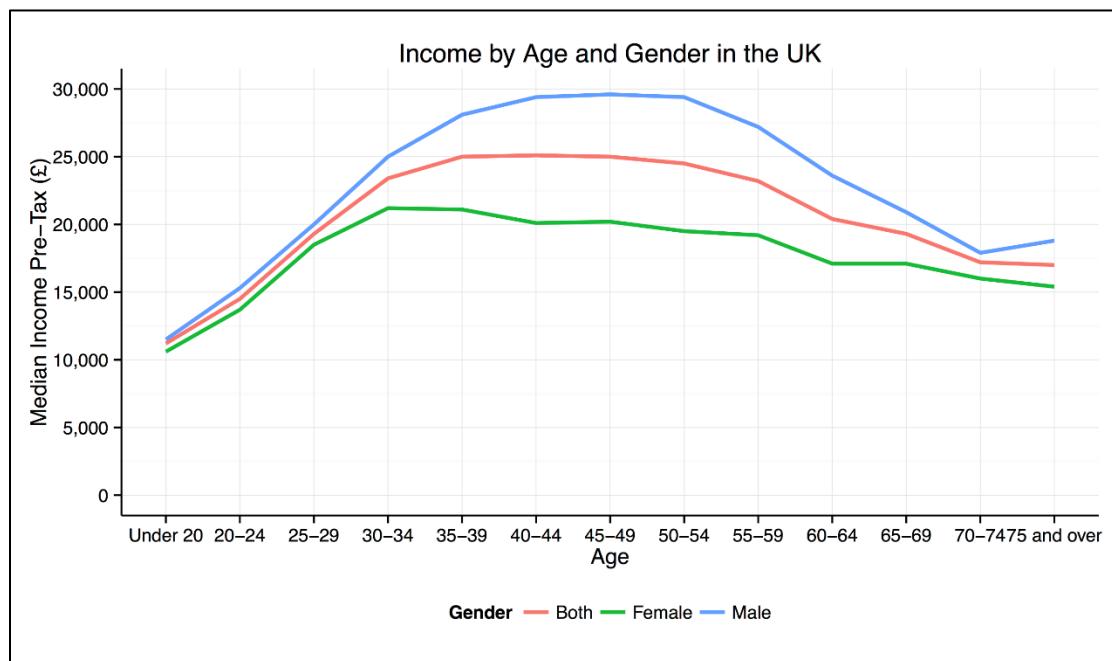
63. South American Rain-forests

#3000684



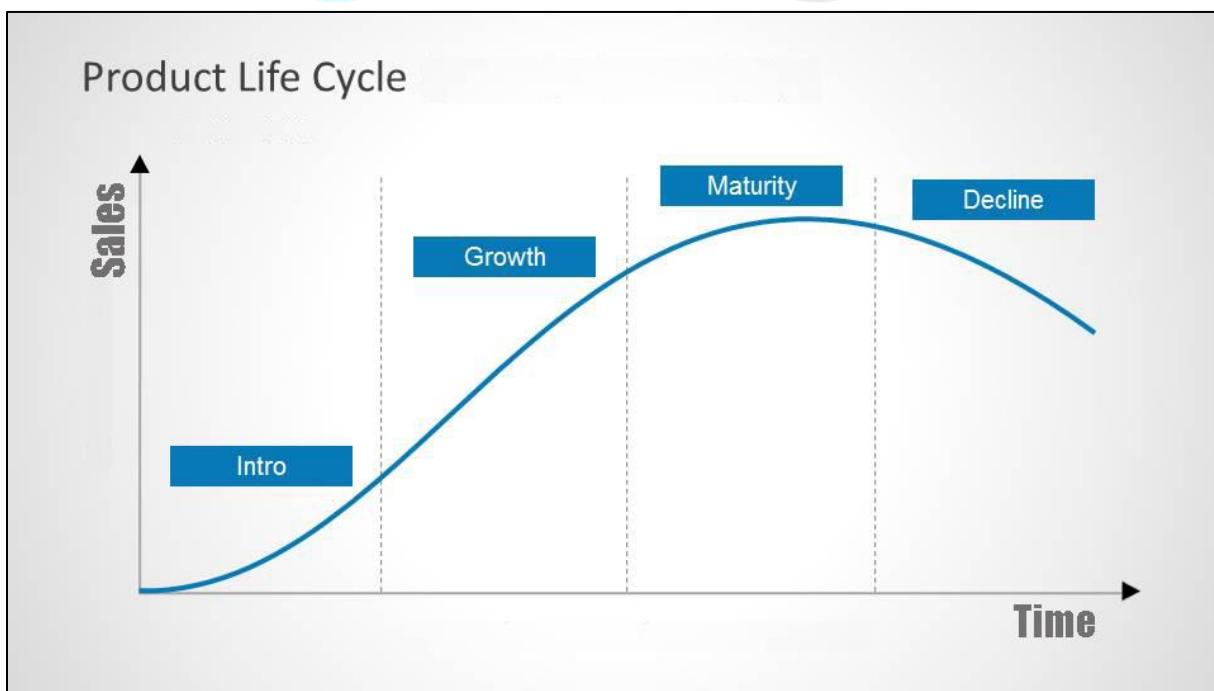
64. Income by Age and Gender in the UK

#3000683



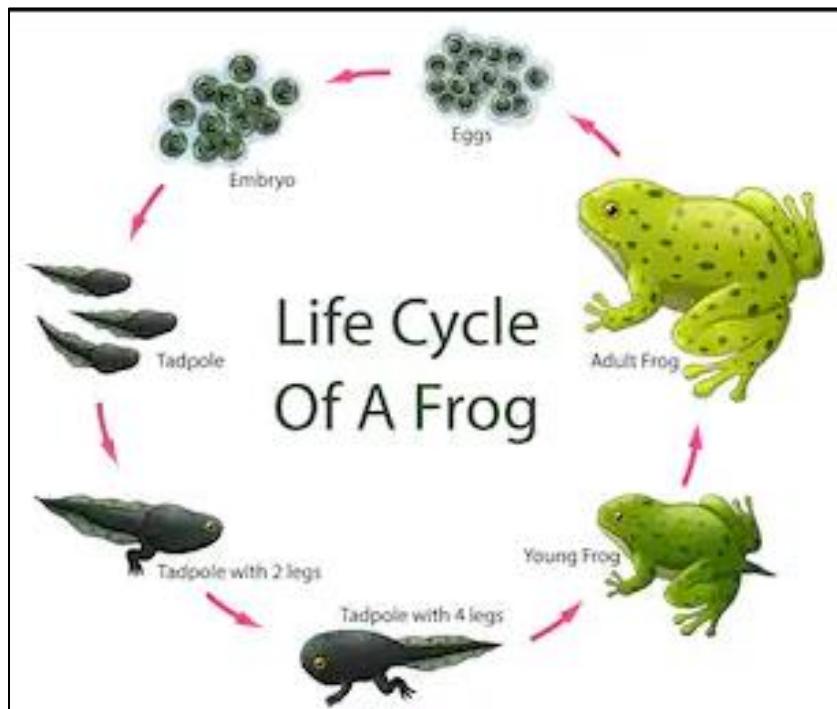
65. Product Life Cycle

#3000679



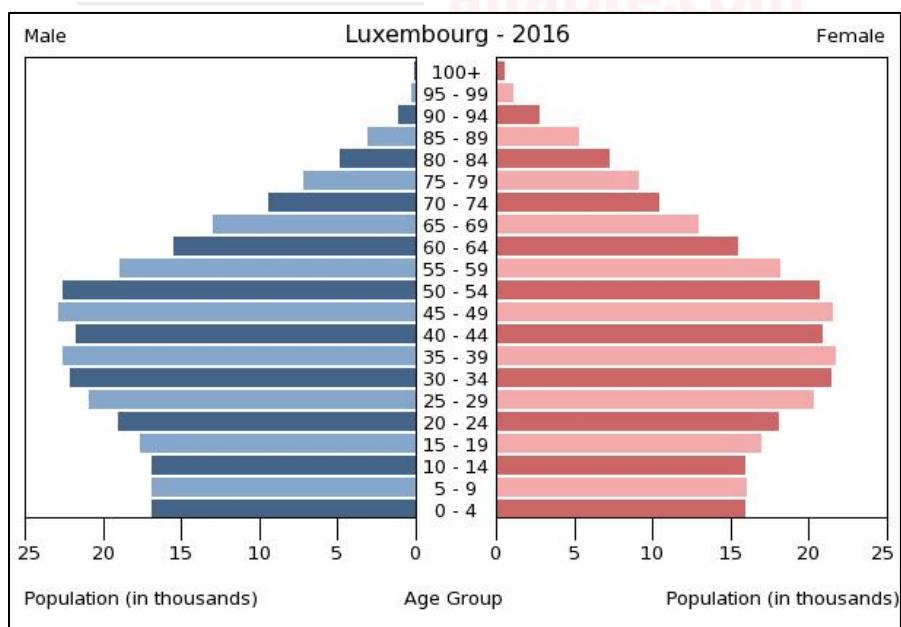
66. Life Cycle of a Frog

#3000677



67. Population Pyramid of Luxembourg

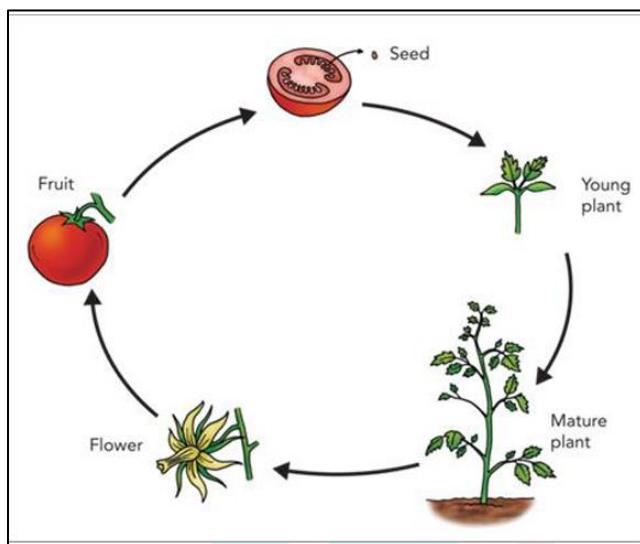
#3000676



20th March – 26th March 2023

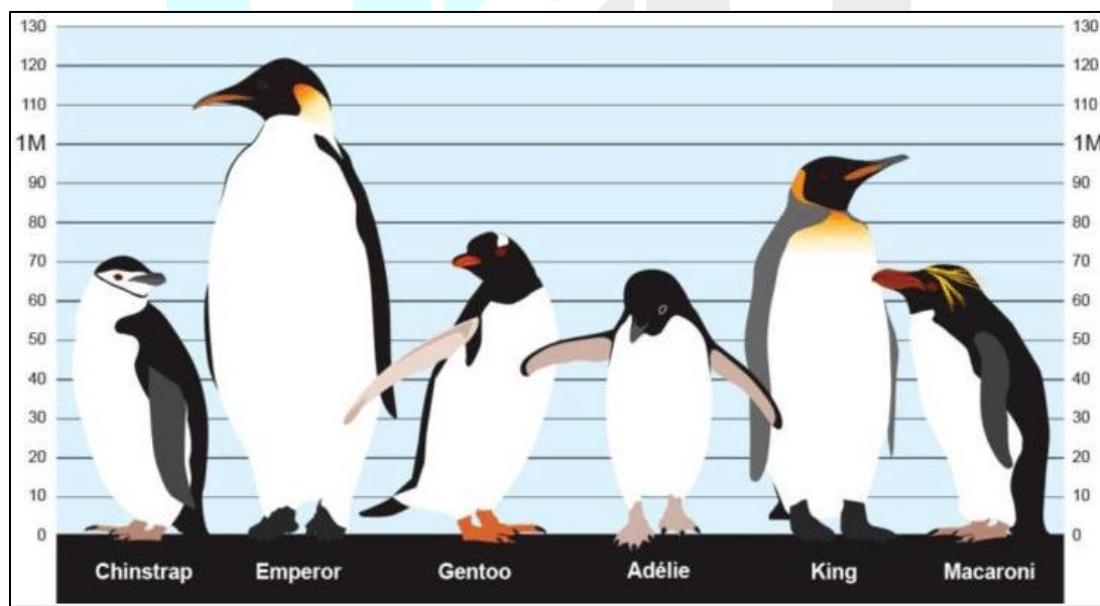
68. Life Cycle of a Tomato

#3000675



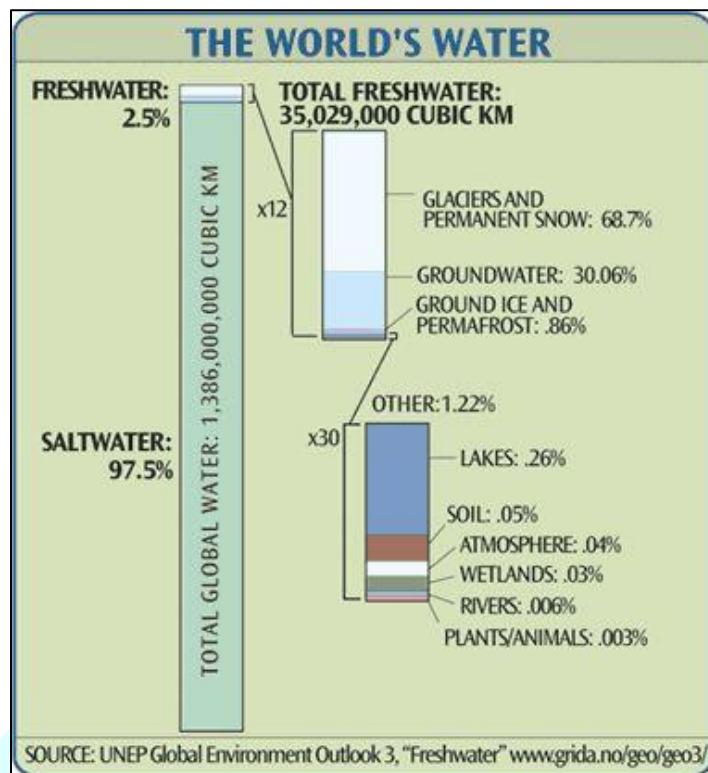
69. Types of Penguins

#3000674



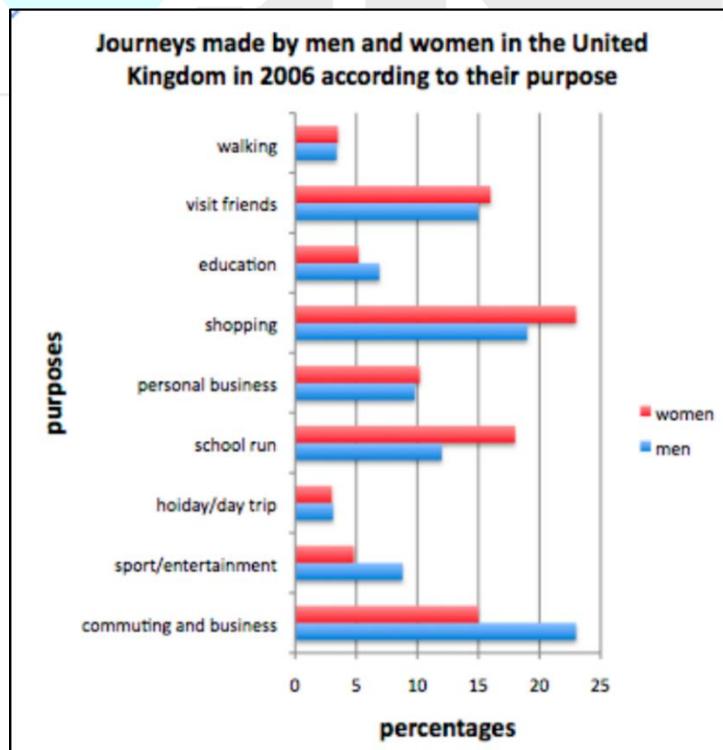
70. The World's Water (V2)

#3000669



71. Journeys made in the UK

#3000666



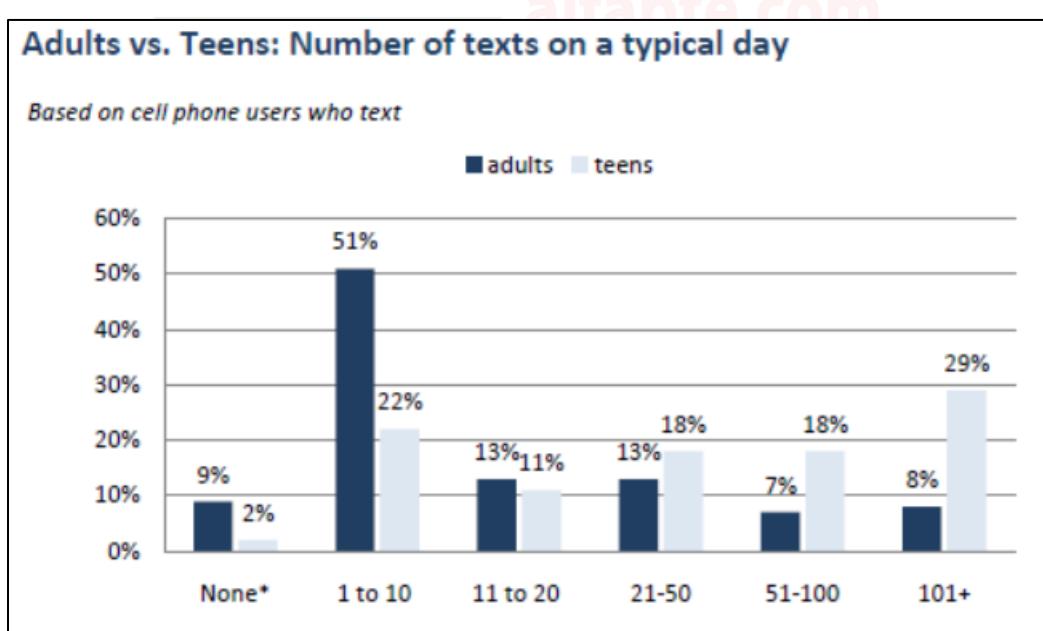
72. Lecture Hall

#3000665



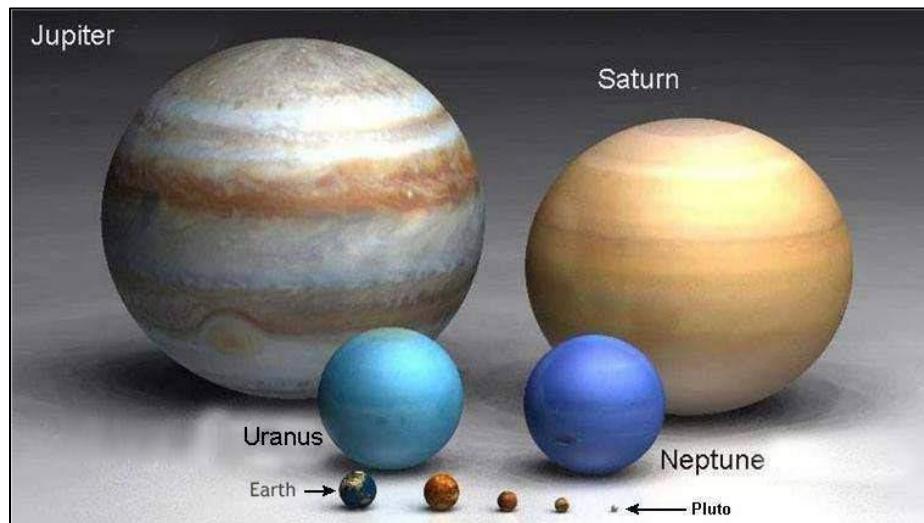
73. Adults vs Teens

#3000664

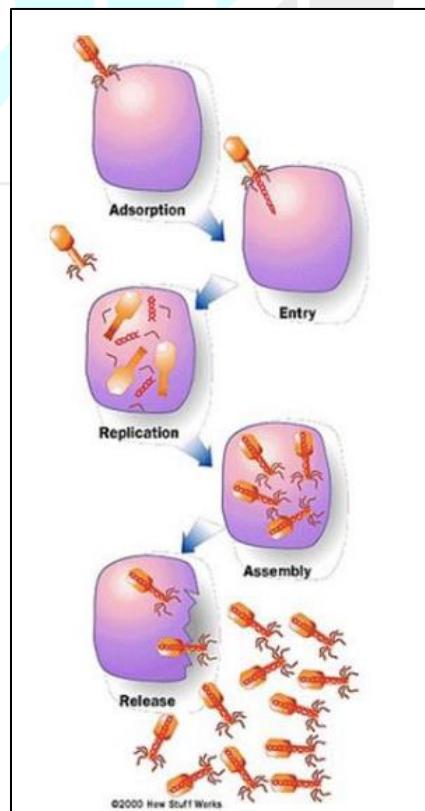


20th March – 26th March 2023**74. Planets**

#3000663

**75. How a Virus Works**

#3000662



20th March – 26th March 2023

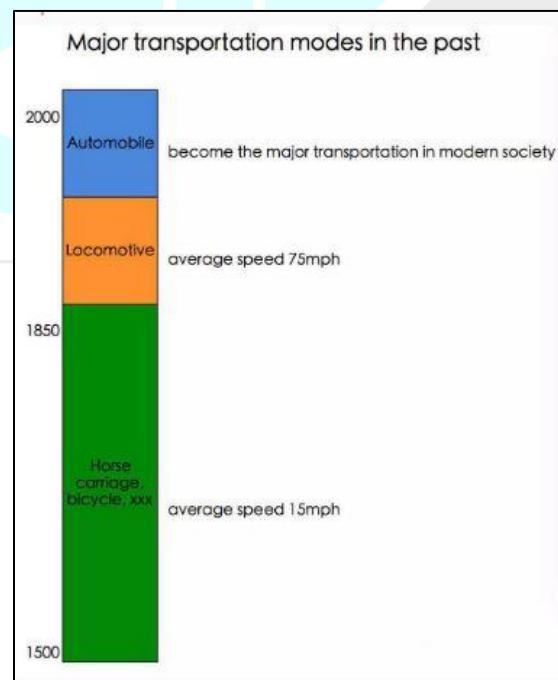
76. Green Waste

#3000660



77. Major Transportation Modes

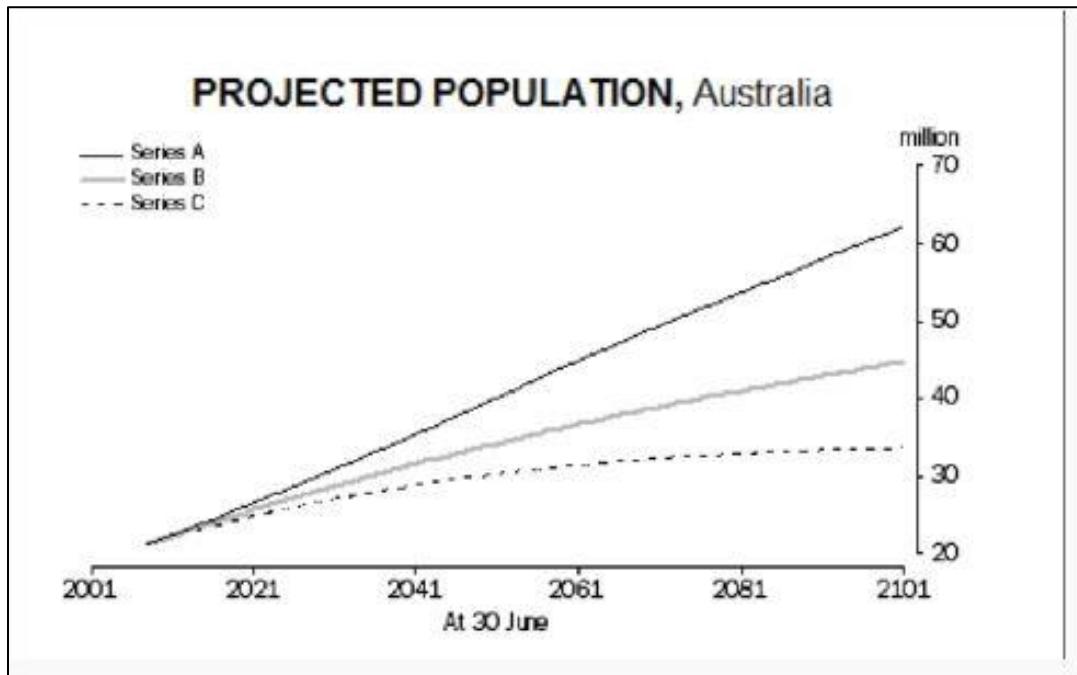
#3000647



20th March – 26th March 2023

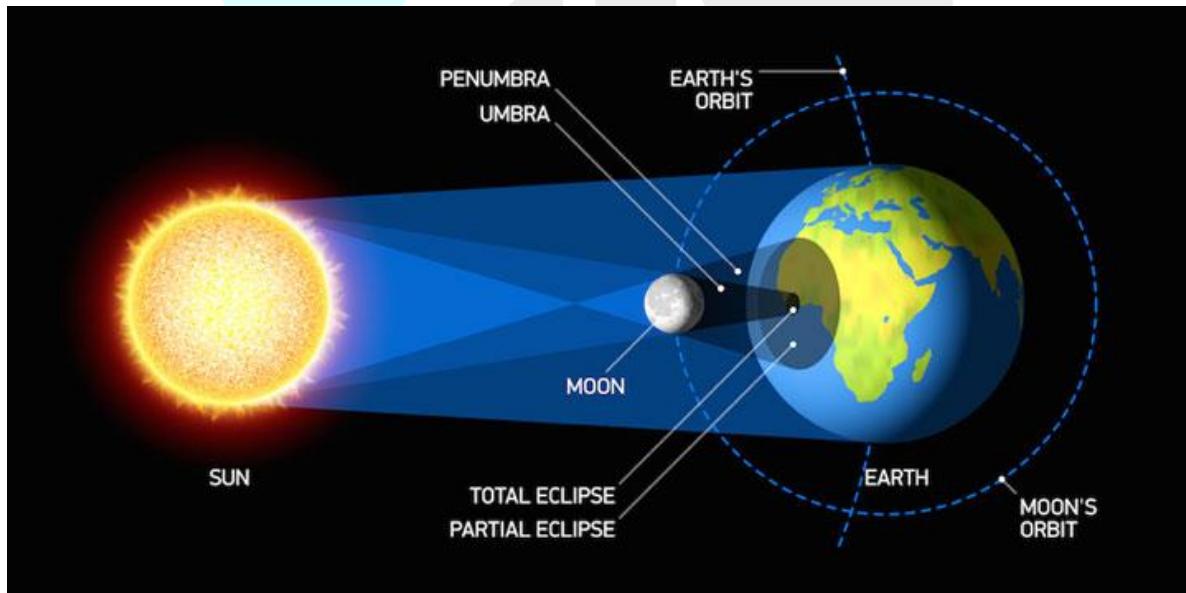
78. Projected Population

#3000646



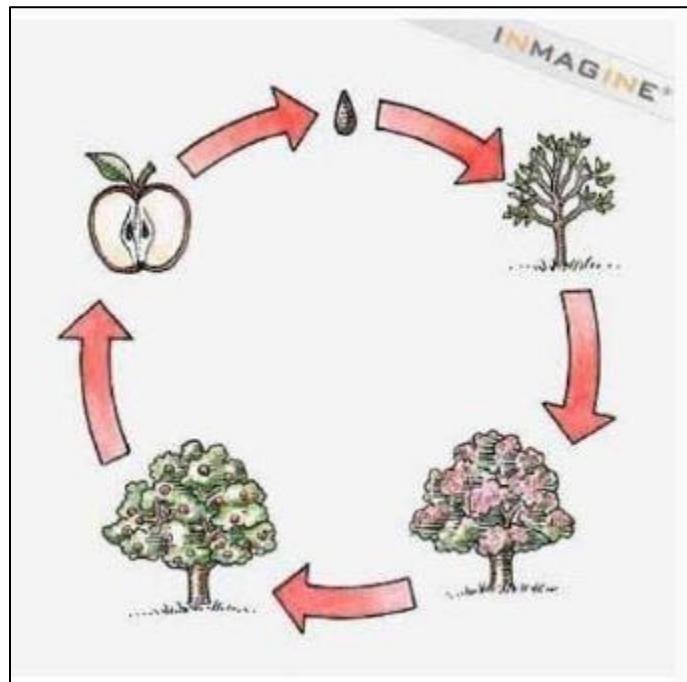
79. Solar Eclipse

#3000645



80. Life Cycle of an Apple

#3000641



81. 100% Health

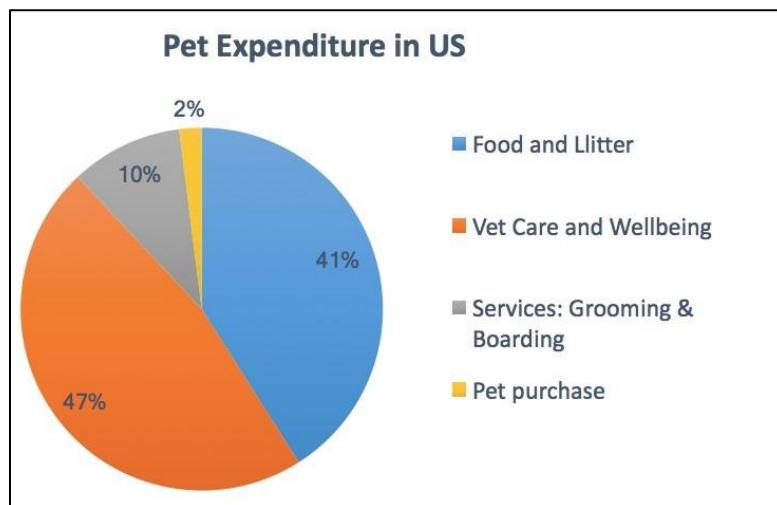
#3000617



20th March – 26th March 2023

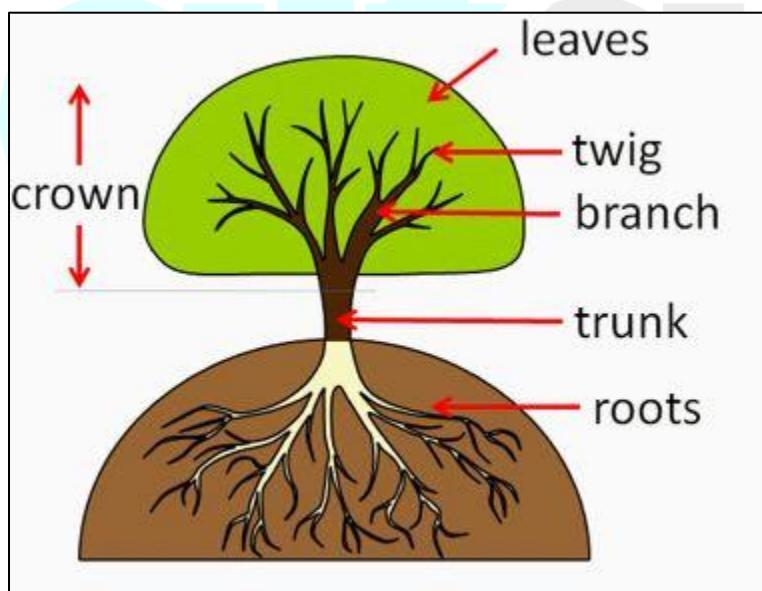
82. US Pet Expenditure

#3000606



83. Parts of a Tree

#3000603



20th March – 26th March 2023

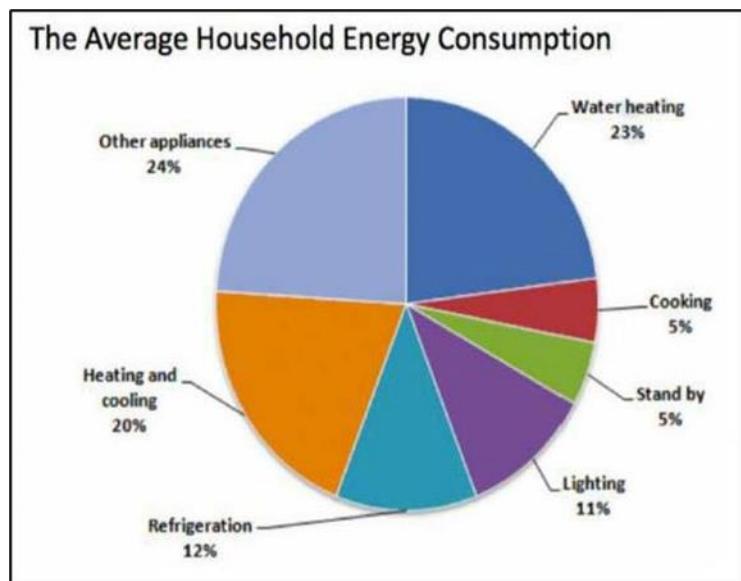
84. Music Download

#3000597



85. Average Household Energy Consumption

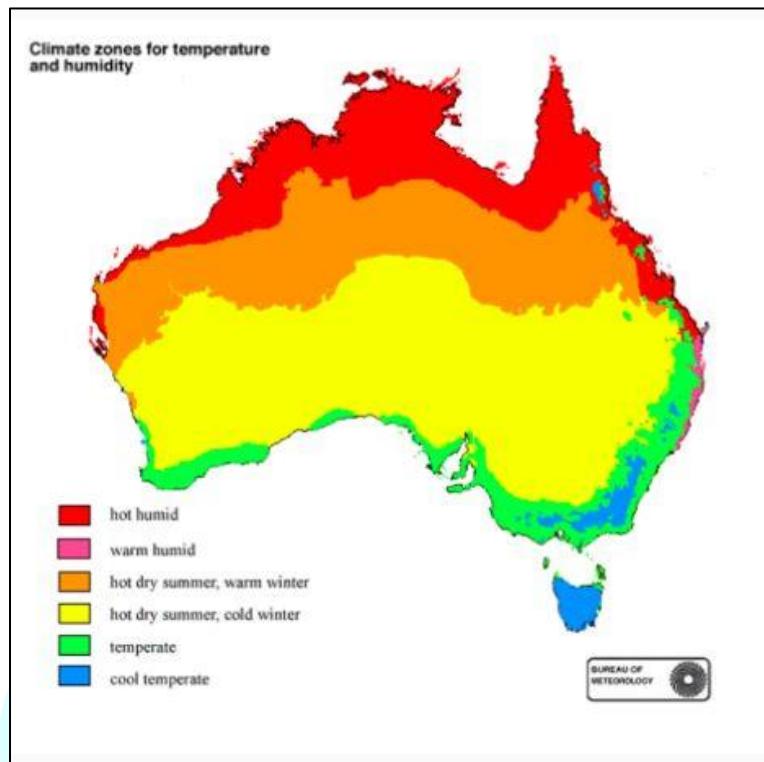
#3000591



20th March – 26th March 2023

86. Climate Zones

#3000589



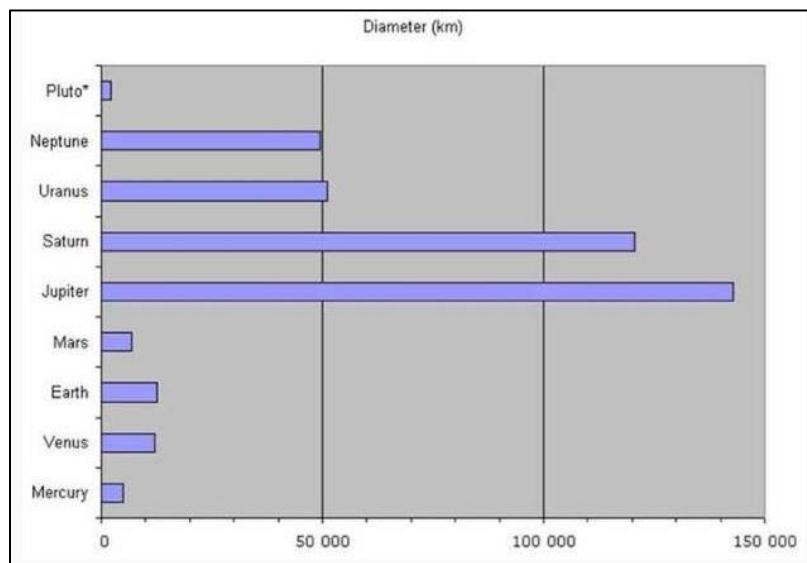
87. US States

#3000587



88. Diameter of Planets

#3000584



89. Most Spoken Languages

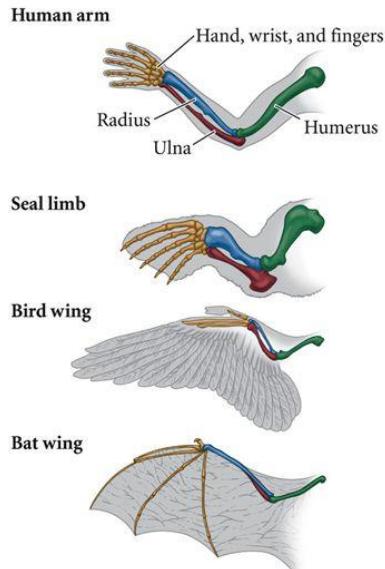
#3000578



90. Homologies

#3000560

Homologies of structure among human arm, seal forelimb, bird wing, and bat wing



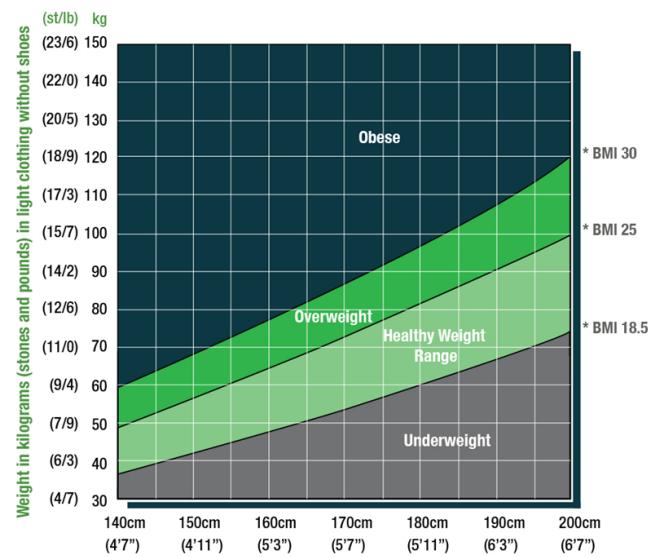
DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, 9e, Figure 1.19

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91. BMI

#3000553

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults

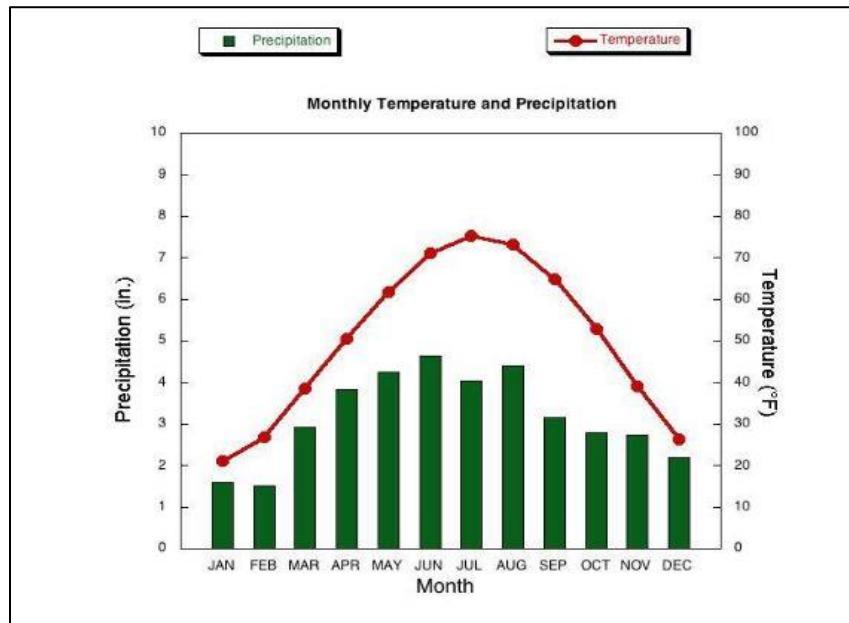


Source: Adapted from the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013).

20th March – 26th March 2023

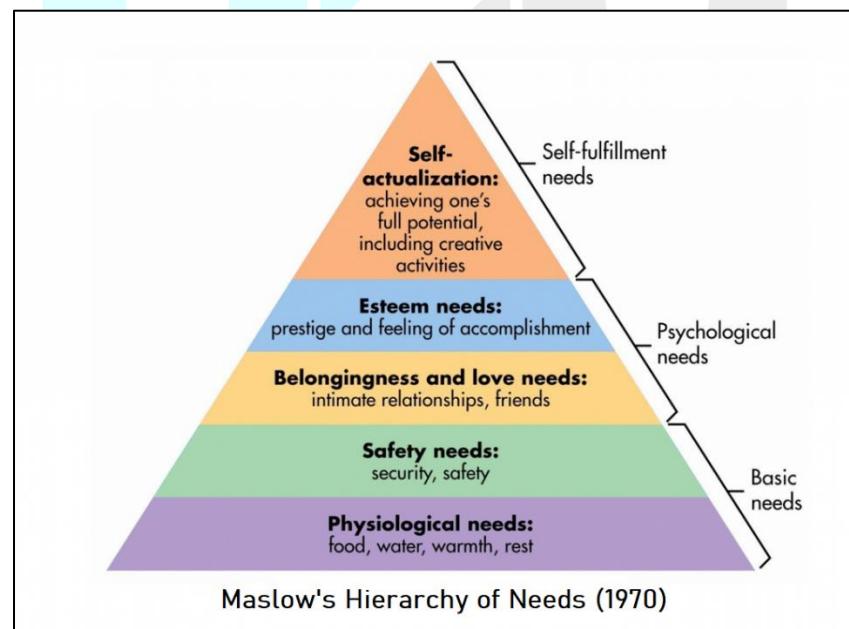
92. Temperature and Precipitation

#3000511



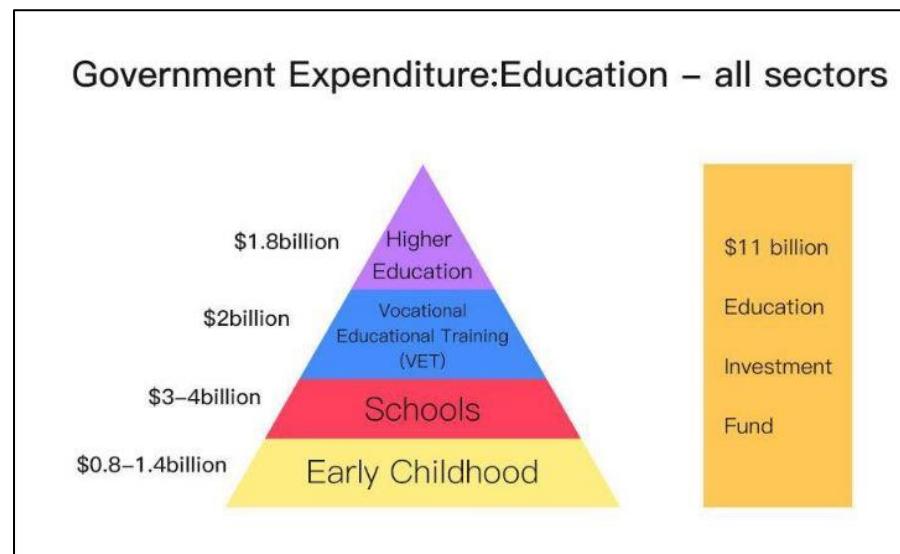
93. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

#3000507



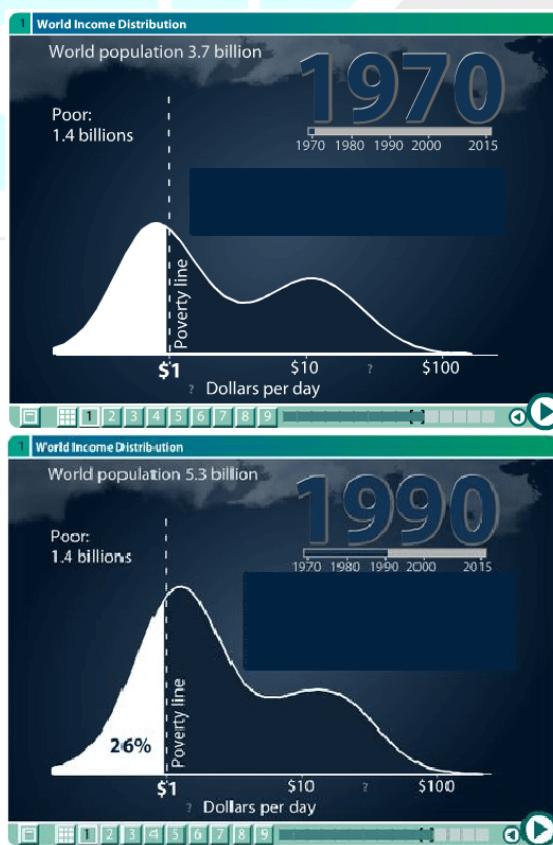
94. Government Expenditure

#3000504



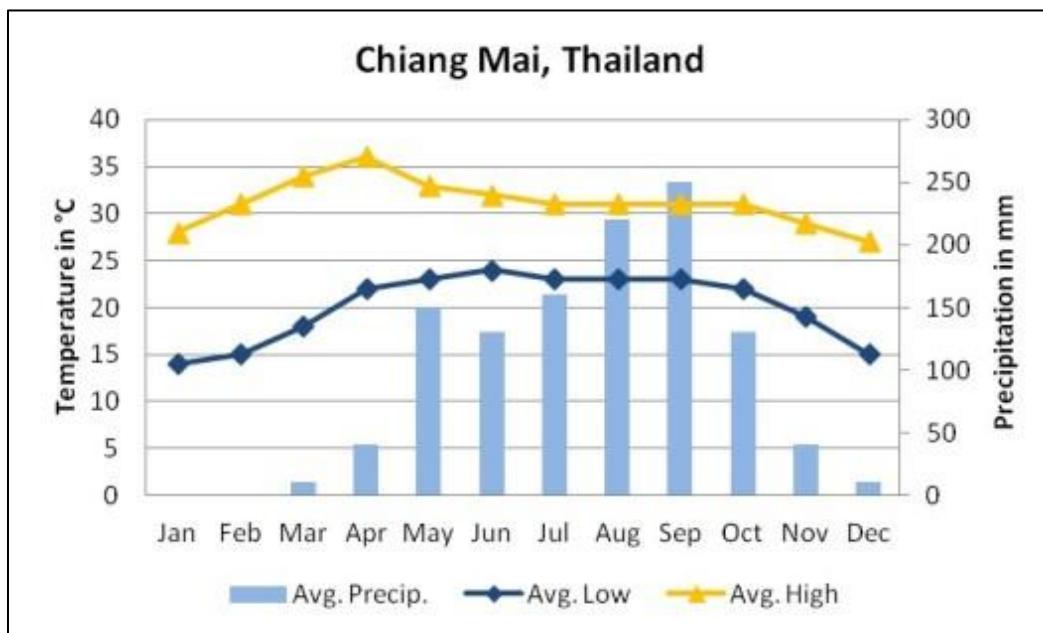
95. World Income Distribution

#3000501



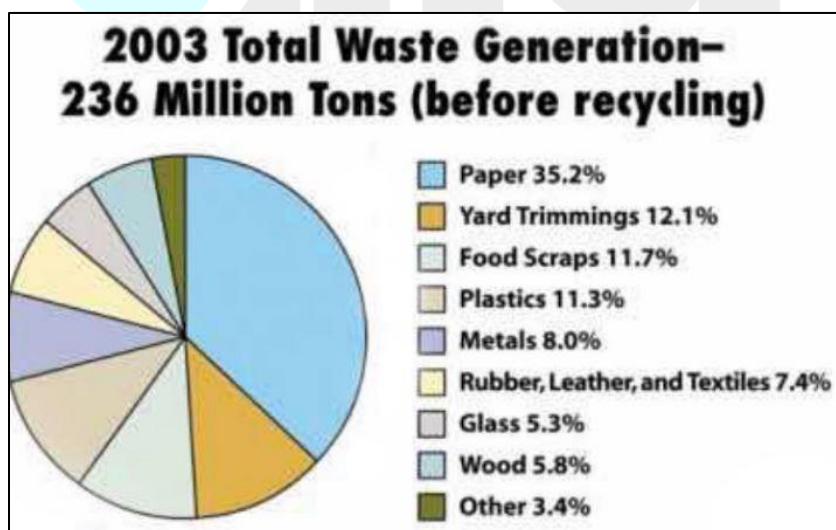
96. Precipitation in Chiang Mai

#3000420



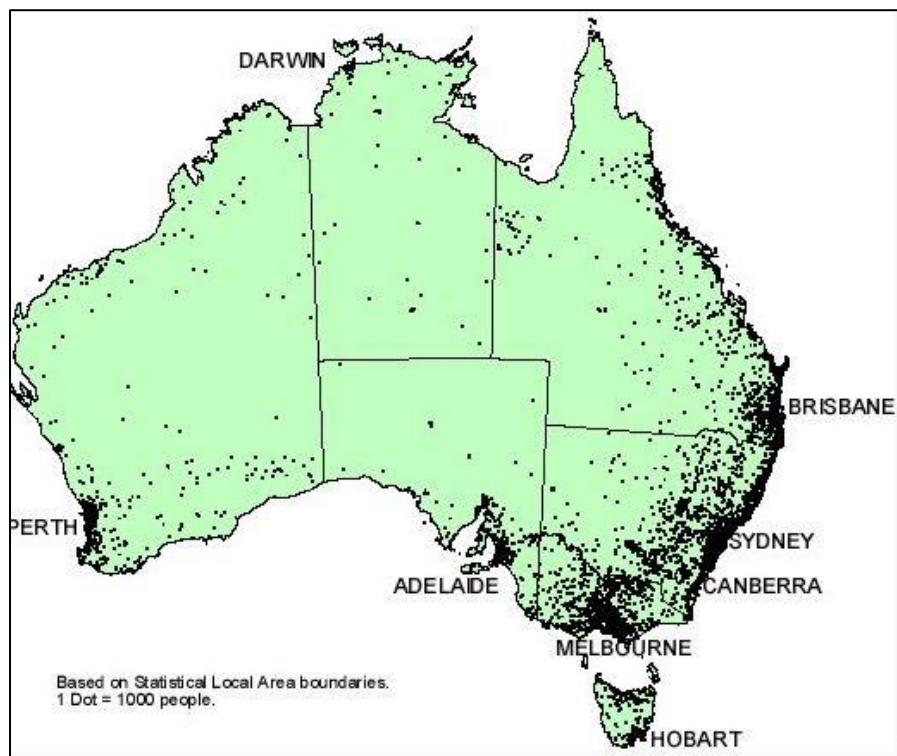
97. 2003 total waste generation

#3000397



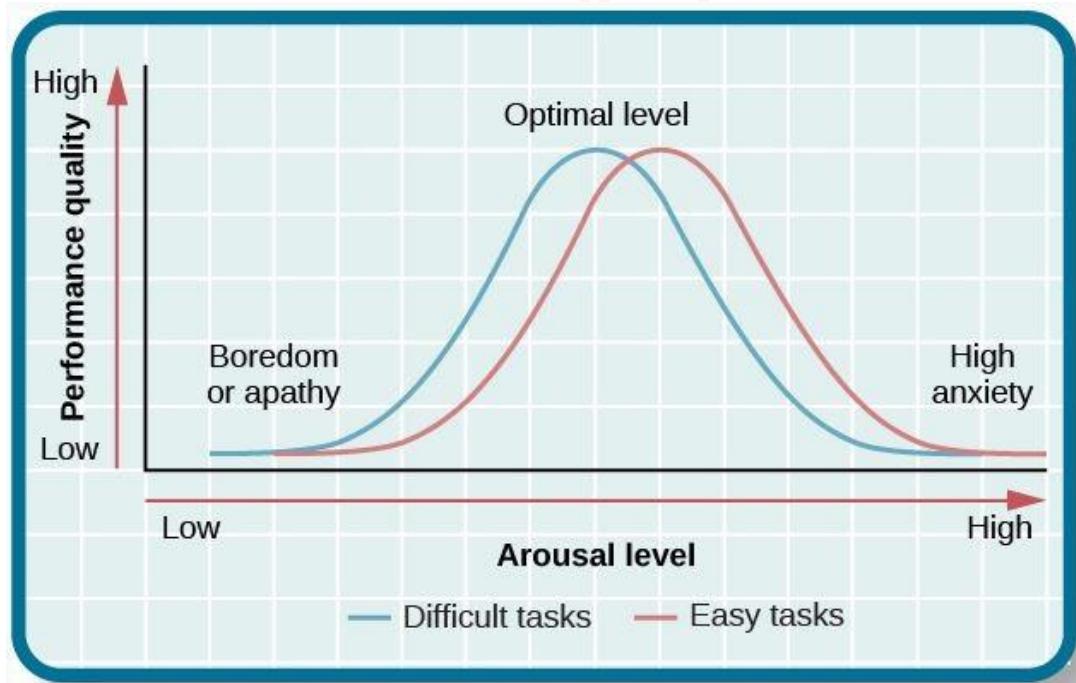
98. Population Density in Australia

#3000392



99. Performance Quality

#3000391



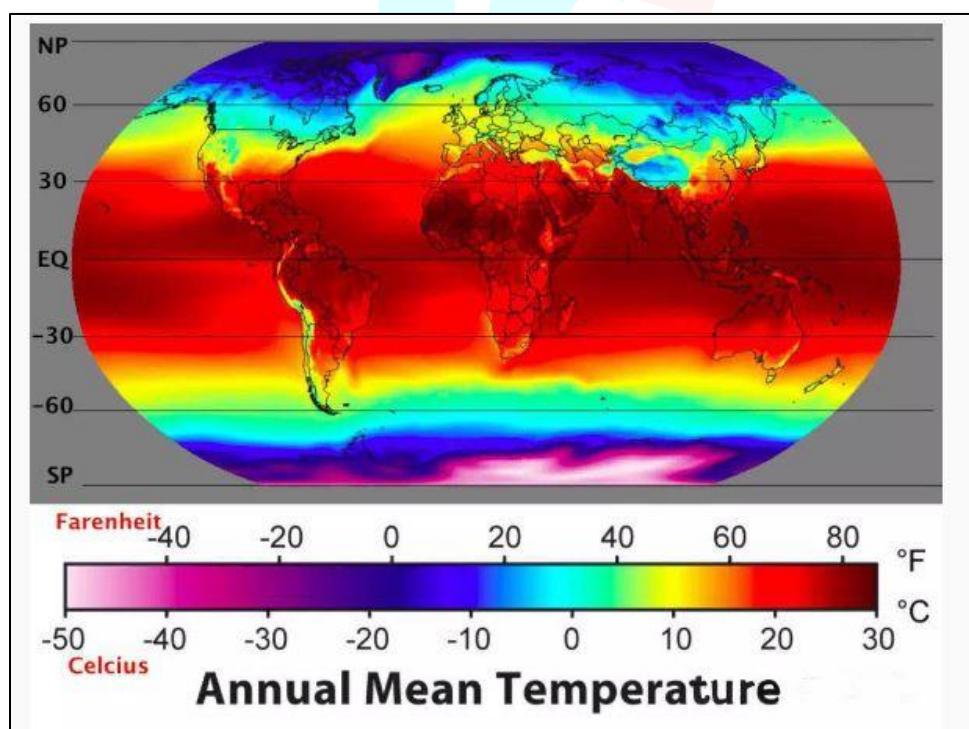
100. Teaching Career

#3000368

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%

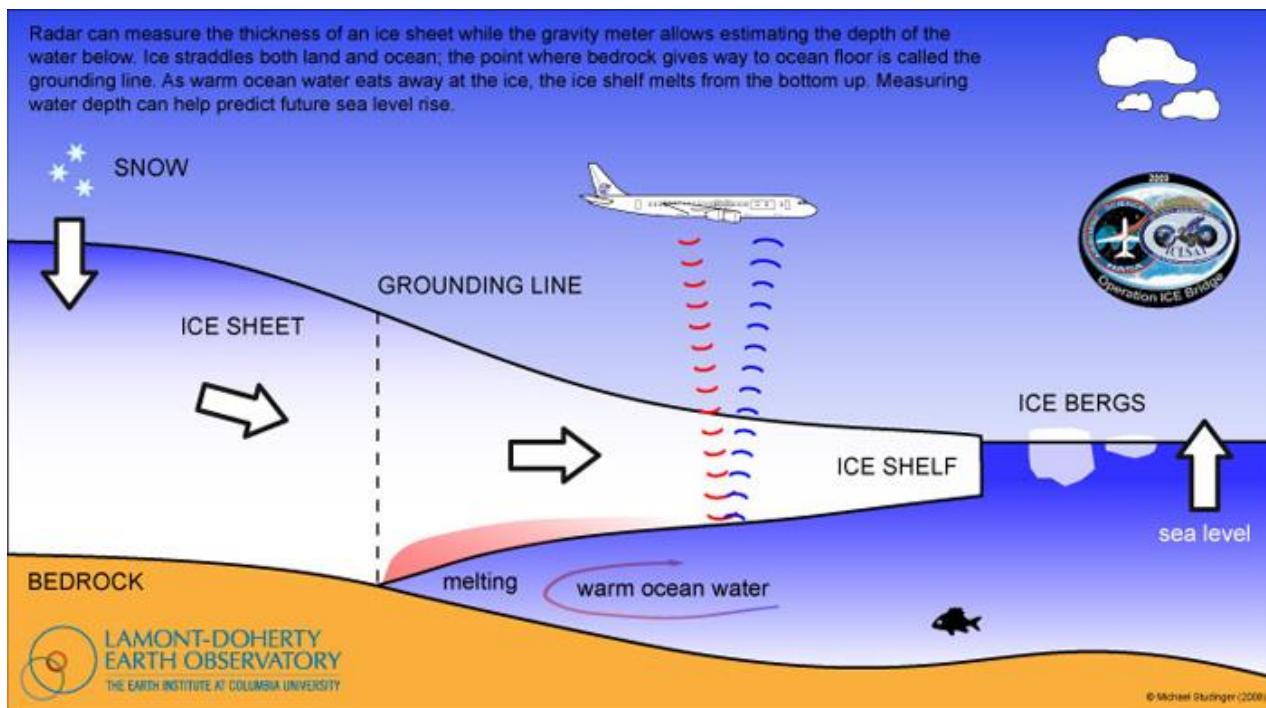
101. Annual Mean Temperature

#3000366



102. Laser, Radar & Gravity

#3000362



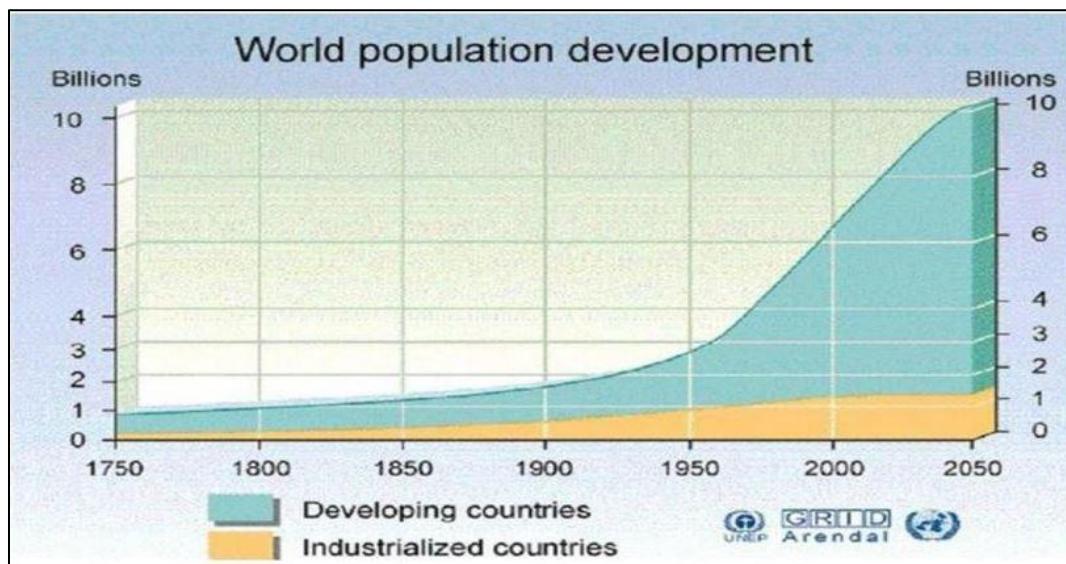
103. Trading Goods

#3000354



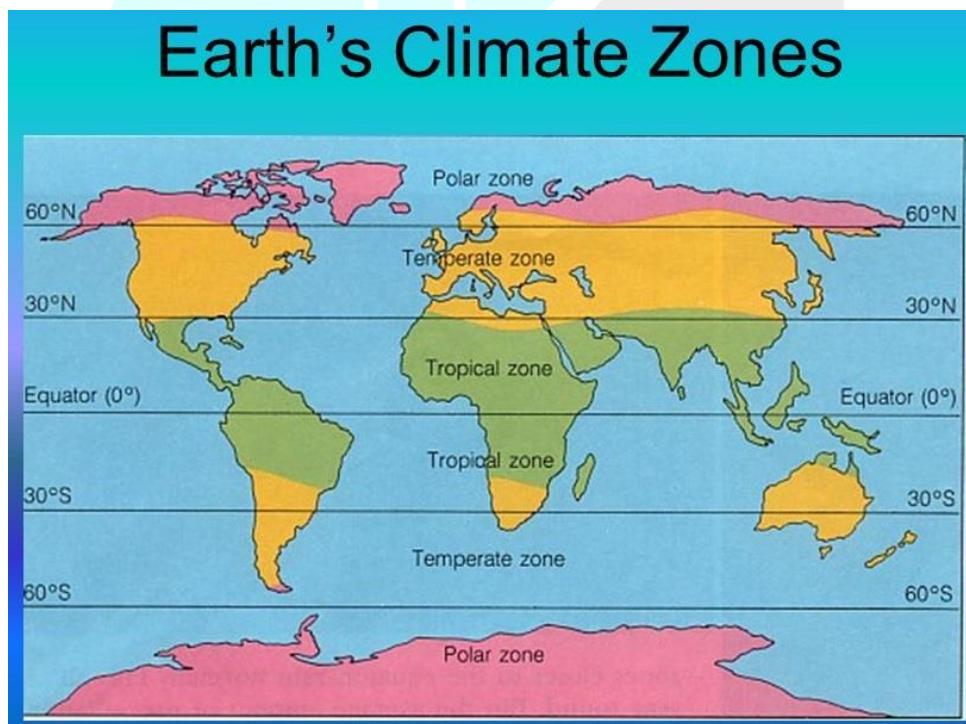
104. World Population Development

#3000351



105. Earth's Climate Zones

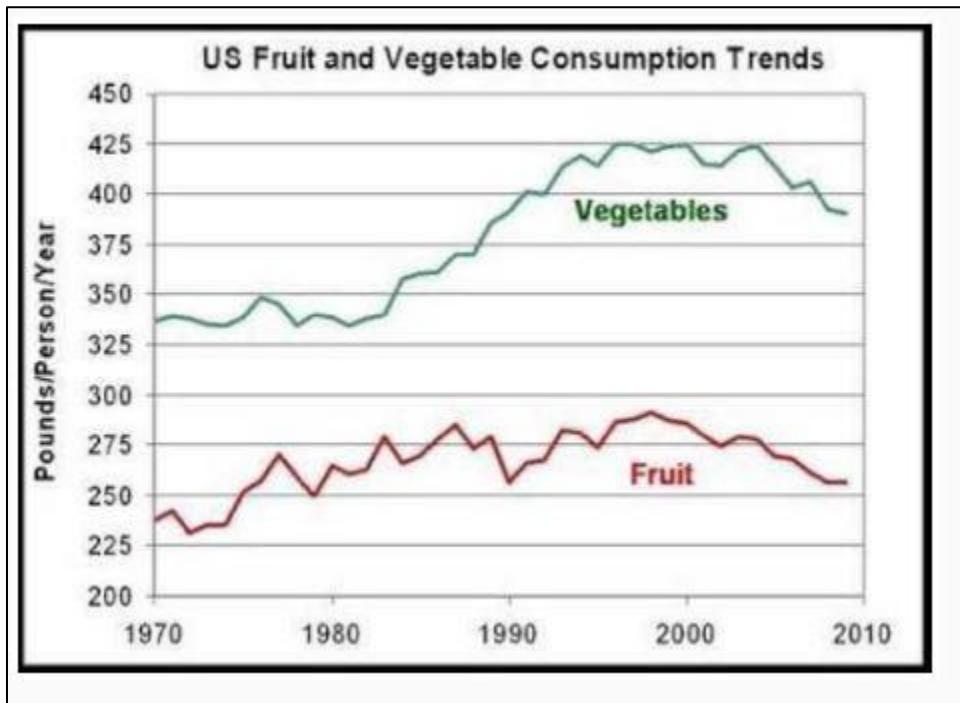
#3000349



20th March – 26th March 2023

106. Fruit & Vegetable Consumption

#3000343



107. Sweden Government Budget

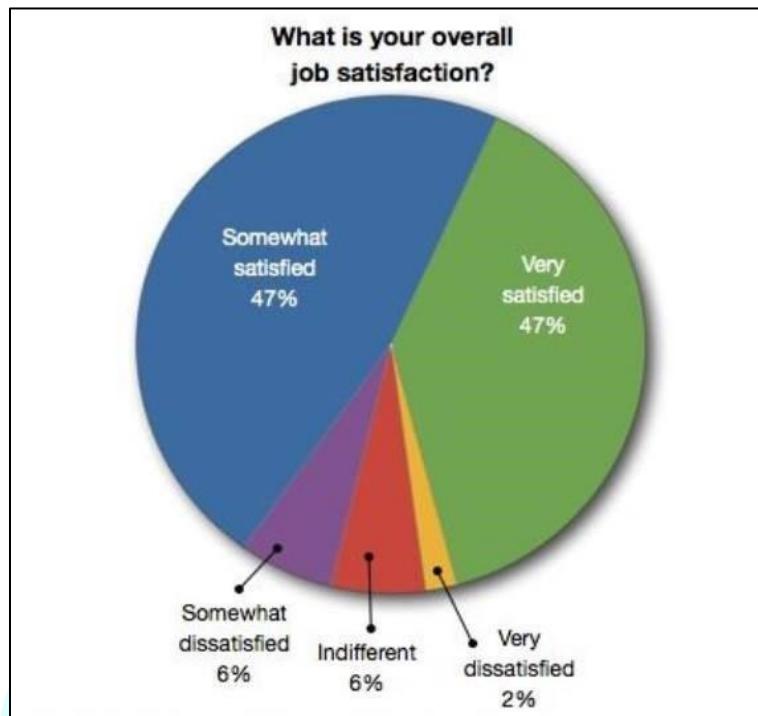
#3000339



20th March – 26th March 2023

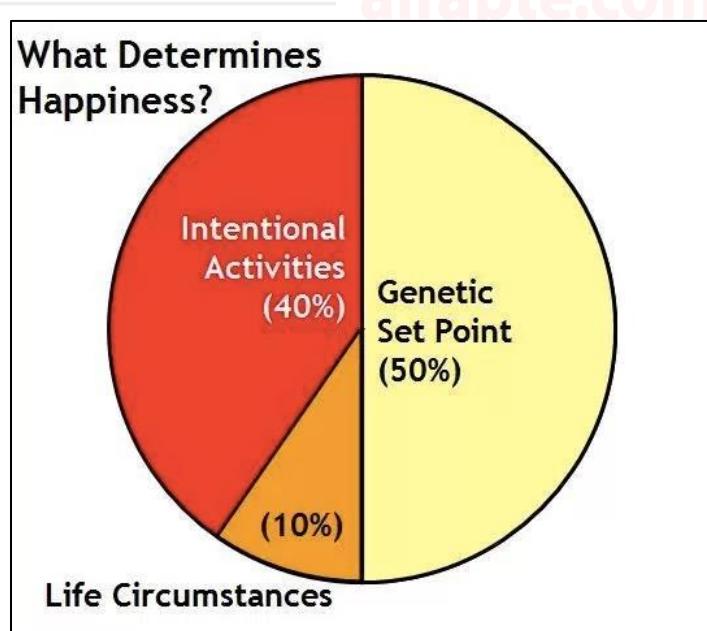
108. Job Satisfaction

#3000332



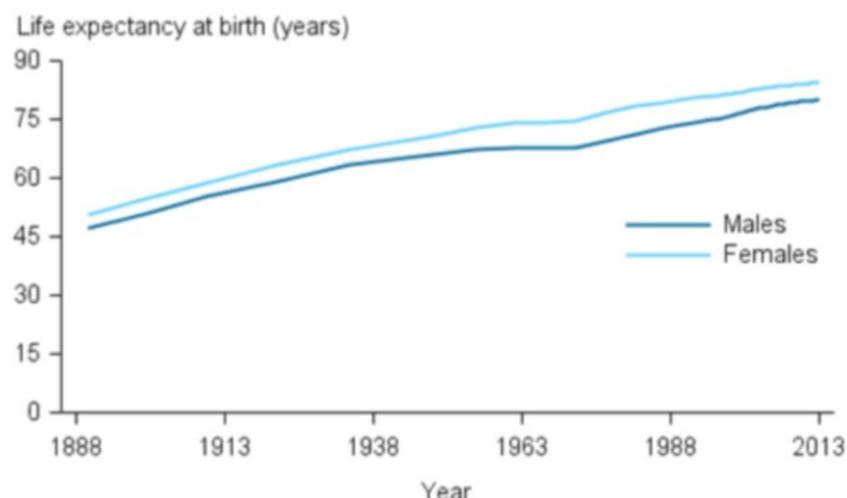
109. Happiness

#3000319



110. Life Expectancy at Birth

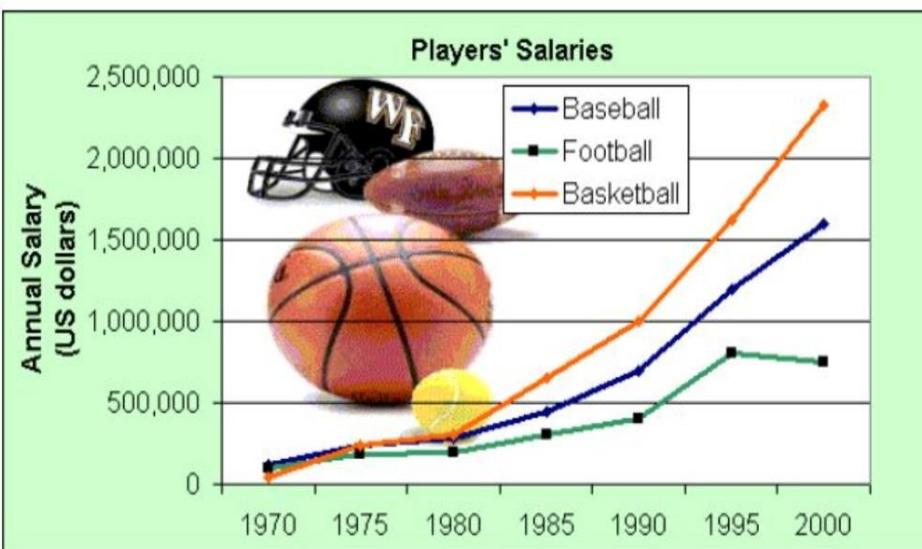
#3000303

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

111. Sports Player's Salaries

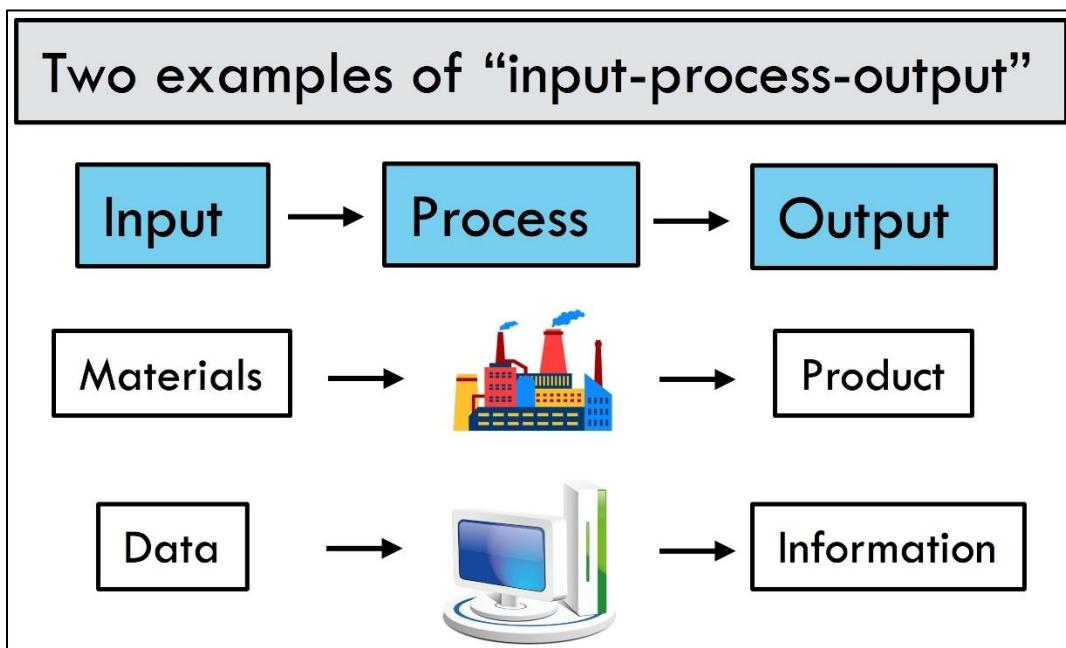
#3000295

Graph : The graph shows the level of sports player's salaries from 1970 to 2000



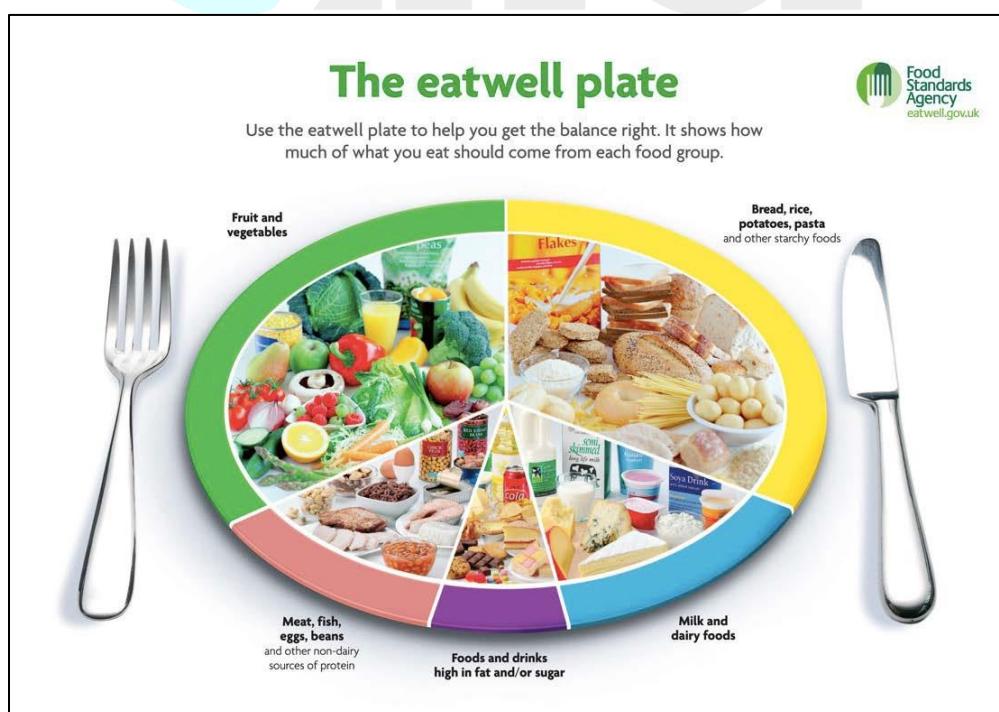
112. Input & Process – Output

#3000290



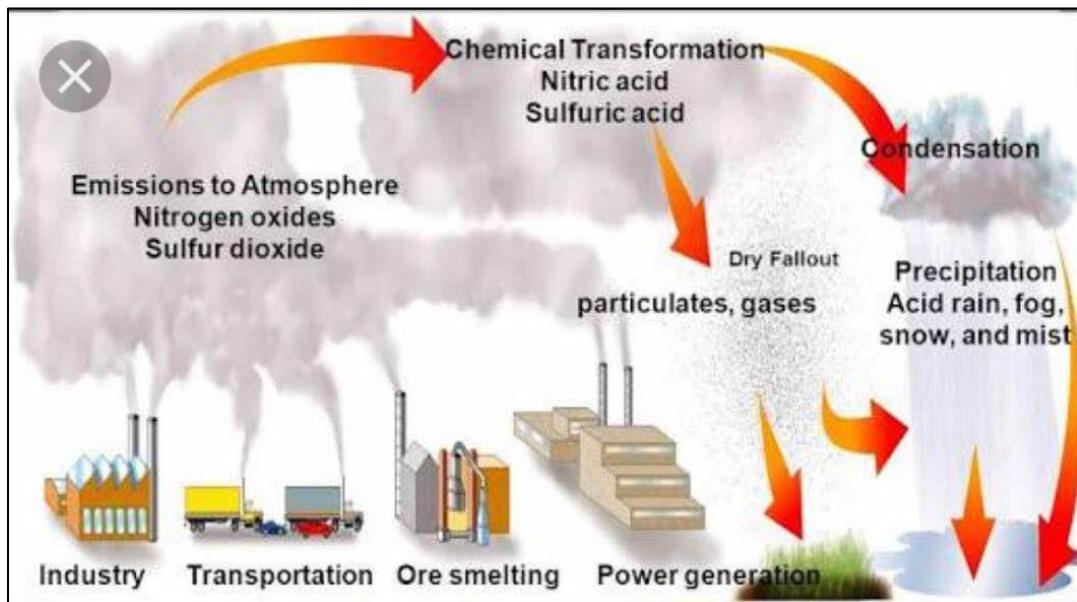
113. Eatwell Plate

#3000282



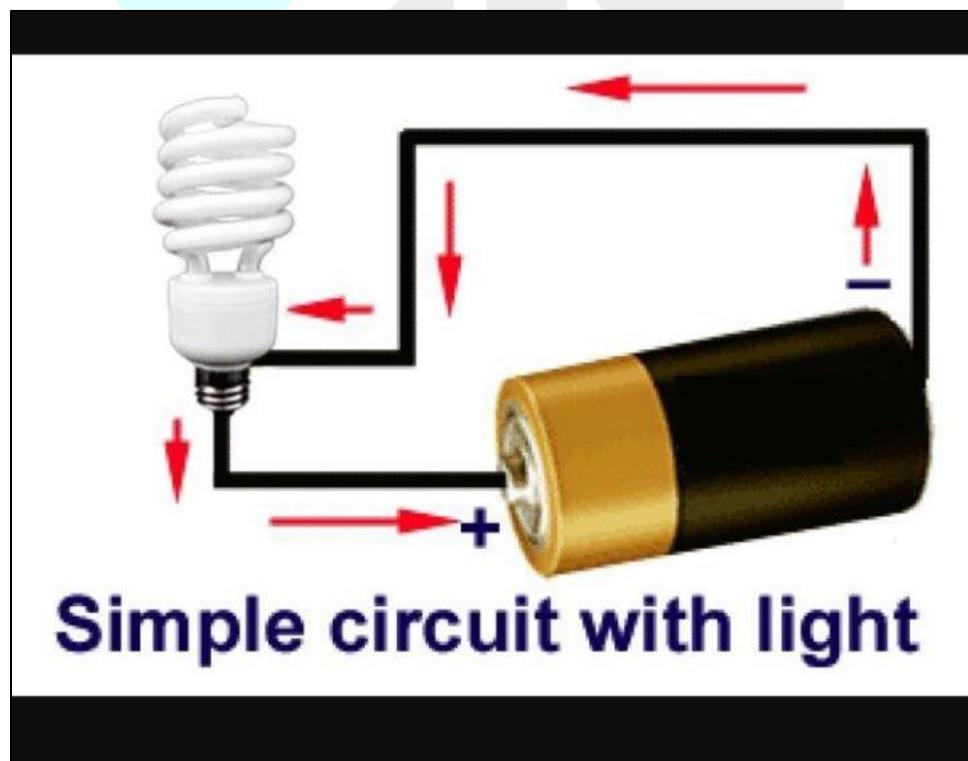
114. Greenhouse Gases & Acid Rain

#3000280



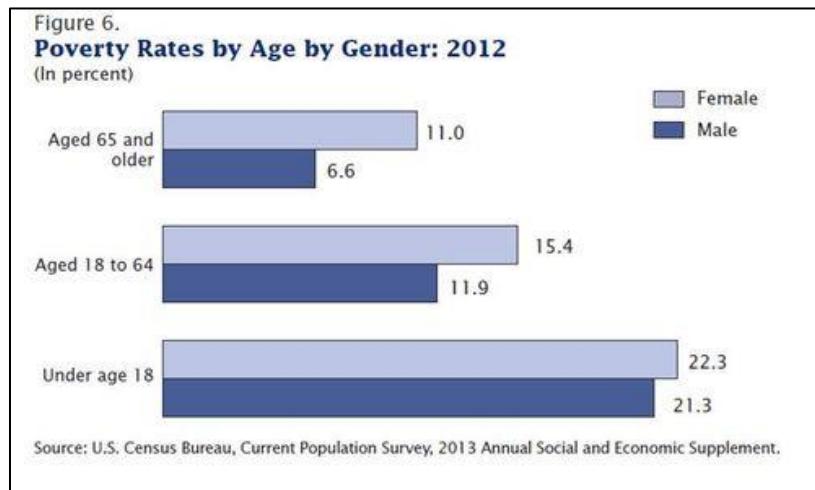
115. Simple Circuit

#3000271



116. Poverty Rates

#3000269



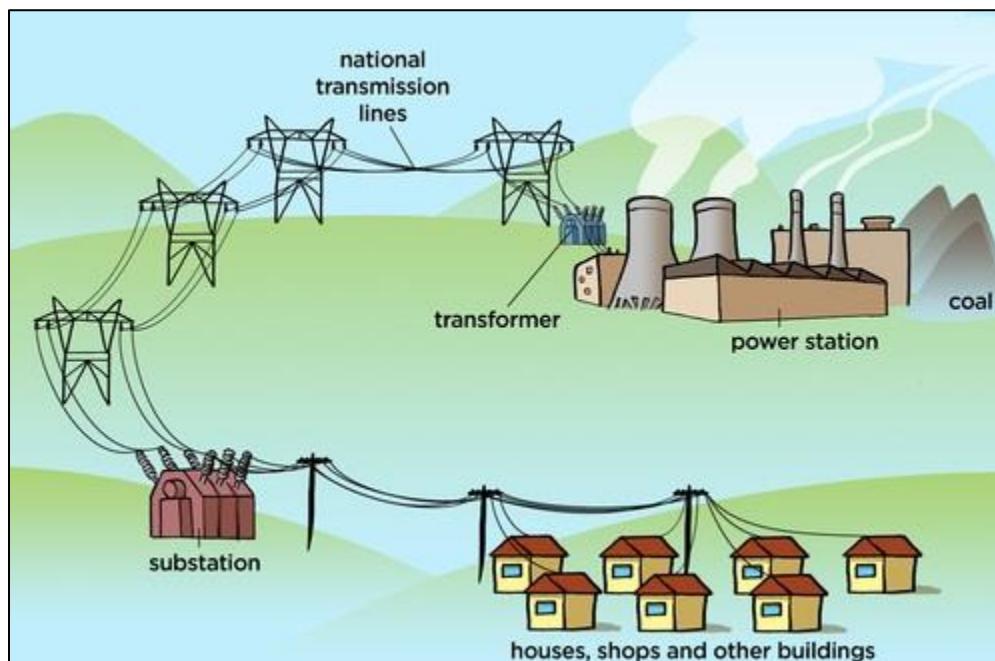
117. Food Prices vs Oil Price

#3000268



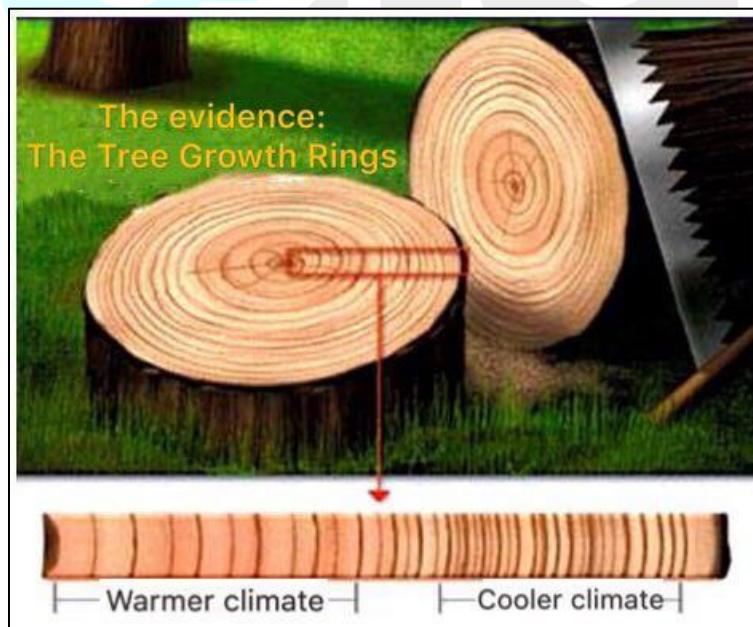
118. Thermal Power Distribution

#3000262



119. Tree Growth Rings

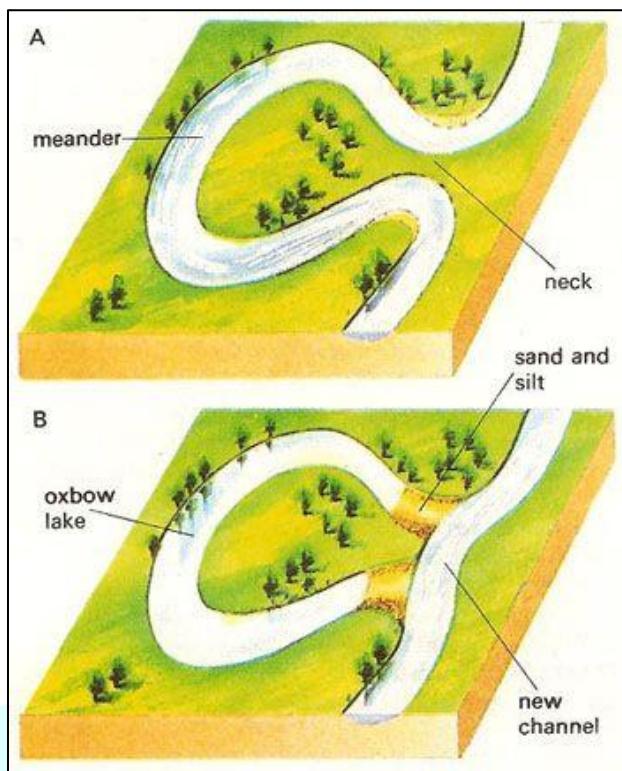
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20th March – 26th March 2023

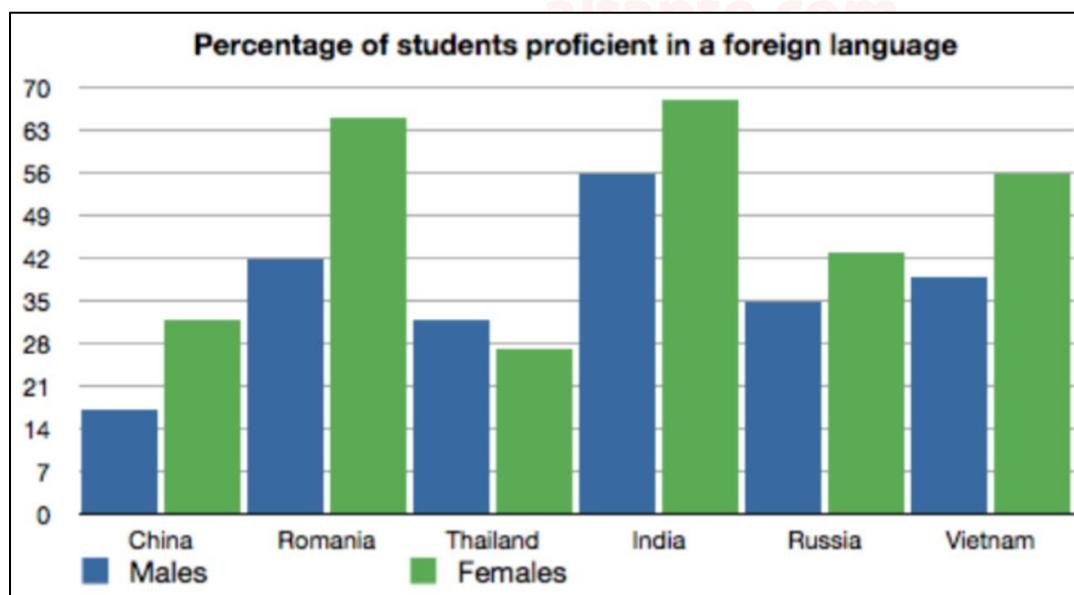
120. Oxbow Lake

#3000243



121. Proficiency in Foreign Language

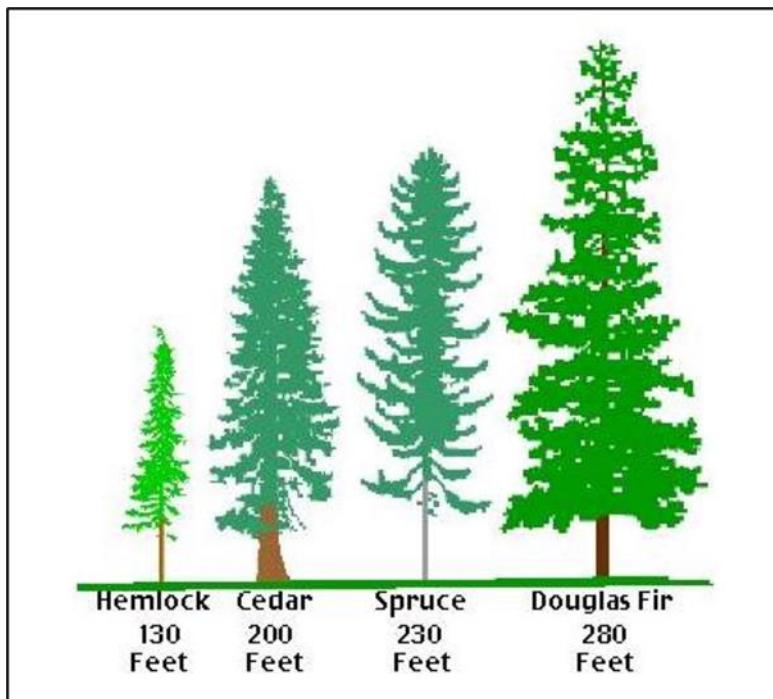
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20th March – 26th March 2023

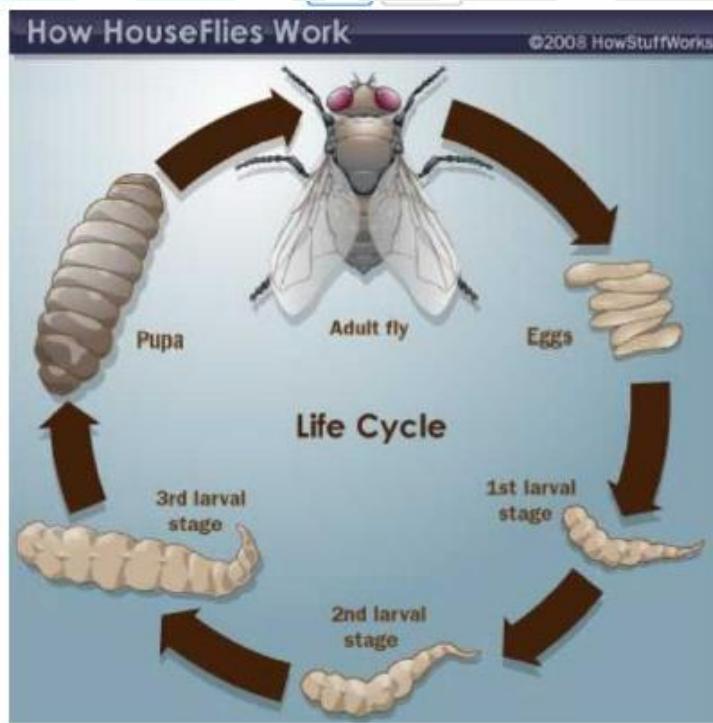
122. Types of Trees

#3000233



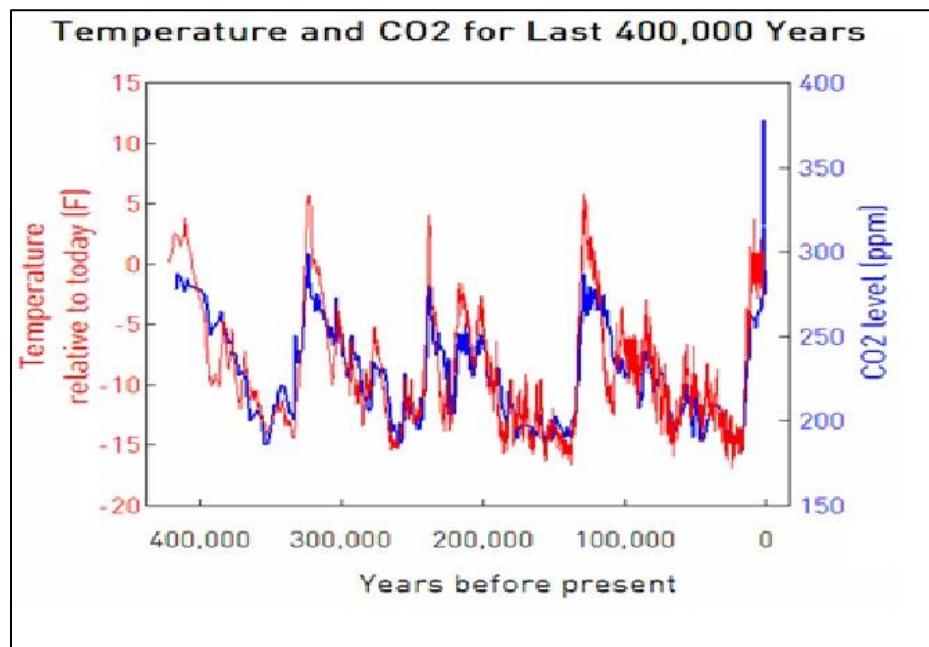
123. Life Cycle of House Fly

#3000232



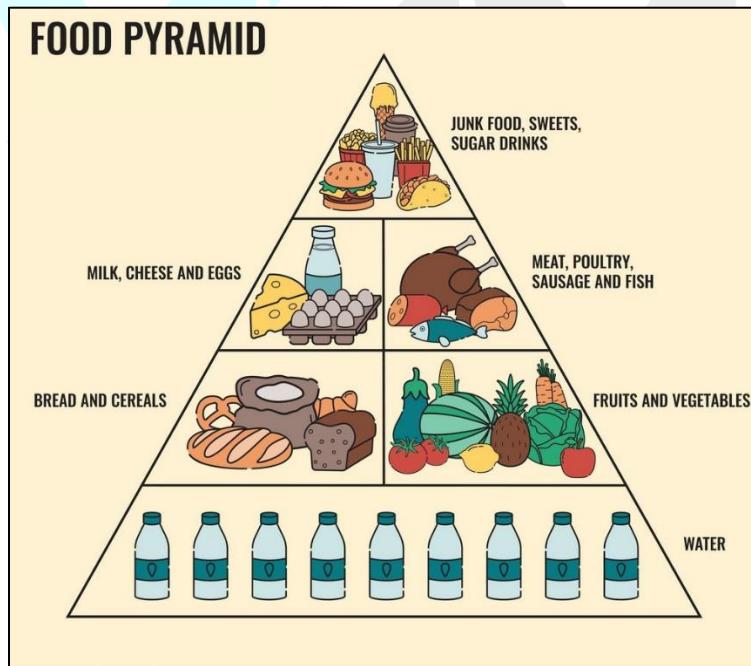
20th March – 26th March 2023124. Temperature and CO₂

#3000229



125. Food Pyramid

#3000224



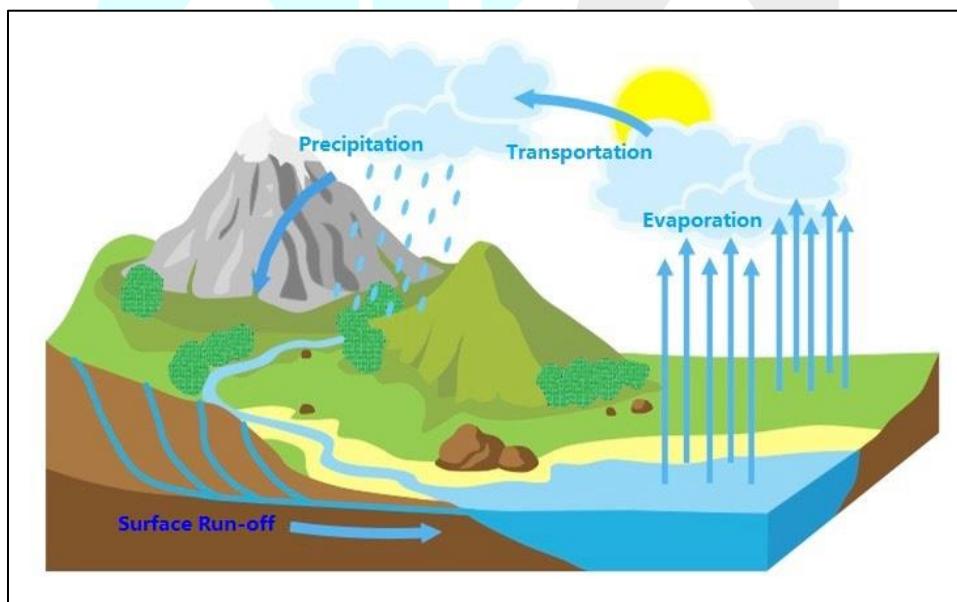
126. Evolution of Computers

#3000223



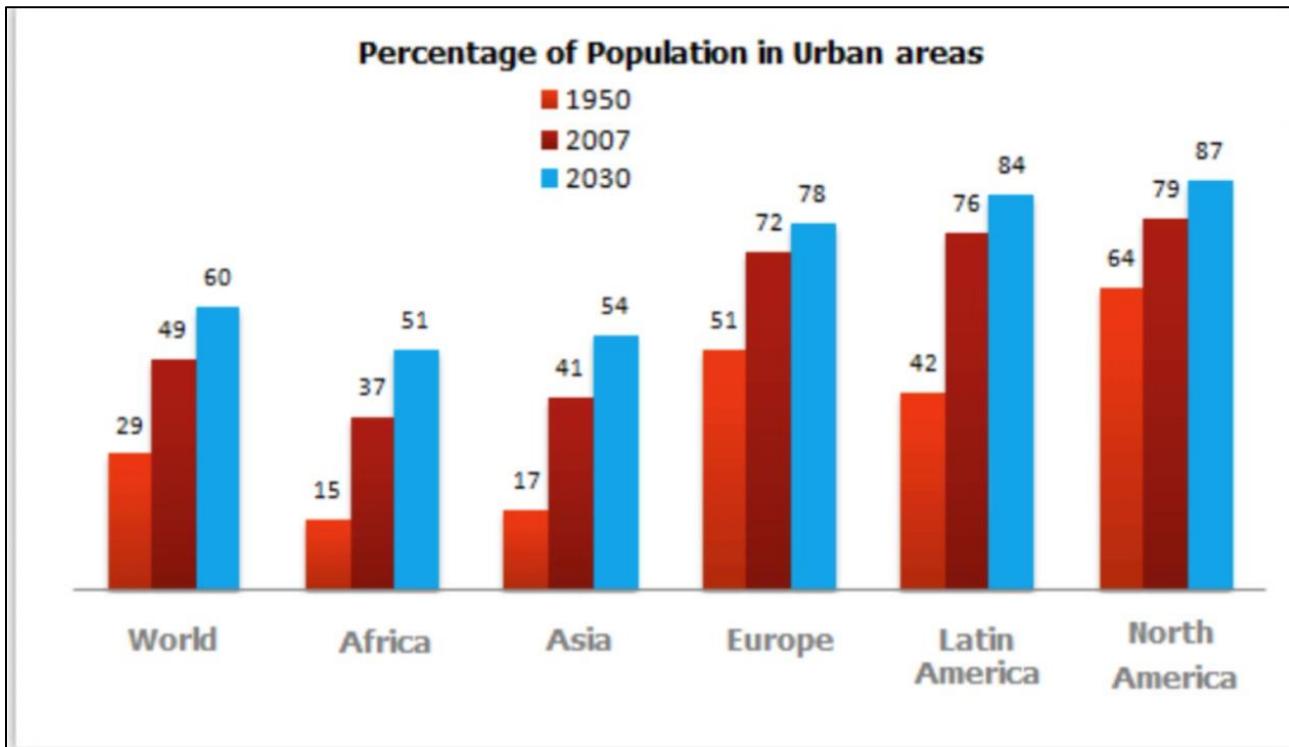
127. Precipitation Process

#3000222



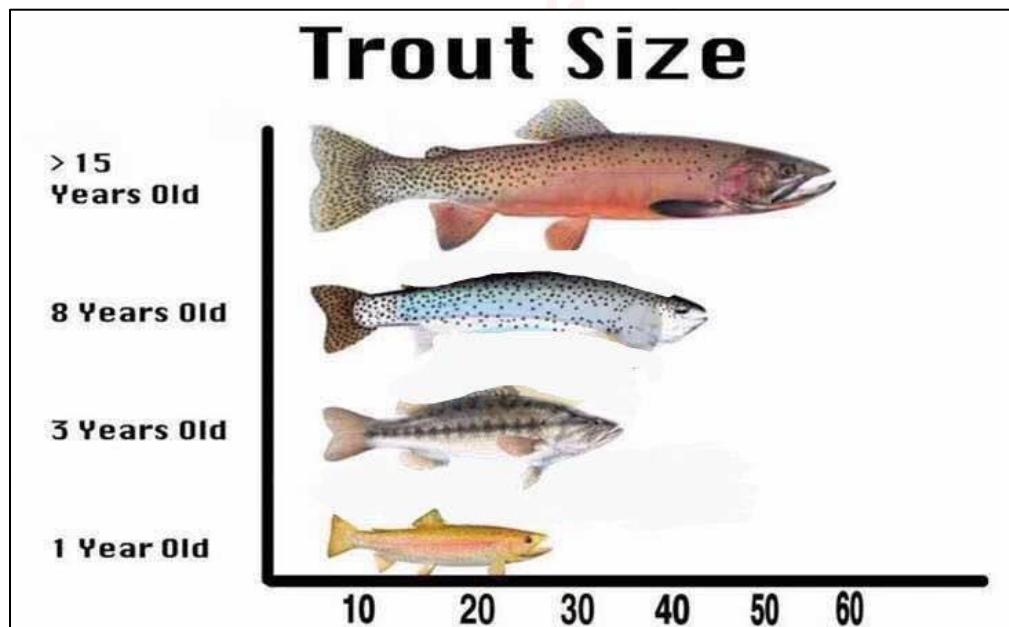
128. Population in Urban Areas

#3000220



129. Trout Size

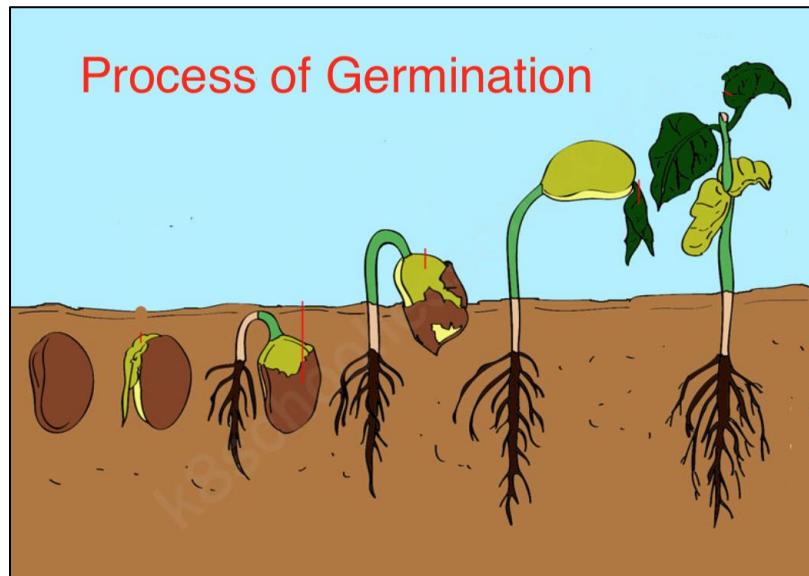
#3000218



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130. Process of Germination

#3000217



131. Bird Migration Route

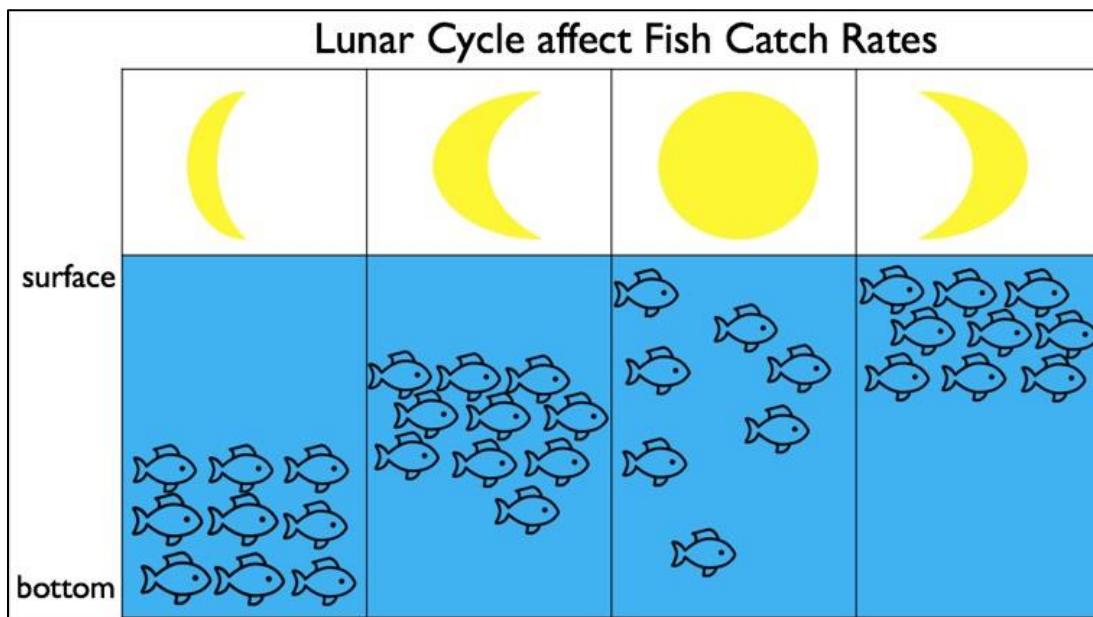
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20th March – 26th March 2023

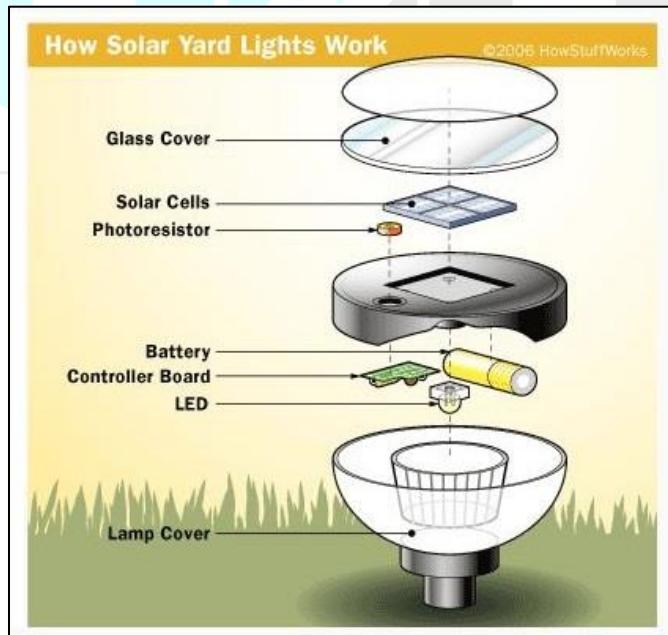
132. Lunar Cycle - Fish Catch Rates

#3000213



133. Solar Yard Lights

#3000208



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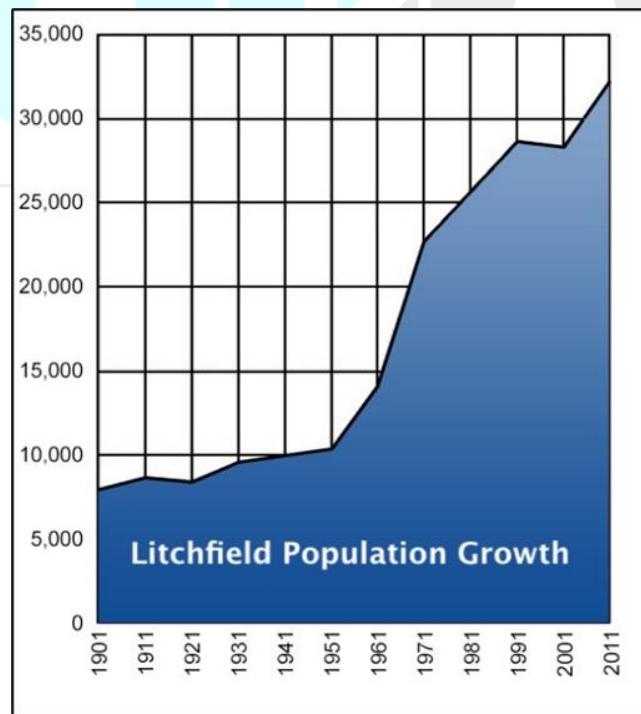
134. Fleet Street, London

#3000204



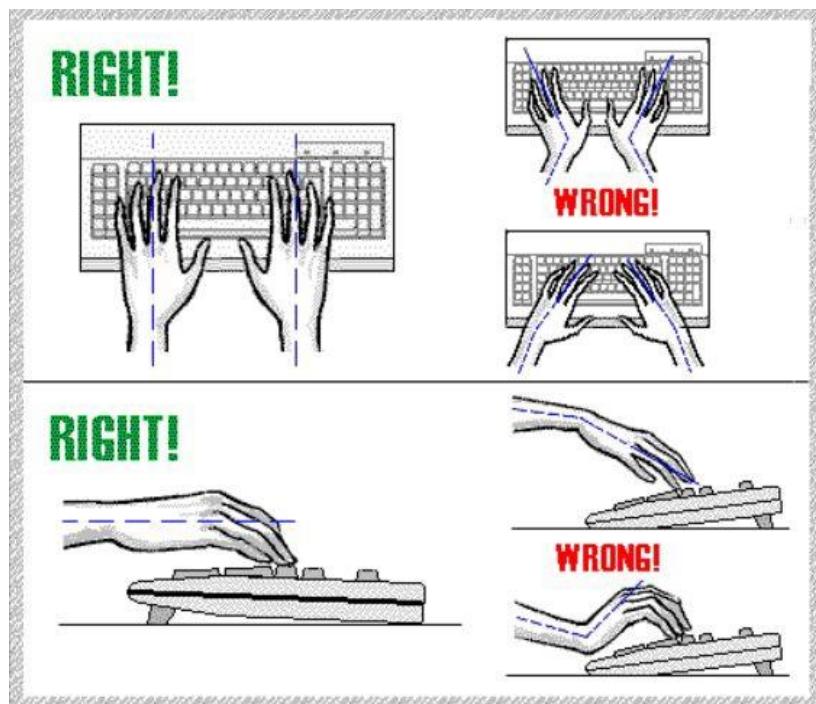
135. Litchfield Population Growth

#3000203



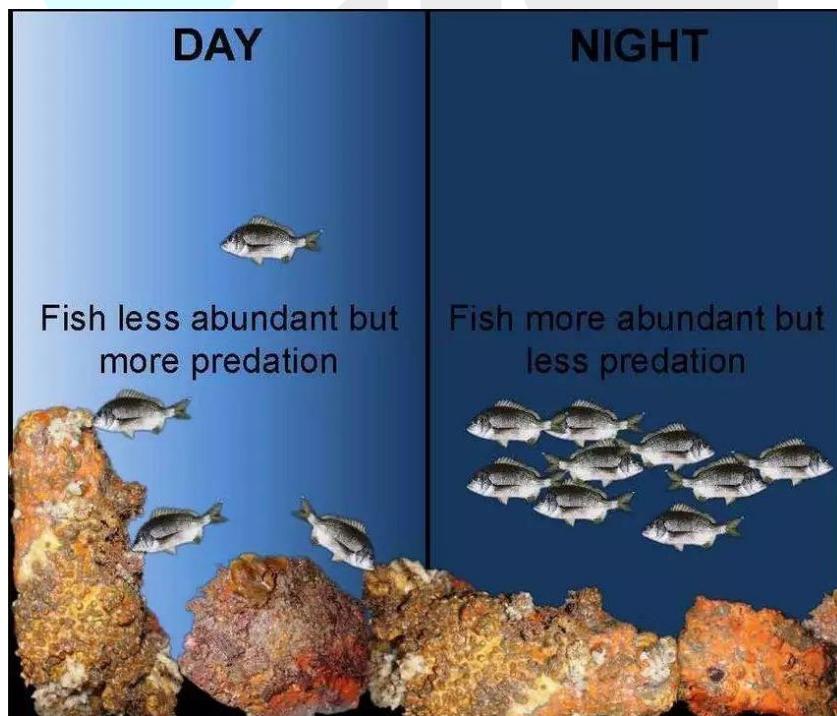
136. Hand Position on Keyboard

#3000195



137. Fish Predation

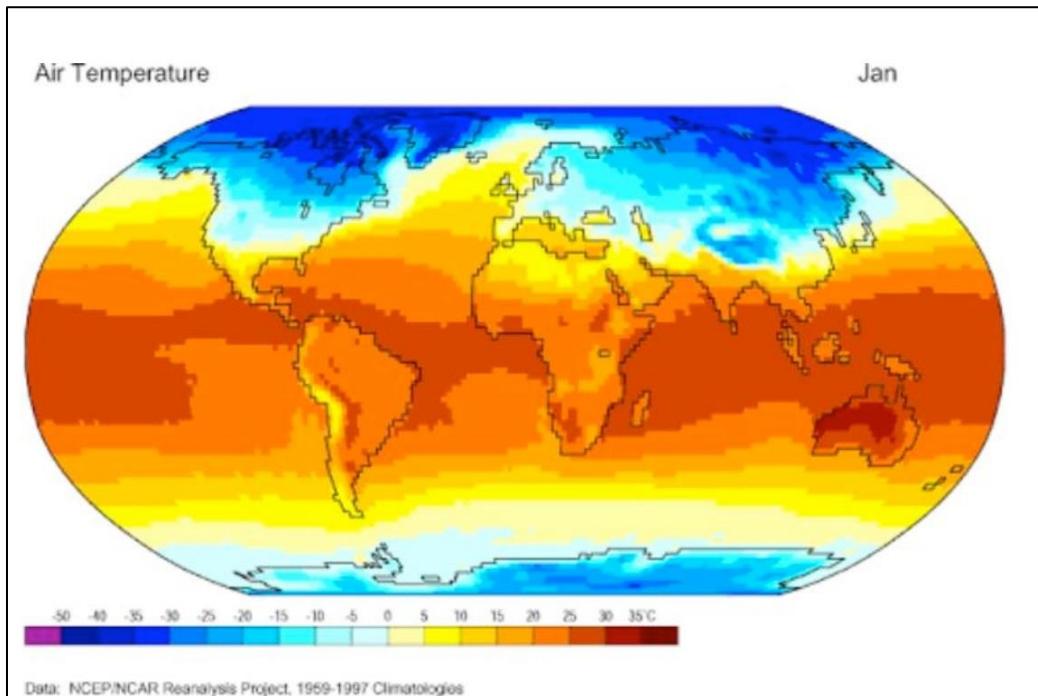
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20th March – 26th March 2023

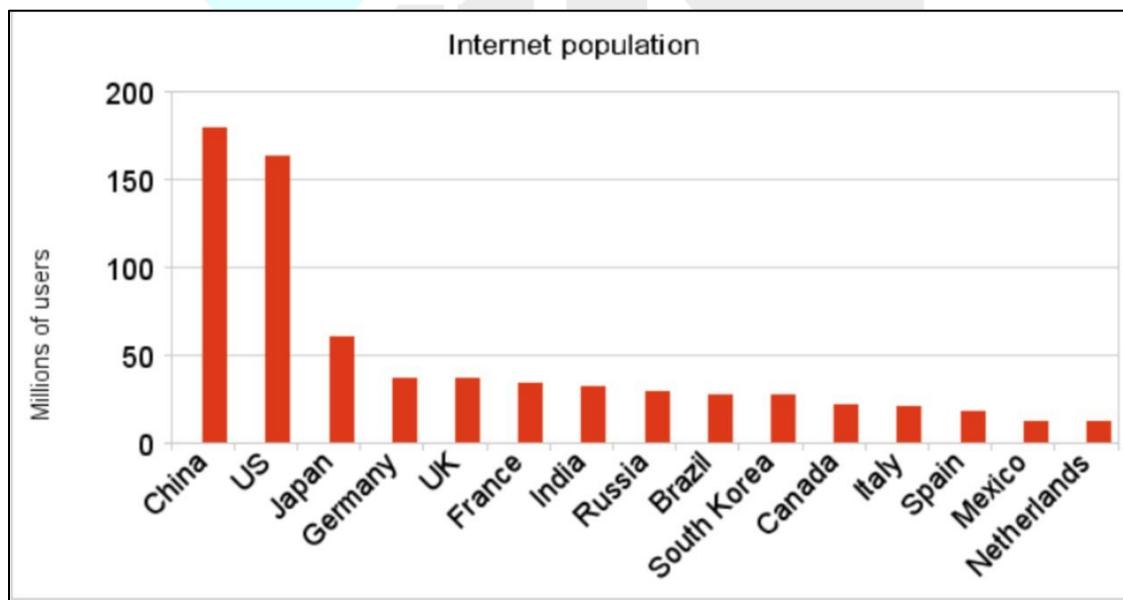
138. Air Temperature

#3000173



139. Internet Population

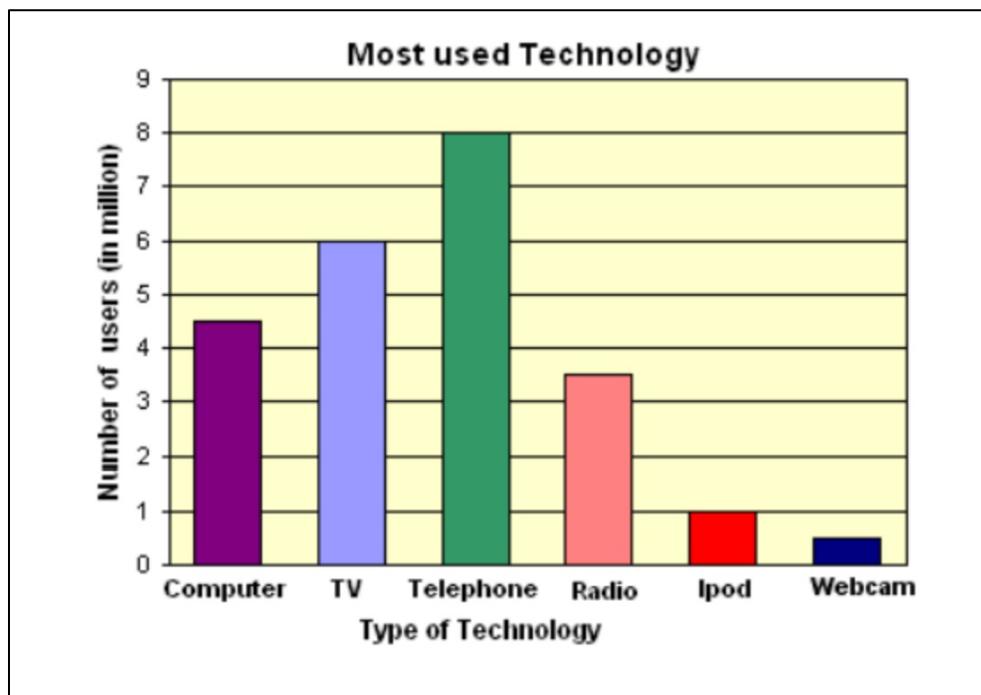
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20th March – 26th March 2023

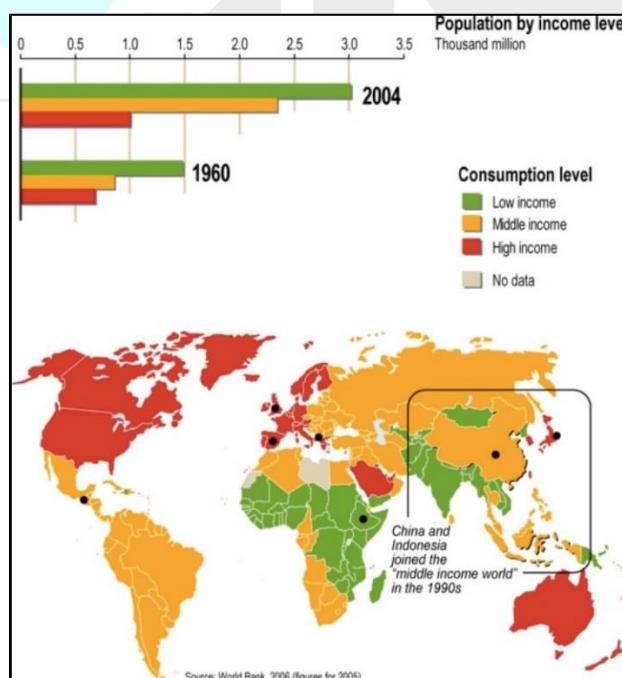
140. Use of Technology

#3000161



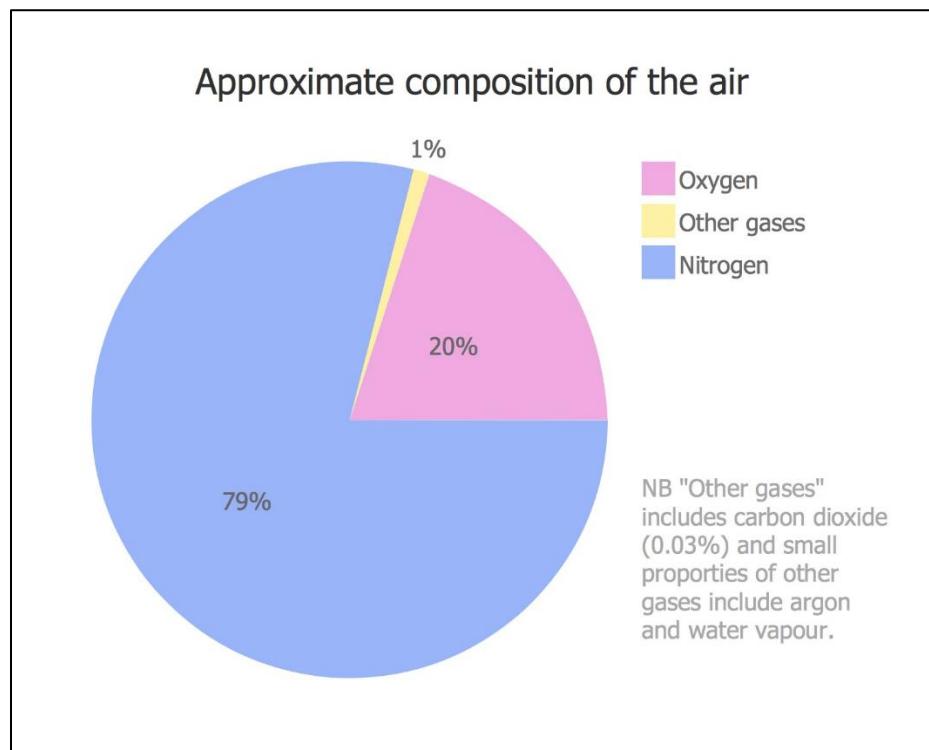
141. Population by Income Level

#3000147



142. Composition of Air

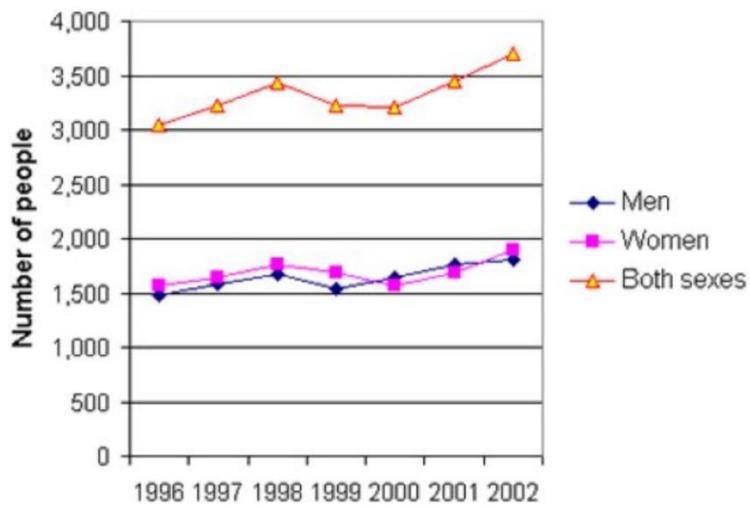
#3000145



143. Cell Phone Usage

#3000141

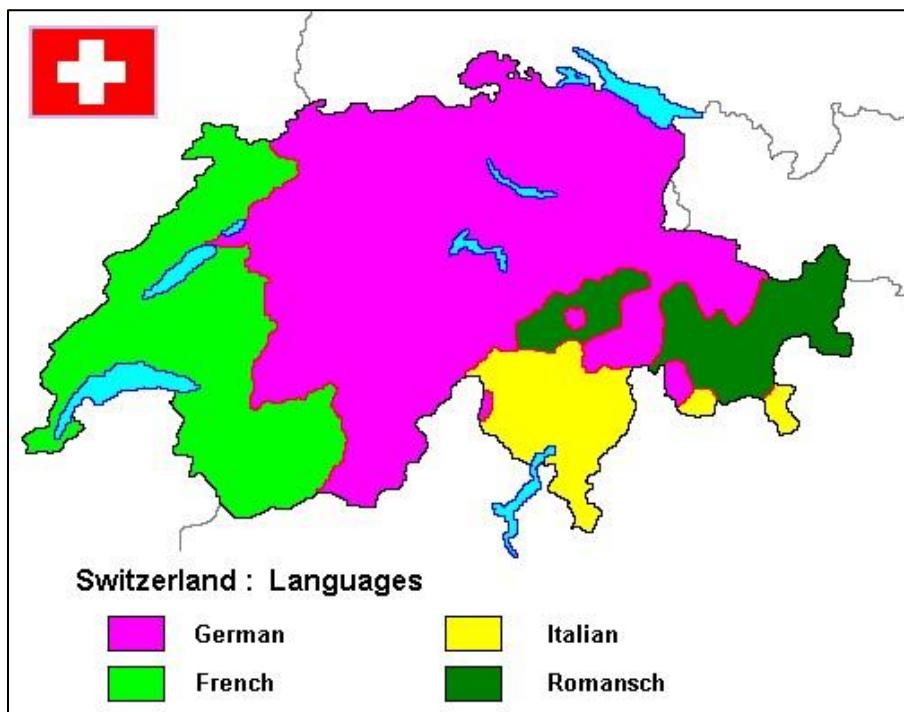
Graph : Cell phone use in Brazil between 1996 and 2002



20th March – 26th March 2023

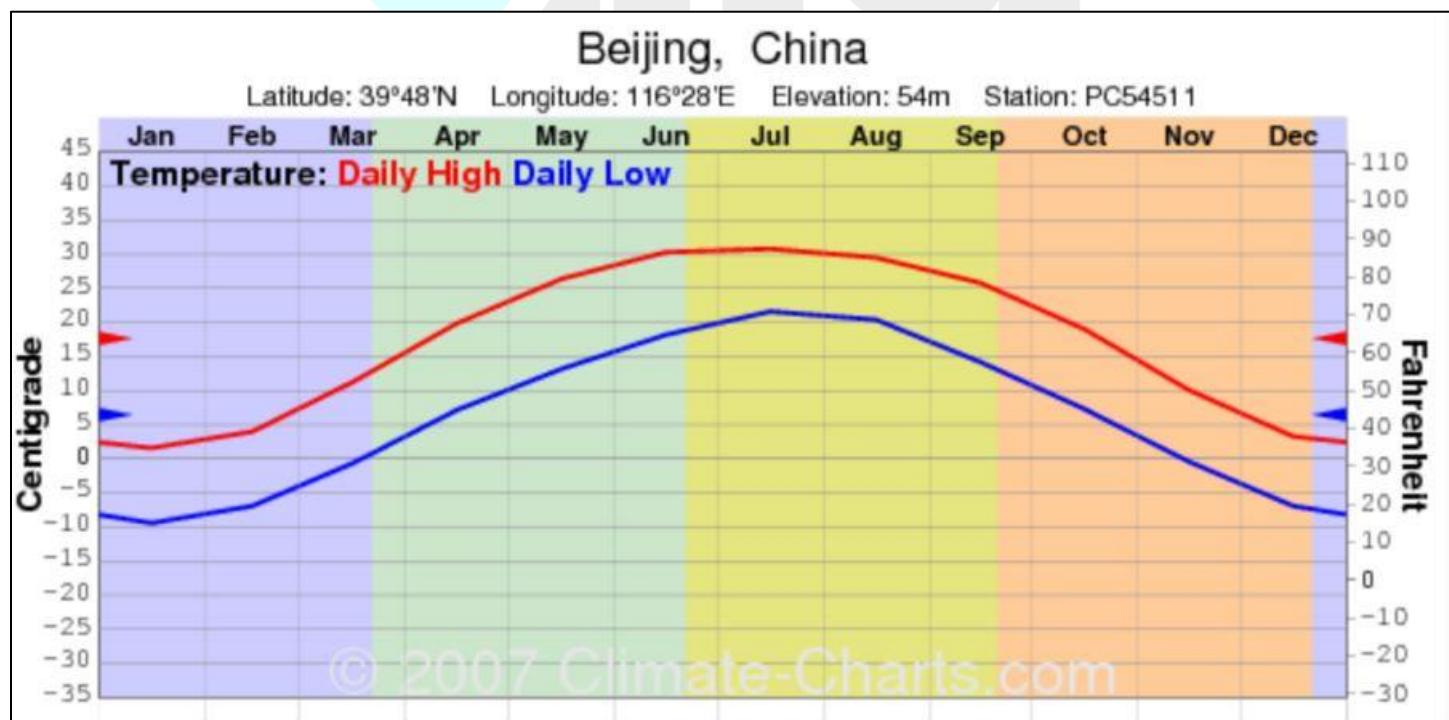
144. Languages in Switzerland

#3000140



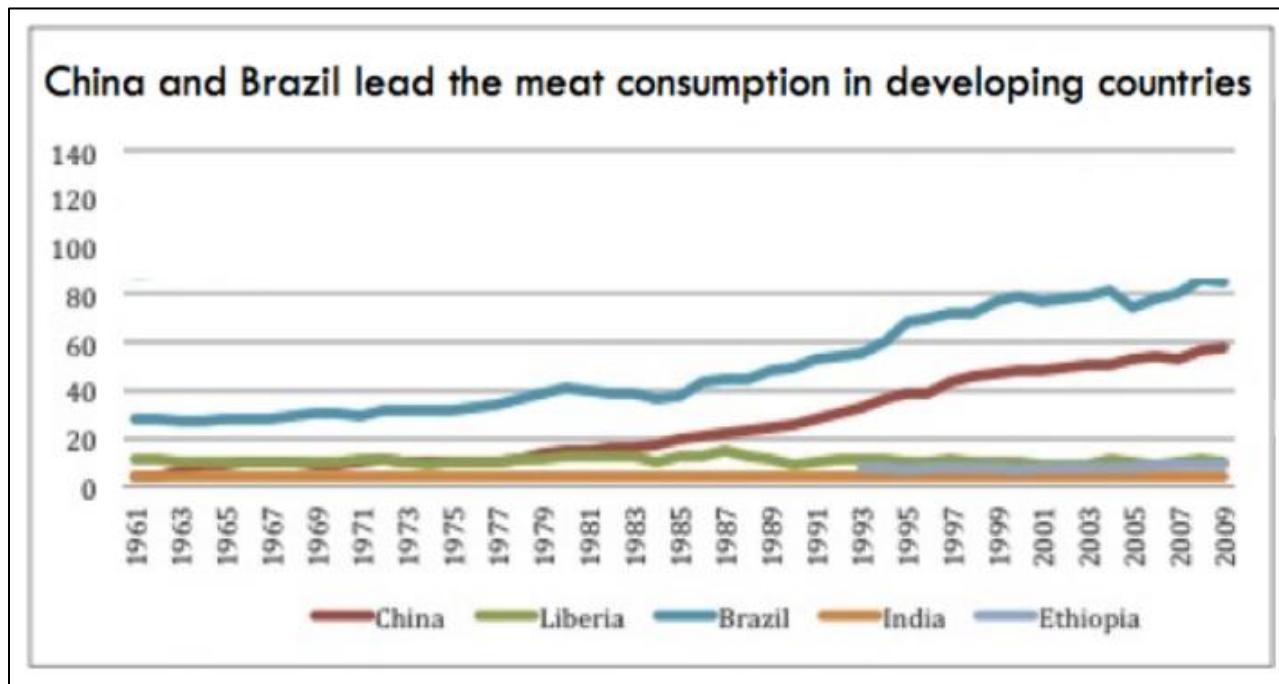
145. Daily Temperature in Beijing

#3000139



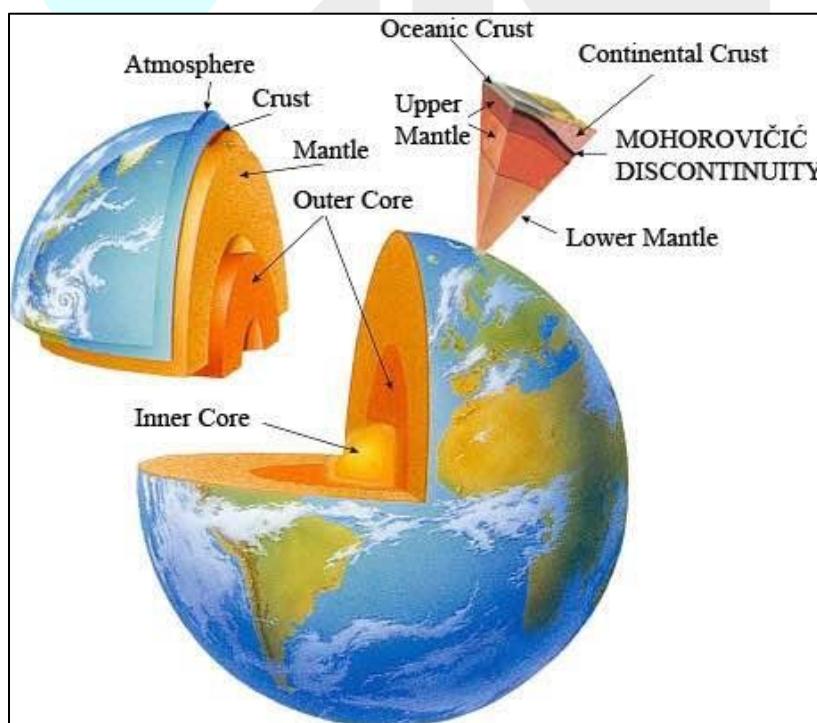
146. Meat Consumption (Developing Countries)

#3000136



147. Earth's Structure

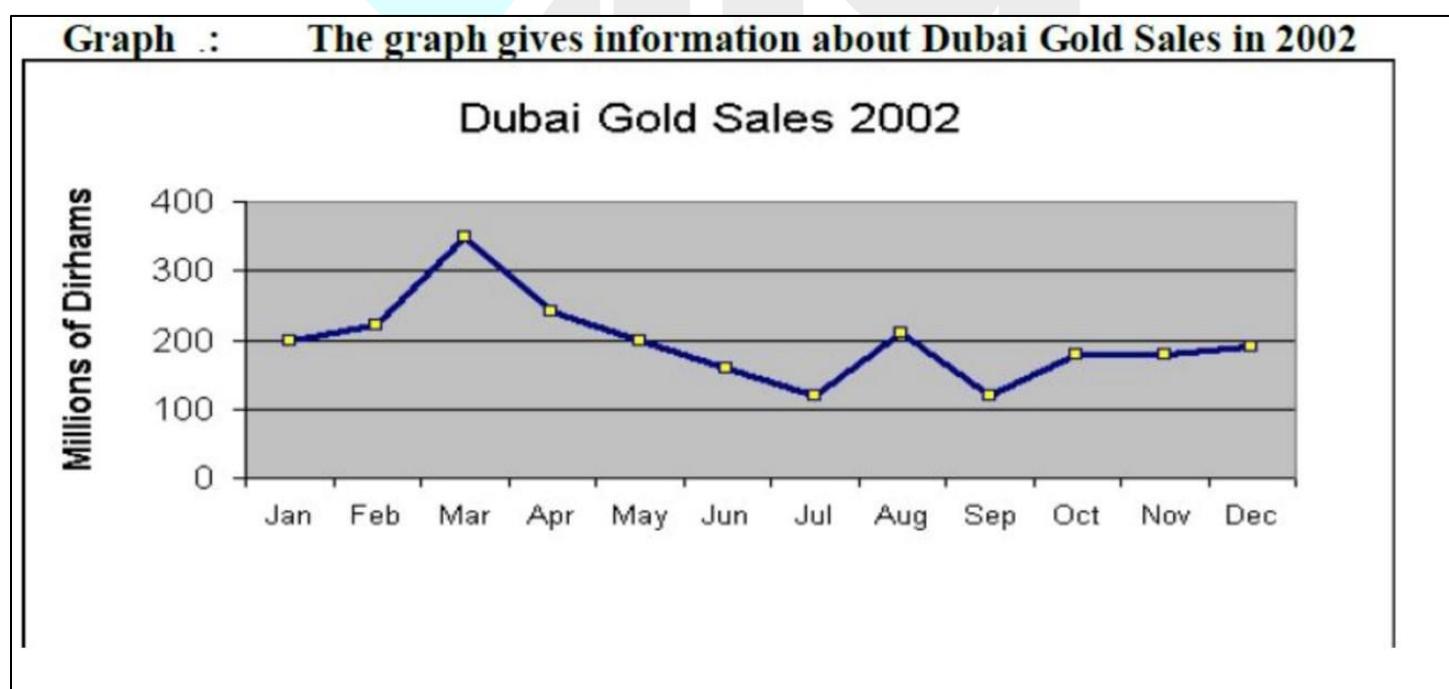
#3000134



148. Bird Feeder #3000125

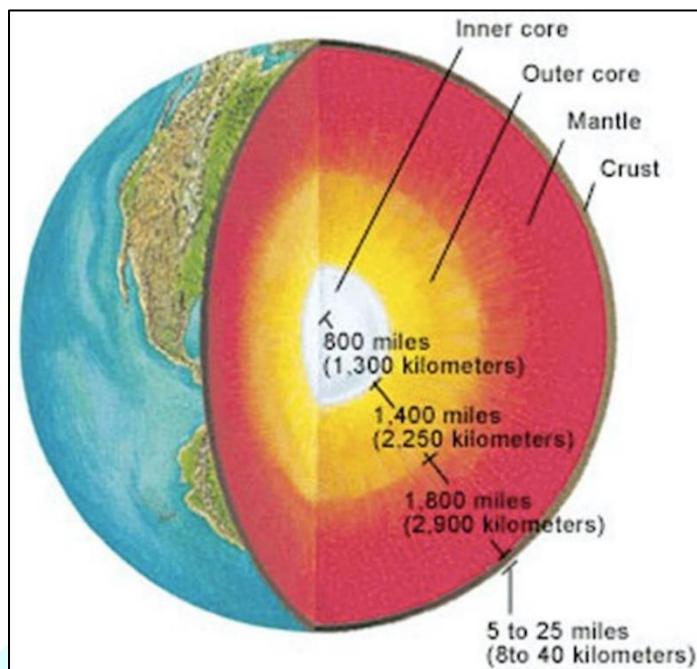


149. Dubai Gold Sales #3000122



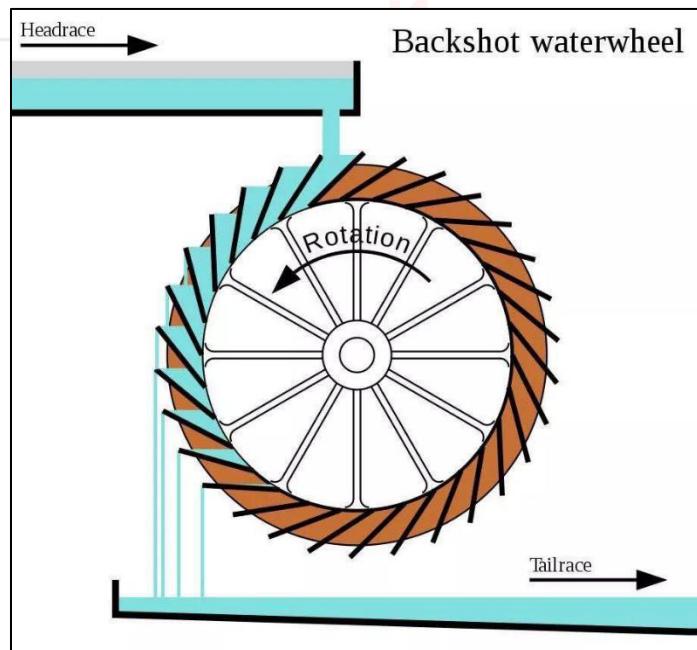
150. Earth's Core

#3000117

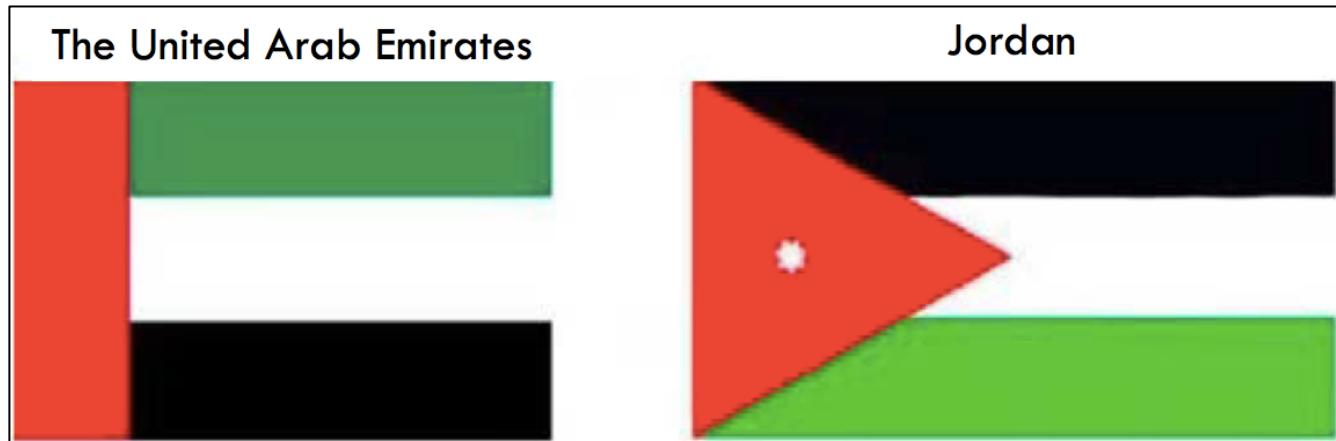


151. Water Wheel

#3000114



152. Flags #3000113



Re-tell Lecture

1. Universal Philosophy #4000519

Okay. So this is the this is the big benefit of a universal philosophy. It says it applies to everybody. Well, looks that doesn't, you know, 205 or 206 countries in the world. And you've got something that applies to everybody. That's a bit strange, isn't it? No, says liberal theory. There are same value structures that apply to all of us. You couldn't have the United Nations without it. **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

2. Social Media #4000518

It's rare to find an adult who actively still wonders what their parents think. But that isn't to say that we aren't wondering about our value in more general terms. It's just that we may, without noticing, have taken the question somewhere else and very often, to particularly harsh modern figures of authority: media and social media.

.... **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

3. Facial Recognition #4000517

Last week we talked about how people recognise objects and really how well people recognise 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.... **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

4. Advertising for Tobacco #4000437

Over the past few months, the government has been pushing to remove all advertising outlets for the tobacco industry, and in particular pushing for plain packaging. The tobacco industry, however, is against this and they in particular argue that the cigarette box is not a form of advertising. Michaela has been **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

5. Energy Conservation

#4000419

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 that energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy can be described as the ability to do **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

6. Niche Technologies

#4000413

And so there's two things there: One is, smaller projects that have bigger impact and societal impact kind of get ignored. Also, niche technologies that we can build on for future things will not thrive, will go away. A lot of the things that we're reaping the benefit of today was because of the basic scientific research that we funded in the 60s and the 70s and the 80s. **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

7. A Dimension of Space

#4000373

A dimension of space is basically an independent direction in which in principle you could move, you could walk, so we talk about left and right, you can freely move left right, back forth, you can move **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

8. Black Holes

#4000372

We actually have seen more than one of these black holes emerges and we've seen actually two about equally good although the one that we talked about you can see with your eyes. The second one is the one..... **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

9. Advertising

#4000371

Advertisers spent over 100 billion dollars worldwide in 2000, and consumer product advertisements accounted for a little under half of that. What did they get for it? Does advertising actua **Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

10. Soot #4000370

Soot, which comes from combustion of many different things, is black so it's a strong absorber. In fact it's second only to CO₂ in terms of warming, so it's actually ahead of methane, which you hear a lot about. The interesting thing about soot and aerosols' impact.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

11. Water #4000329

A person facing real dehydration won't be unsure if they need water. They'll do whatever they need to get it. It's one of our most basic instincts that's evolved over a very long time, in environments where clean water was.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

12. Alaska Wellbeing #4000319

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

13. City of Rome #4000318

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

14. Boys & Girls #4000317

For centuries, boys were top of the class. But these days, that's no longer the case. A new study by the OECD, a club of mostly rich countries, examined how 15-year-old boys and girls performed at reading, mathematics, and science. Boys still score somewhat better

at maths, and in science the genders.....**Complete audio on**
www.alfapte.com

15. Child Language Acquisition #4000316

Child language acquisition, three little words. So let's take them on at a time. Child, when to start being a child? For many people, language acquisition starts around about twelve months when kids say that first word, but don't forget the first year. At the first year, our first year of life is very**Complete audio on** www.alfapte.com

16. Energy #4000313

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,**Complete audio on** www.alfapte.com

17. Light Pollution #4000308

Look at any photo of earth's night sight, and you see the planet lit up like a Christmas decoration. As the glowing lights of bustling cities expand, the serenity of natural darkness wanes. But the repercussions are not just the**Complete audio on** www.alfapte.com

18. Software #4000304

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. An.....**Complete audio on** www.alfapte.com

19. Leadership #4000300

A leader can define or clarify goals by issuing a memo or an executive order, an edict or a fatwa or a tweet, bypassing a law, barking a command, or presenting an interesting idea in a meeting of colleagues. Leaders can mobilize people's energies in ways that range from subtle, quiet persuasion to the.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

20. The Smell of Library #4000297

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 the UCLA Centre for Sustainable Heritage, we've recently been asked to assess the environ.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

21. Australia's Export #4000282

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 Australia is doing in this, in this space. And I'm particularly pleased to be addressing trade and in.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

22. The brand #4000281

The brand is the talent and let's stick with that sports analogy, the answer is you can spend 450 million dollars in the stadium. But if over a ten-year period, the player talents no good, and there're more losses than their wins, they are gonna be a lot of more empty seats in their foyers, right? No.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

23. Linguistic Training #4000269

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

24. Housing Affordability #4000268

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

25. King #4000266

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 of the pre.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

26. Implicit & Explicit Memory #4000253

Remember two things, First I want you to try and remember learning how to ride a bike. Maybe you have a scar you received when you flipped over the handlebars. The next thing I want you to remember is how to ride a bike. The reason I asked you to.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

27. Infinite Monkey Theorem (V2) #4000248

On 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 a life, don't.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

28. Bomb Calorimeter #4000247

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

29. High LG & Low LG #4000246

The way a mother rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming, nipple switching an arch back nursing. So the rats that do a lot of licking and grooming and their last rats that rule very little. But most rats are in between. So that resembles a human.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

30. Politics of Happiness #4000242

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 government policy and actually has had a good deal of success in education and in health and in

Complete audio on www.alfapte.com

31. Human Behavior #4000236

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 influence.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

32. Melatonin #4000233

I'm just going to take on where Stafford left off and the hormone I want to talk to you about is called melatonin and is synthesized in the pineal gland which is very small it's the size of a pea in your brain Jaykar called the seat of the soul and it is where melatonin is made. So.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

33. Photography #4000227

It is almost impossible these days not to include photography in a course on the history of arts, agent who suggests that technology and art didn't go well together, photography with its realism its

Complete audio on www.alfapte.com

34. Spring #4000198

Climate change means springtime's arriving earlier across North America. But the season's onset isn't changing at the same rate across the nation. "Spring is not advancing as**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

35. Brain #4000178

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 com.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

36. Marshmallows #4000175

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 videotape of this experiment, so let's take a look. Okay. "What we**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

37. Survey #4000170

Let's say if I'm asking which source you often use to get information. Newspaper? Radio? TV? And the survey shows 62% of the people chose the internet. You might be thinking I am going to say, how important the internet is, or how quickly it has changed the world for a.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

38. The Best Rice #4000169

In 1943, what became known as the Green Revolution began when Mexico, unable to feed its growing population, shouted for help. Within a few years, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations founded the International Rice Research Institute in Asia, and by.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

39. Wind Turbine #4000168

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

40. Black Hole #4000167

This simulation shows what you might see. If you are orbiting a black hole. The light and position of background stars around the hole are distorted by its gravity and they seem to spin around. On the right, the constellation.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

41. Chest X-ray #4000164

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

42. Springtime #4000160

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

43. Sticklebacks #4000156

When you think of a leader, you may think of an individual who is above all bold. 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 know.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

44. Sugar #4000153

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

45. Well-Being #4000150

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

46. Early Robots #4000149

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**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

47. Taxonomy #4000143

Welcome to today's lesson. We're continuing with our study of taxonomy. Taxonomy is how scientists classify organisms into different groups based on the characteristics that they share. So, for instance, a good way to think about taxonomy is the US Postal Service.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

48. Air Pollution #4000141

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

49. London Taxi Service #4000139

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 invention from all around the four corners of the Empire that the visitors were appalled, dismayed and.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

50. Superman and Superpower #4000138

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

51. CEOs #4000137

In our survey, over a hundred 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 effort. According to**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

52. Teaching #4000136

All 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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

53. Performance of Genders #4000133

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 Maths and English. It shows that in English, girls consistently outperform boys over a.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

54. The Skoog #4000131

The Skoog is a new university accessible musical instrument. It is designed to use by children or adults with special needs or in fact be used by anyone. It's soft, it's easy to play, it's robust and it can be customized to suit anyone's abilities. The Skoog helps students with.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

55. Why Is Space Dark? #4000128

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

Complete audio on www.alfapte.com

56. Pavlov's Experiment #4000126

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 imagining, functional magnetic resonance imagining that we applied.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

57. Soot Emission #4000123

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

Complete audio on www.alfapte.com

58. Bilingual Parents #4000122

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.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

59. Salary Types #4000121

Straight salary sales compensation plans aren't very common, but they do have a place in some organizations. With this type of structure, you'd pay your salespeople a straight albeit competitive salary like all of your.....**Complete audio on**
www.alfapte.com

60. Wildlife Conservation Society #4000116

Here is Steven Sanderson Kent Redford of WCS Wildlife Conservation Society, probably pointing a finger at the poverty alleviation movement, and saying in its new incarnation it's largely subsumed or supplanted conservation. The trend has gone unnoticed but it poses a significant threat to conservation objectives, and what they're basically saying is if you're interested in protecting the biosphere you ought to get on with that job you shouldn't be distracted by the equally significant but different agendas of reducing poverty. At the same time you've got to British social scientists, here Dilysrow works for African Wildlife Foundation nowadays but she's saying here poor people should not pay the price for biodiversity protection, so you can see this of the nature of the debate. What is the impact that they're all talking about? 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 biodiversity. And the argument is that.....**Complete audio on** www.alfapte.com

61. Cracking knee #4000113

The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets worse when you listen up close. "It does for most people. But for me, it 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**Complete audio on**
www.alfapte.com

62. Brain Development (#) #4000111

Stages of Brain development- During childhood, there are three stages, starting from the primitive brain, limbic brain, and finally to the neocortex. Although interrelated, the three had its own function. Primitive brain functions to manage the physical to survive, manage reflex, motor.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

63. Visual Description #4000112

The comics I show you with lots of people chatting around in a room is a form of description. We use different kinds of methods to describe a situation. Sometimes we have to use visual descriptions, particularly when we do not witness the scene. I was born during the Second World War and my home.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

64. Truth and Rhetoric #4000107

But Aristotle says the reason we need rhetoric is we have to be able to use it. We have to be able to use rhetoric influence, basically, the rebel, and the morons. We try to get them to understand truth. Truth is suggested, is different than rhetoric. Rhetoric is the dressing,**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

65. Globalization #4000095

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 closes.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

66. Indian Tribes #4000007

I understand your professor has been discussing several Eastern Woodland Indian tribes in your study of Native American cultures. As you have probably learned, the Eastern Woodland Indians get their name from the forest-covered areas of the Eastern United States.....**Complete audio on www.alfapte.com**

Answer Short Question

1. What is the dark shape or area one's body makes on the ground in the sun?

Answer: **Shadow** #5001547

2. What is the breathing apparatus used by divers known as?

Answer: **Scuba / Aqualung** #5001546

3. How should we conserve non-renewable energy?

Answer: **Recycle / Reduce / Reuse** #5001545

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

Answer: **Fly / Flies** #5001544

5. If a fragile item is not handled carefully, it will get - mended or damaged?

Answer: **Damaged** #5001543

6. Where does a pilot sit in an aeroplane?

Answer: **Cockpit** #5001542

7. What is a statement presented by a defendant or prisoner stating guilt or innocence in response to a charge called?

Answer: **Plea** #5001541

8. What is a straight line from the center of a circle called?

Answer: **Radius** #5001540

9. What is the place where a suspect is convicted of a crime?

Answer: **Court** #5001538

10. What geometric shape are circumference, diameter, and radius related to?

Answer: **Circle** #5001537

11. A person who trains a team in a particular sport is called?

Answer: Coach #5001536

12. A group of people who sing together is known as?

Answer: Choir #5001535

13. Under what weather conditions do rain & hail come?

Answer: Precipitation #5001534

14. What is the closest synonym of the word 'destiny'?

Answer: Fate #5001532

15. A machine that provides drinking water in an office is called?

Answer: Water Dispenser / Water Cooler # 5001531

16. What happens to a balloon if you over-inflate it or inflate it beyond its capacity?

Answer: Burst # 5001530

17. A private teacher who gives lessons outside school hours is commonly known as?

Answer: Tutor #5001529

18. What is the process you do when you are not satisfied with the verdict of your lawsuit?

Answer: Appeal #5001507

19. Which industry is connected with the extraction of valuable minerals from the ground?

Answer: Mining #5001442

20. Which vehicle is used to carry injured or sick people?

Answer: Ambulance #5001441

21. What is it called when you say goodbye to someone?

Answer: Farewell #5001440

22. What is the opposite of the word 'appreciate'?

Answer: **Depreciate** #5001439

23. A portable frame or a stand that has three legs and can support a camera is called?

Answer: **Tripod** #5001438

24. What is a way in which animals conserve energy to survive adverse weather conditions or lack of food?

Answer: **Hibernation** #5001437

25. What is the chair on which a king or queen sits called?

Answer: **Throne** #5001436

26. From where do you catch a flight?

Answer: **Airport** #5001435

27. What is the young one of a dog called?

Answer: **Puppy** #5001434

28. What do we call headaches or other sick feelings after drinking too much alcohol?

Answer: **Hangover** #5001433

29. What is the polygon with 8 sides called?

Answer: **Octagon** #5001432

30. What is a short break between a concert, a movie, or a play called?

Answer: **Intermission** #5001431

31. Which of the two covers the study of the relations between numbers: mathematics or linguistics?

Answer: **Mathematics** #5001426

32. How many years are there in half a decade?

Answer: Five #5001427

33. A movie that is played in the afternoon is called?

Answer: Matinee #5001425

34. How would you say one-fifth (1/5th) as a percentage?

Answer: Twenty #5001424

35. A small handheld light that usually gets its power from batteries is called?

Answer: Torch / Flashlight #5001423

36. A statement that is made by someone purposely knowing that it is not true is called?

Answer: Lie / False / Misinformation #5001422

37. What is the back portion of a person's lower leg normally referred to as?

Answer: Calf #5001421

38. What is the art and science of making maps and charts?

Answer: Cartography #5001420

39. A person who, with technical computer skills accesses others' computer systems without permission is known as?

Answer: Hacker #5001419

40. Which is the world's largest lake?

Answer: Caspian Sea #5001418

41. What is the chemical used to ripen fruits?

Answer: Ethylene gas #5001417

- 42.** What is the term used for the industry responsible for the activity of flying aircraft, or of designing, producing, and maintaining them?

Answer: **Aviation** #5001416

- 43.** What is the term used for the process of supplying water to an area of land through pipes or channels so that crops will grow?

Answer: **Irrigation** #5001415

- 44.** What do you call the group of people watching a play or a movie?

Answer: **Audience** #5001414

- 45.** A woman who is getting married or has just got married is called?

Answer: **Bride** #5001413

- 46.** What is the term used to describe a scientific test that is done to discover or prove something?

Answer: **Experiment** #5001412

- 47.** What term is used to define a person who is an expert in a particular field?

Answer: **Specialist** #5001410

- 48.** A person who believes in the existence of god is known as?

Answer: **Theist** #5001408

- 49.** A person who does not believe in the existence of god is known as?

Answer: **Atheist** #5001407

- 50.** What is the song that we sing or play to make a child fall asleep called?

Answer: **Lullaby** #5001406

- 51.** What is the word used to describe an accident or a disease which causes death?

Answer: **Fatal / Deadly / Lethal** #5001405

52. A person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary is known as?

Answer: **Anarchist** #5001404

53. A preliminary version of a document before it is finalised is known as?

Answer: **Draft** #5001403

54. What does the letter C in 'CEO' stand for ?

Answer: **Chief** #5001402

55. What is the state of sharing the same opinion called?

Answer: **To agree / In agreement** #5001401

56. Where can you see aquatic animals?

Answer: **Water / Aquarium / Ocean / Ponds / Rivers / Lakes** #5001400

57. What is the period between childhood and adulthood called?

Answer: **Adolescence / Puberty** #5001399

58. What is the term used for an amount that is regularly received by a retiree?

Answer: **Pension** #5001398

59. Medicines that are used to cure headaches are generally known as?

Answer: **Pain killer / Painkiller / Pain relief** #5001397

60. What word can be used to replace the word "answer"?

Answer: **Reply / Response** #5001396

61. A person who supports women's rights is called?

Answer: **Feminist** #5001395

62. A person who tells lies is called?

Answer: **Liar** #5001394

63. What is a single person known as?

Answer: **Bachelor / Single** #5001393

64. What is a flying machine called?

Answer: **Aircraft** #5001392

65. What is the term used for the collection and study of stamps?

Answer: **Philately** #5001391

66. A kitchen tool or a device with a rough surface on which food can be rubbed to turn into small pieces is called?

Answer: **Grater** #5001390

67. A large cage in which birds are kept is known as?

Answer: **Aviary** #5001389

68. A person who makes or repairs shoes is called?

Answer: **Cobbler / Shoemaker** #5001388

69. What is the organ that is located below your eyes & is responsible for the sense of smell?

Answer: **Nose** #5001387

70. A secret plan made by a group to do something unlawful or harmful is called.

Answer: **Conspiracy / Plot** #5001386

71. If you are sick, would you eat a popsicle or medicine?

Answer: **Medicine** #5001385

72. Where would you write your personal experiences: in a diary or in a ledger?

Answer: **Diary** #5001384

73. In a marriage, what is the male partner known as?

Answer: **Husband** #5001383

74. The upper part of a leg is known as?

Answer: **Thigh** #5001382

75. A person who is looking or searching for a job is called?

Answer: **Job seeker / Job hunter / Aspirant / Applicant** #5001381

76. What is the term used for the bags that contain possessions and people take with them when travelling?

Answer: **Luggage / Baggage** #5001380

77. What do we call the brother of our father or mother?

Answer: **Uncle** #5001379

78. What is the upper structure that covers & protects a building?

Answer: **Roof** #5001374

79. A person who writes biographies of others is called?

Answer: **Biographer** #5001373

80. The various forms of money used by any country is known as?

Answer: **Currency** #5001372

81. Which of the following is not a font style: Bold, Regular, Superscript or Italic?

Answer: **Superscript** #5001371

82. What is the process called when you send a rocket into space?

Answer: **Launch / Launching** #5001370

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

Answer: **Nuts** #5001341

84. The files that are sent in an email are known as?

Answer: **Attachment** #5001340

85. A marine animal that has eight legs is called?

Answer: **Octopus** #5001339

86. What are programmes that run on a computer known as?

Answer: **Software** #5001320

87. What is a brief summary for an academic paper or research article giving the readers an understanding of the article?

Answer: **Abstract** #5001315

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

Answer: **Roommate** #5001307

89. What do you call the southernmost and northernmost parts of the earth?

Answer: **Poles** #5001304

90. Where do marine animals live?

Answer: **Sea / Ocean** #5001266

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

Answer: **Uncle** #5001265

92. Who is the person who writes a piece of music, especially classical music?

Answer: **Composer** #5001187

93. What is the loud noise that you hear during a storm?

Answer: **Thunder** #5001168

94. What is the term for the money paid every month by your employer?

Answer: **Salary** #5001167

95. What do we call a property that someone leaves to others in a will?

Answer: Heritage #5001062

96. Where do cars get manufactured?

Answer: Automobile factory / Car manufacturing plant #5001031

97. What is uncooked meat or food called?

Answer: Raw #5001114

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

Answer: Yolk #5001003

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

Answer: Eyes #5000999

100. Which day comes after Monday?

Answer: Tuesday #5000998

101. A place where a person lives permanently is called?

Answer: Home #5000996

102. What is a short period of break between the parts of a concert or a play called?

Answer: Intermission #5000995

103. What is the term used to specifically describe either a brother or a sister?

Answer: Sibling #5000994

104. What includes everything around us such as planets, stars and galaxies?

Answer: The Universe #5000993

105. What is the opposite of the word guilty?

Answer: Innocent #5000992

106. What subject studies the life and structure of humans, animals, and plants?

Answer: **Biology** #5000989

107. What is the antonym of entrance?

Answer: **Exit** #5000988

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

Answer: **Dam** #5000987

109. What does a meteorologist study?

Answer: **Atmosphere / Weather** #5000985

110. What is the mountain that is filled with melting rocks in hot gases?

Answer: **Volcano** #5000986

111. If a student fails to show up for a class, we can say he or she is?

Answer: **Absent** #5000983

112. Which day of the week comes after Wednesday?

Answer: **Thursday** #5000982

113. What do the letters in "TV" stand for?

Answer: **Television** #5000978

114. What is the political institution of a country?

Answer: **Government** #5000961

115. What do you call a person who leaves university before finishing his or her studies?

Answer: **Dropout** #5000960

116. What does BA in the fields of history and literature stand for?

Answer: **Bachelor of Arts** #5000957

117. A part of a room that is over your head is called?

Answer: **Ceiling** #5000953

118. A card with a picture used for sending a message by post without an envelope is called?

Answer: **Postcard** #5000951

119. What is a person who has a habit of doing a task at the right time called?

Answer: **Punctual** #5000935

120. What is the short piece of writing containing the main ideas of a document?

Answer: **Abstract** #5000934

121. What is the shape in geometry that has three sides?

Answer: **Triangle** #5000931

122. A person who gives evidence or testifies in a court is called?

Answer: **Witness** #5000914

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

Answer: **Niece** #5000913

124. What do we call a notice, picture, or film telling people about a product or service?

Answer: **Advertisement** #5000891

125. What is a person who pays rent to the landlord called?

Answer: **Tenant / Lessee** #5000885

126. What do you call the phenomenon when the snow at the top of a snow mountain collapses all at once?

Answer: **Avalanche** #5000879

127. What is the object that we use to open a window or a door?

Answer: Handle #5000878

128. A criminal is someone who commits a crime. In this case, who is the other one who gets hurt or injured?

Answer: Victim #5000877

129. What are the people living in Switzerland called?

Answer: Swiss #5000876

130. What term do we use in business to mean a period of three months?

Answer: Quarter #5000875

131. What do you call the money you pay for speeding on the road?

Answer: Fine #5000874

132. What is the opposite of maximum?

Answer: Minimum #5000873

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

Answer: Volunteer #5000863

134. What is the opposite of white?

Answer: Black #5000862

135. What do we call someone who studies languages?

Answer: Linguist #5000852

136. How do you call a section or a part of a book?

Answer: Chapter #5000848

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

Answer: **Headquarters** #5000847

138. What is the adjective opposite to Rural?

Answer: **Urban** #5000846

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

Answer: **Sun** #5000845

140. What is the electronic device whose function is about the arithmetic of numbers?

Answer: **Calculator** #5000844

141. Soup is frequently eaten with what utensil?

Answer: **Spoon** #5000843

142. Who is the person who buys things in a shop?

Answer: **Customer** #5000841

143. In winter, what activities do people usually do on snow mountains by standing on a long, thin board?

Answer: **Skiing** #5000840

144. If a company requires its employees to wear identical clothes, what is the clothing called?

Answer: **Uniform** #5000839

145. What category do crystals, rubies, and diamonds belong to?

Answer: **Gem** #5000837

146. What is the place where passengers wait for airplanes to take off or land?

Answer: **Airport** #5000836

147. What is the opposite of the word "dangerous"?

Answer: **Safe** #5000835

148. What is a person who uses left hand for most of the activities called?

Answer: **Left hander** #5000833

149. When you mix black and white, what color would you get?

Answer: **Grey** #5000818

150. If you leave a picture or design permanently on your skin with a needle and ink, what is that called?

Answer: **Tattoo** #5000817

151. What is the opposite of the majority?

Answer: **Minority** #5000816

152. What do they call the pieces of puzzles which players try to piece together?

Answer: **Jigsaw** #5000810

153. What is a low area between hills or mountains called?

Answer: **Valley** #5000808

154. What is the second month of the year?

Answer: **February** #5000806

155. What is the term used for the money borrowed from banks?

Answer: **Loans** #5000801

156. If Monday is the first day, what day is the fourth day?

Answer: **Thursday** #5000791

157. What is the study of religion called?

Answer: **Theology** #5000788

158. What are the people who travel to space, called?

Answer: **Astronauts** #5000787

159. What do people usually use to cut food?

Answer: **Knife** #5000780

160. How many years are celebrated in a bicentennial?

Answer: **200** #5000779

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

Answer: **Meteorologist** #5000778

162. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: plane, train, or car model?

Answer: **Car model** #5000757

163. What do you call a person who is guilty in the eyes of law?

Answer: **Criminal** #5000758

164. What is a skeleton made of?

Answer: **Bones** #5000755

165. What is the official survey of a country's population, especially including demographic details of individuals?

Answer: **Census** #5000752

166. What will ice become when it melts?

Answer: **Water** #5000753

167. The vehicle which runs on rails is called?

Answer: **Trains** #5000754

168. What is the opposite of North?

Answer: **South** #5000751

169. What are the people who study religions?

Answer: **Theologian** #5000735

170. What is added to a drink if you want to cool it down on a hot day?

Answer: **Ice** #5000734

171. What do you call a baby cat?

Answer: **Kitten** #5000733

172. What is the external organ used for hearing?

Answer: **Ears** #5000732

173. What is the opposite of the word "public", for example, when describing an event? –

Answer: **Private** #5000731

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

Answer: **Ferry** #5000730

175. Where in the campus are the periodical collections located?

Answer: **Library** #5000728

176. What do you call people who travel to visit famous sightseeing locations?

Answer: **Tourists** #5000729

177. If you are celebrating a biannual activity, how many years ago did you celebrate it last time?

Answer: **Half a year** #5000727

178. What gas will be formed from the boiling water?

Answer: **Vapor** #5000726

179. If a conference is held annually, how often is it held?

Answer: **Once a year** #5000725

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

Answer: **Horizon / Skyline** #5000724

181. What are buses, trains, and cars used for?

Answer: **Transportation / Travel** #5000722

182. What animal is a shepherd responsible for?

Answer: **Sheep** #5000723

183. What do people with claustrophobia fear?

Answer: **Confined space** #5000721

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

Answer: **Uniform** #5000720

185. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

Answer: **Laboratory** #5000719

186. What books can only be read in the library, but cannot be borrowed out of the library?

Answer: **Reserve collection** #5000718

187. What do we call the legal document that states how people's property should be allocated after their deaths?

Answer: **Will** #5000717

188. What do you call the diagram which includes a horizontal line called the X-axis and a vertical line called the Y-axis?

Answer: **Coordinate system** #5000716

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

Answer: **Freeze** #5000715

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

Answer: **Equator** # 5000714

191. What does a thermometer measure?

Answer: **Body temperature** #5000712

192. Which document does a student get when he completes his study at university?

Answer: **Graduation certificate** #5000707

193. What is the ceremony where two people get married?

Answer: **Wedding** #5000706

194. What are the two holes in your nose that you use to breathe?

Answer: **Nostrils** #5000703

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

Answer: **Two** #5000685

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

Answer: **Recession** #5000677

197. How do you call the siblings who were born at the same time?

Answer: **Twins** #5000674

198. What do you call a notice of death in a newspaper?

Answer: **Obituary** #5000676

199. What is the description of events that are spoken with background music during a film or a play?

Answer: **Narration** #5000669

200. What does a poisonous animal carry?

Answer: **Venom** #5000666

201. What do you call the condition of being unable to sleep?

Answer: **Insomnia** #5000665

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

Answer: **Altimeters** #5000664

203. What is the list that shows the names of actors and actresses in a movie?

Answer: **Cast** #5000660

204. What is the long speech that is spoken by only one actor in a film or play?

Answer: **Monologue** #5000661

205. What postgraduates have that graduates do not?

Answer: **Master degree** #5000657

206. Which part of the hand do we use to pick up objects?

Answer: **fingers** # 5000656

207. What is the opposite of "Successor"?

Answer: **Predecessor** #5000659

208. If a magazine is published quarterly, how many times a year is it published?

Answer: **Four times a year** #5000632

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

Answer: **Tea** #5000631

210. What do forks, spoons, and knives belong to?

Answer: **Cutlery** #5000630

211. What is the occupation that transfers one language to another language?

Answer: **Translator** #5000629

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

Answer: **Anchor** #5000628

213. What is the job title of someone who works at the beach and save people's lives when they are in danger in the sea?

Answer: **Lifesavers** #5000626

214. Which part of the body do mammals use to feed their next generations?

Answer: **Breast** #5000625

215. Which part of a birds' body is used for flying?

Answer: **Wings** #5000624

216. Where do people go to watch sports or games?

Answer: **Stadium** #5000622

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

Answer: **Golden** #5000621

218. What is the music that is recorded for a movie or a film?

Answer: **Soundtrack** #5000620

219. If you want to read tragedies or comedies, what genre of book do you read?

Answer: **Fictions** #5000619

220. What is the activity of inhalation of tobacco substance that is harmful to our health?

Answer: **Smoking** #5000618

221. What order is a bibliography usually listed in?

Answer: **Alphabetical order** #5000617

222. What do meter and millimeter measure: weight or length?

Answer: **Length** #5000616

223. When something is given in a pair, how many of them are there?

Answer: **Two** #5000615

224. What is the opposite direction to where the Sun rises?

Answer: **West** #5000614

225. What is the device that shows the time of the day according to the shadow of sunlight?

Answer: **Sundial** #5000613

226. Tomorrow's lecture has been cancelled. If today is Tuesday, then on which day was the lecture cancelled?

Answer: **Wednesday** #5000612

227. What device is used to measure a 200-meter sprint?

Answer: **Stopwatch** #5000611

228. What is the hardest part of your hand?

Answer: **Nails** #5000610

229. Which organ is the blood pumped from?

Answer: **Heart** #5000609

230. When you use Microsoft Word, which category does "Times New Roman" belong to?

Answer: **Fonts** #5000608

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

Answer: **Week** #5000607

232. How often does February have one extra day?

Answer: Every four years #5000606

233. What's the process of people paying money to governments for public services?

Answer: Taxation #5000605

234. If you want to study the human brain and behavior, what should you be?

Answer: Psychologist #5000604

235. What is the first paragraph of an essay?

Answer: Introduction #5000603

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

Answer: Historian #5000602

237. Which shape has four equal sides and four angles, and each angle is a right angle?

Answer: Square #5000601

238. What shines at night in the sky and uses its own brightness?

Answer: Star #5000600

239. What kind of clothes and shoes do you wear to keep comfortable when hiking?

Answer: Hiking outfit #5000599

240. If a car is not stationary, what is it doing?

Answer: Moving #5000598

241. Does a scapegoat receive or give a crime?

Answer: Receive #5000597

242. What protects birds on the outside of their bodies?

Answer: Feather #5000596

243. When you fill in a form, what are the two options for 'gender'?

Answer: **Male & female** #5000595

244. What do the following belong to roses, daisies, tulips, etc.?

Answer: **Flowers** #5000594

245. Where would you normally see crosswords?

Answer: **Newspaper** #5000593

246. What publication reports current events every day?

Answer: **Newspaper** #5000592

247. What is the heading at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine?

Answer: **Headline** #5000591

248. What is the short piece of music that comes before a longer piece, and is often used as an introduction?

Answer: **Prelude** #5000590

249. What is the act of students being present at school?

Answer: **Attendance** #5000589

250. Where do people watch plays?

Answer: **Theatre** #5000588

251. What is the collection of commas, period, colon, exclamation marks, and question marks?

Answer: **Punctuations** #5000587

252. What is the magazine that is dedicated to academic news?

Answer: **Journal** #5000586

253. What rises from the east in the morning and sets to the west in the evening every day?

Answer: **The Sun** #5000585

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

Answer: **Chemistry** #5000584

255. Where can you normally find the index in a book?

Answer: **At the end** #5000583

256. What movement can babies do before they can sit and walk?

Answer: **Crawling** #5000582

257. A newspaper is published every day, and a journal is published every month. What do you call the publication that is published four times a year?

Answer: **Quarterly** #5000581

258. Who takes care of people who are sick and stay in the hospital?

Answer: **Nurse** #5000579

259. What would you call a doctor who treat sick animals?

Answer: **Vet** #5000578

260. When we say "Dollars, cents, pounds, euro...", what are these called?

Answer: **Currencies** #5000577

261. What documents would a doctor give to a patient to buy medicines?

Answer: **Prescription** #5000576

262. What kind of educational institution does a 10-year-old child study in?

Answer: **Primary school** #5000575

263. When you have the primary and the secondary, what do you have next?

Answer: **Tertiary** #5000574

264. What do we call a car that uses two types of fuels?

Answer: A hybrid car #5000573

265. When a person's Blood Alcohol Content is higher than the standard range, what activity are they not allowed to do?

Answer: Driving #5000572

266. What do guitars, violins and cellos have in common?

Answer: Strings #5000571

267. What century are we living in now?

Answer: 21st century #5000570

268. If a meeting is scheduled on Wednesday, and today is Tuesday, then will the meeting be held on tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, or next week?

Answer: Tomorrow #5000569

269. How would you describe the process by which snow becomes water?

Answer: Melting #5000568

270. How many wheels does a tricycle have?

Answer: Three #5000567

271. What does the chemical symbol H₂O stand for in chemistry?

Answer: Water #5000566

272. Which part at the end of the book can be used for further reading? An index or a bibliography?

Answer: Bibliography #5000565

273. If you have a toothache, who would you go to?

Answer: Dentist #5000563

274. How many years does a centennial celebrate?

Answer: **100 years** #5000562

275. Which animal has white ivory and long trunk?

Answer: **Elephant** #5000561

276. What is one half of 100%?

Answer: **50%** #5000560

277. What does a Sundial measure according to the shadow in the sunlight?

Answer: **Time** #5000559

278. What does ASAP mean?

Answer: **As soon as possible** #5000558

279. Who is the person who works in a hospital and can-do operations?

Answer: **Surgeon** # 5000557

280. What do we call a person who performs operations? Physician or Surgeon?

Answer: **Surgeon** #5000556

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

Answer: **Telescope** #5000555

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

Answer: **Went** #5000554

283. What is the last paragraph of an essay?

Answer: **Conclusion** #5000553

284. What's the force that pushes everything to the earth?

Answer: Gravity #5000552

285. If someone has a couple of kids, how many kids does he have?

Answer: Two #5000550

286. Despite all the advances and qualities of sexes, would more men or women play professional football?

Answer: More Men #5000541

287. How many days are in a leap year?

Answer: 366 #5000536

288. How many years are there in a century?

Answer: 100 years #5000531

289. How many years are there in a decade?

Answer: 10 years #5000530

290. How many years does it take to finish an undergraduate study?

Answer: 4 years / 3 years #5000529

291. If a figure is hexagon, how many sides does it have?

Answer: Six #5000526

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

Answer: City/Town #5000523

293. In which direction does the Sun rise from?

Answer: East #5000511

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

Answer: Monday #5000502

295. Tones, kilograms, and stones measure what property?

Answer: **Weight** #5000496

296. What crime has someone stealing items from a shop committed: shop fitting or shoplifting?

Answer: **Shoplifting / Shop lifting** #5000493

297. What do we call a book that contains lots of words with their meanings?

Answer: **Dictionary** #5000490

298. What do you call a period of ten years?

Answer: **A decade** #5000488

299. What do we call it when the moon completely blocks out the light from the Sun?

Answer: **A solar eclipse** #5000486

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

Answer: **Lungs** #5000480

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

Answer: **A receipt** #5000479

302. What do we call the study of living things?

Answer: **Biology** #5000478

303. What do you call the alphabetical list, at the end of the textbook that tells you where to find specific information?

Answer: **Index** #5000475

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

Answer: **Thesis/Dissertation** #5000473

305. What do you need to see things which are far away?

Answer: **Binoculars** #5000472

306. What is three quarters of 100%?

Answer: **75%** #5000465

307. What is the antonym of vertical?

Answer: **Horizontal** # 5000461

308. What is more fuel efficient, a car or a truck?

Answer: **A car** #5000462

309. What device do you use to type when you use a computer?

Answer: **Keyboard** #5000467

310. Where in the universe do we get solar energy?

Answer: **Sun** #5000444

311. What is the study of the stars and planets called?

Answer: **Astronomy** #5000443

312. What is a word for a period of 100 years?

Answer: **Century** #5000440

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

Answer: **Ladder** #5000433

314. What identification document does most people need to carry when they travel between countries?

Answer: **A passport** #5000428

315. What word is used to describe frozen water?

Answer: **Ice** #5000422

316. When the writer of a book is unknown, what word is used for the author?

Answer: **Anonymous** #5000418

317. Where would you expect to find equipment like a microscope, bunsen burner, beaker, and petri dish?

Answer: **Laboratory** #5000414

318. Which department in the hospital would you go for an X-ray, radiology, or cardiology?

Answer: **Radiology** #5000406

319. Which instrument is used to measure variations in temperature?

Answer: **Thermometer** #5000405

320. Which symbol is used to complete a sentence?

Answer: **Fullstop** #5000393

321. Whose job is to treat people that are ill or have an injury at a hospital?

Answer: **Doctor** #5000373

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

Answer: **Autobiography** #5000371

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

Answer: **Baker** #5000366

324. What's the name of the building where you can borrow books?

Answer: **Library** #5000367

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

Answer: **Sunrise** #5000343

326. What do we call a period of thousand years?

Answer: **Millennium** #5000340

327. Which is the longest: a decade, a millennium or a century?

Answer: **A millennium** #5000332

328. How many days are there in a week?

Answer: **Seven** #5000329

329. Which is not a way of public transportation: plane, train, or model car?

Answer: **Model car** #5000291

330. Apart from addition, subtraction, and multiplication, what is the other mathematical calculation method?

Answer: **Division** #5000290

331. Where does camel normally appear?

Answer: **Desert** #5000289

332. What natural material is used to make car tires?

Answer: **Rubber** #5000258

333. What do you call the strap that secures a person in a car or an aeroplane?

Answer: **Seatbelt** #5000249

334. When you get lost in a city, what do you need to buy to find out where you are and where to go?

Answer: **Map** #5000247

335. If one's response is simultaneous, is it quick or slow?

Answer: **Quick** #5000245

336. What can we call a document protecting people's work?

Answer: **Copyright** #5000242

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

Answer: **Chemist/Pharmacist** #5000243

338. How many days added in February during a leap year?

Answer: **One day** #5000238

339. How would you call people who study ancient bones, rocks and plants?

Answer: **Archaeologist** #5000236

340. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is most likely to be picked?

Answer: **Black** #5000235

341. What do we call the instructions for how to cook food?

Answer: **Recipe** #5000232

342. What is the job title for someone who makes meals in a restaurant?

Answer: **Chef** #5000231

343. What do you call a list in front of a book which outlines the structure of a book?

Answer: **Table of Contents** #5000229

344. What is the big musical instrument that has 88 black and white keys?

Answer: **Piano** #5000227

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

Answer: **Elbow** #5000225

346. What is the opposite to "predecessor"?

Answer: **Successor** #5000224

347. What are the strings on shoes called?

Answer: **Shoelace** #5000223

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

Answer: **Strings** #5000222

349. Which kind of sense are you using via your ears?

Answer: **Hearing** #5000221

350. What's the area for colleges and universities called?

Answer: **Campus** #5000218

351. Which kind of mountains can erupt?

Answer: **Volcano** #5000215

352. What is the political system where the country is ruled by a king or a queen?

Answer: **Monarchy** #5000176

353. To which system does the earth belong?

Answer: **Solar system** #5000092

354. In the word ‘postgraduate’, what does ‘post’ mean?

Answer: **After** #5000091

355. What is the opposite of ‘positive’?

Answer: **Negative** #5000090

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

Answer: **Wick** #5000088

357. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

Answer: **Wood** #5000083

358. Into how many hemispheres does the equator split the earth into?

Answer: Two #5000081

359. What is the adjective to describe the creatures that no longer exist?

Answer: Extinct #5000075

360. When your bone is injured and broken, what would you say you have?

Answer: Fracture #5000072

361. What do you call a person who works in a company?

Answer: An Employee #5000067

362. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event?

Answer: Olympics #5000065

363. What type of food does a vegetarian eat, beef pie or fruit salad?

Answer: Fruit salad #5000062

364. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday?

Answer: Wednesday #5000060

365. What is the thing that has iron inside and can attract iron?

Answer: Magnet #5000046

366. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?

Answer: Pilot #5000037

367. What institution helps people save money?

Answer: Bank #5000036

368. How do you describe the line that segment a circle?

Answer: Chord #5000033

369. What material is used both in windows and a light bulb?

Answer: **Glass** #5000029

370. When it's raining, what object would you raise over your head?

Answer: **Umbrella** #5000027

371. What is the antonym of 'artificial'?

Answer: **Natural** #5000025

372. Why are bees so important to agriculture?

Answer: **For pollination** #5000021

373. What do we call the person who can speak two languages?

Answer: **Bilingual** #5000018

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

Answer: **Thesaurus** #5000010

375. What is the substance in tobacco who's constant inhalation can be dangerous and addictive?

Answer: **Nicotine** #5000009

376. In what section of a library can you use the books and materials as references but cannot borrow them out of the library?

Answer: **Reserve collection** #5000007

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1. Levels of Crime #6000408

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

2. Human Traits #6000407

The 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.

3. Intelligence #6000334

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.

4. Dandelion Seeds

#6000333

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.

5. Brain Wave #6000324

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 neuro-scientists 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.

Other research supports this view, too. Studies on people with electrodes implanted in their brains suggest brain waves, and their interactions, help enable emotion, language, vision and more.

6. Fiber #6000323

Currently, Americans only eat about 16 grams of fiber - the parts of plants that can't be digested - per day. That's way less than the 25 to 30 grams that's recommended. There are so many reasons why, from fast-food marketing to agriculture subsidies, but one contributing factor is the slow death of cooking, and the rise of the restaurant meal. Americans now spend more on food at restaurants than they do at grocery stores, but restaurant food tends to have even less fiber than the food we would otherwise eat at home.

One problem seems to be that restaurant meals aren't typically loaded with two of the best sources of fiber, unprocessed fruits and vegetables. A revealing study from 2007, in which researchers interviewed 41 restaurant executives, showed that restaurants think fruits and vegetables are too expensive to feature prominently on the menu, and "61 percent said profits drive menu selections." They also opposed labeling certain menu items as healthier choices, saying that would be "the kiss of death." So people like to eat out, and when they do, they prefer mushy, fiber-free comfort foods. But that's a pretty dangerous road to go down.

7. Compulsory Reburial #6000322

Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the lives of individuals and populations in the past. Recently, a new set of challenges to the study of human remains has emerged from a rather unexpected direction: the British government revised its interpretation of nineteenth-century burial

legislation to drastically curtail the ability of archaeologists to study human remains of any age excavated in England and Wales. This paper examines these extraordinary events and the legal, political, and ethical questions that they raise.

In April 2008 the British government announced that, henceforth, all human remains archaeologically excavated in England and Wales should be reburied after a two-year period of scientific analysis. Not only would internationally important prehistoric remains have to be returned to the ground, removing them from public view but there would no longer be any possibility of long-term scientific investigation as new techniques and methods emerged and developed in the future. Thus, while faunal remains, potsherds, artifacts, and environmental samples could be analyzed and re-analyzed in future years, human remains were to be effectively removed from the curation process.

Archaeologists and other scientists were also concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburying all human remains held in museum collections in England and Wales including prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Viking, and Medieval as well as more recent remains.

8. Astronaut

#6000321

If you ever dreamed of being an astronaut as a kid, then you know that it's no easy feat. The US space agency has revealed on its website all of the requirements that need to be met by someone before they have a shot at going to space. The requirements to be a NASA astronaut have changed over the years to better align with the agency's mission and values.

First, a potential candidate must be a US citizen. They also have to have a master's degree in a STEM field from an accredited institution acceptable degrees include engineering, biological science, physical science, computer science, or mathematics.

On top of that, a potential candidate has to have at least two years of related professional experience after completing their degree, or 'at least 1,000 hours pilot-in-

command time on jet aircraft,' the agency noted. NASA also emphasized the types of characteristics it's looking for in its astronauts, including a skilled leader, a good communicator, and a good collaborator.

It's not enough to simply be educated to be an astronaut, though, a candidate also has to be able to withstand the physical pressure of being in space. On that note, a person must be extremely healthy and able to pass the NASA long-duration flight astronaut physical, which tests agility, body coordination, eye coordination, and vision. Furthermore, NASA astronaut positions require a candidate to be of particular height and weight. To be a commander or pilot astronaut, you need to be 158cm to 190cm tall, and to be a mission specialist you need to be between 149cm to 193cm. In general, astronauts should weigh between 50 and 95 kilograms (110 and 209 pounds) and measure between 149.5cm and 190.5cm.

9. Moon's Oxygen

#6000320

Oxygen can be found in many of the minerals in the ground around us, and the Moon is mostly made of the same rocks you'll find on Earth (although with a slightly greater amount of material that came from meteors). Minerals such as silica, aluminium, and iron and magnesium oxides dominate the Moon's landscape. All of these minerals contain oxygen, but not in a form our lungs can access.

The Moon's regolith is made up of approximately 45% oxygen. But that oxygen is tightly bound into the minerals mentioned above. In order to break apart those strong bonds, we need to put in energy. You might be familiar with this if you know about electrolysis. On Earth this process is commonly used in manufacturing, such as to produce aluminium. An electrical current is passed through a liquid form of aluminium oxide (commonly called alumina) via electrodes, to separate the aluminium from the oxygen. In this case, the oxygen is produced as a byproduct. On the Moon, the oxygen would be the main product and the aluminium (or other metal) extracted would be a potentially useful byproduct. It's a pretty straightforward process, but there is a catch: it's very energy

hungry. To be sustainable, it would need to be supported by solar energy or other energy sources available on the Moon.

Extracting oxygen from regolith would also require substantial industrial equipment. We'd need to first convert solid metal oxide into liquid form, either by applying heat, or heat combined with solvents or electrolytes. We have the technology to do this on Earth, but moving this apparatus to the Moon and generating enough energy to run it will be a mighty challenge.

10. PTSD Diagnosis

#6000319

Trauma affects even the most resilient among us and can include anything from isolated incidents, such as surviving an active shooter in a public location or narcissistic abuse in an intimate relationship, to severe and prolonged abuse or neglect occurring in childhood. Statistics suggest a lifetime estimate of approximately 6.8% for PTSD diagnosis, which is a small portion relative to those who experience trauma. Thus, on average, approximately 7 out of 100 people will go on to develop symptoms associated with PTSD after experiencing a significant traumatic event, with an average estimate of 7.5 million to 8 million people per year developing the disorder.

The effects of post-traumatic stress can be lifelong, chronic, and highly variable. Children who are abused or neglected may develop symptoms of PTSD, compromising their ability to function as independent adults; others may not develop any symptoms or milder symptoms. Issues with self-worth, self-love, feelings of uselessness, and suicidal ideation are commonly reported in those with PTSD. Those who experience abuse in childhood are more susceptible to being re-traumatized later in life with unhealthy adult relationships. PTSD often includes both short-term effects immediately following a traumatic event and more chronic, long-term effects.

Whether someone will go on to develop PTSD following trauma is influenced by many factors, which may include: individual resiliency, personality, prior history of trauma,

intensity of the trauma (i.e. a one-time isolated event versus chronic or long-term abuse), duration of the traumatic event(s), availability of an emotional support system, and other factors such as environmental contingencies (drugs/alcohol, unstable or unsafe living conditions).

11. Aftermath of COVID-19

#6000317

The COVID-19 pandemic created an enormous level of stress on a global scale, leading to elevated levels of anxiety, depression, and other mental illnesses. Along with this was a disruption and challenges in the delivery of mental health services that were traditionally provided in the office. This disruption, increasing need, and the already limited access to mental health services could create a very challenging situation. To prevent that, we had to make a robust transition in our ways of delivering services to videoconferencing and allowing coverage by the payors.

Like other transitions, adopting the use of technology was challenging for many, especially in the absence of high-speed internet infrastructure for some patients. For those with limited logistics or knowledge of video-conferencing, often the sessions take place over the phone, which reduces access to a patient's nonverbal behavior. Sound quality might not be great, leading to extended time for enabling sufficient communication. Although in psychiatry physical examination is used less often than in most other medical specialties, when it is needed, telepsychiatry is a barrier.

Despite these challenges, telepsychiatry has provided enormous opportunities, especially for less economically privileged patients. For an office visit, one must take time off work, find child support, and have access to reliable transportation to make it to the visit. For those with limited resources, or in areas far from psychiatric services, this would lead to frequent interruptions in care and economic cost. Telepsychiatry has overcome those barriers. Patients can connect to providers regardless of their geographical location, and connect while at home near their children, during their lunch break, or even from their car in the parking lot.

12. Global Leadership #6000304

Education for Global Leadership: The Importance of International Studies and Foreign Language Education for the U.S. Economic and National Security Committee for Economic Development. To confront the twenty-first century challenges to our economy and national security, our education system must be strengthened to increase the foreign language skills and cultural awareness of our students. America's continued global leadership will depend on our students' abilities to interact with the world community both inside and outside our borders.

13. NIR Wavelengths #6000298

The colors that we see are a result of the light reflected within a narrow range of wavelengths - what we call the visible spectrum. But sunlight also spans wavelengths that we cannot see. Humans can't see ultraviolet wavelengths, which many other animals can see.

But there's one set of wavelengths that elude all of us - these are near infra-red (NIR) wavelengths. And understanding how bird feathers interact with these wavelengths is important, not just for birds, but also for humans through the potential for improvements in thermal efficiency.

Our research in the School of BioSciences at the University of Melbourne suggests that some Australian birds can control their temperature and avoid overheating by reflecting near-infrared wavelengths of sunlight.

We collected information on 90 species of Australian birds and found a very strong link between living in hot, arid regions and reflecting a higher proportion of near-infrared light.

Researchers in the field of animal colouration have largely ignored near-infrared light, because it isn't easy to measure and there's no evidence that animals can see these wavelengths.

Because these wavelengths are invisible, they don't affect camouflage or sexual attractiveness, which are very important in the animal world. This means that many animals can control their temperature by altering reflection of near-infrared light without compromising their ability to hide or attract a mate.

14. Rosling's First Discovery #6000292

A medical doctor and professor of international health at Stockholm's Karolinska Institute, Rosling became famous as a public educator who used statistics to show how the world is changing. He chose this public role after making two significant discoveries. Rosling's first discovery was that many people are not aware of even the most basic facts about global health and global development. Through surveys he conducted, Rosling found that at a time when poverty is falling faster than ever before, the majority of people think that the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty is rising. Similarly, he found that many underestimate global life expectancy widely, and are not aware of the success of delivering healthcare services, for example vaccines globally. He found that people's worldviews often do not have much grounding in facts, even long before the "post-fact" era.

Rosling was convinced that this unawareness of global progress matters. He made it his mission to fight this "devastating ignorance" that turns us into cynics, as we falsely believe that global development must be a mirage. Rosling's second discovery was that this lack of factual knowledge was not because people are not interested in global development, but because it is too hard for those that want to know about global development to access this knowledge. Neither the experts nor the media were presenting how global development changes the world.

Based on these two insights, Hans Rosling made it his mission to bridge this gap and present the evidence that global development is a reality. His approach to communicating research on global development was through public talks and the use of data visualisation.

15. Prior Knowledge #6000272

What is known (prior knowledge or pre-existing knowledge) is the knowledge, skill or ability that a learner brings to a new learning encounter. This includes all knowledge that is available before the learning event, and which has been gathered or developed by any means, and in any situation, including both formal and, quite often, informal learning situations. Learners need enough previous knowledge and understanding to enable them to learn new things; they also need help making links with new and previous knowledge explicit.

It is considered to be valuable to go through a process of what has been called 'activating prior knowledge'. Teachers often go through this process at the beginning of a new topic. They also use introductory strategies at the beginning of lessons which are continuations from previous lessons. In terms of the practicalities of teaching, this is a process of making children think about the topic or remember what has been covered already. In terms of theory, it is to do with activating particular schemas.

16. Is Language Natural to Humans? #6000245

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.

17. Many Technologies #6000243

Many technologies have promised these qualities, but few have been commercially viable. What's been lacking is the performance data needed to demonstrate that these technologies are durable, genuinely environmentally beneficial, and suitable to be insured. Over the past 13 years, our Department of Architecture & Civil Engineering has led on research into straw as a low-impact building material. This work, which has included developing a unique straw bale panel as well as scientific monitoring and testing, has now culminated in crucial industry certifications. The BM TRADA's Q-Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather resilience and means that developers and homebuyers can now get insurance and mortgages for straw homes and buildings. The innovative straw walls in the new houses provide two times more insulation than required by current UK building regulations. Based on monitoring a residential straw-bale development in Leeds, fuel bill reductions up to 90% can be expected. The walls have been built using ModCell

technology; prefabricated panels consisting of a wooden structural frame infilled with straw bales or hemp and rendered with either a breathable lime-based system or ventilated timber or brick cladding. This technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO₂ performance of any system of construction currently available. In fact, as an agricultural co-product, straw buildings can be carbon negative as straw absorbs CO₂ when it grows.

18. Sleep #6000238

If it seems like you're not getting enough sleep, you're not alone. People have evolved to sleep much less than chimps, baboons or any other primates studied so far, a new study finds. Charles Nunn and David Samson are evolutionary anthropologists. They study how humans have evolved to behave the way we do. Nunn works at Duke University in Durham, N.C. Samson works at the University of Toronto Mississauga in Canada. In their new study, the two compared sleep patterns in 30 different species of primates, including humans. Most species slept between nine and 15 hours daily. Humans averaged just seven hours of shut-eye. Based on lifestyle and biological factors, however, people should get 9.55 hours, Nunn and Samson calculate. Most other primates in the study typically sleep as much as the scientists predicted they should. Nunn and Samson shared their findings online on February 14 in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology.

The researchers argue that two long-standing features of human life may play into our short sleep times. The first stems from when humans' ancestors descended from the trees to sleep on the ground. At that point, people probably had to spend more time awake to guard against predators. The second may reflect the intense pressure humans face to learn and teach new skills and to make social connections. That has left less time for sleep.

As sleep declined, rapid-eye-movement or REM sleep took on an outsize role in humans, Nunn and Samson propose. REM sleep is when we dream. And it has been linked to

learning and memory. "It's pretty surprising that non-REM sleep time is so low in humans," Nunn says. "But something had to give as we slept less."

19. Dogs #6000236

By living in close contact with humans, dogs have developed specific skills that enable them to interact and communicate effectively with people. Recent studies have shown that the canine brain can pick up on emotional cues contained in a person's voice, body odor and posture, and read their faces. In this study, the authors observed what happened when they presented photographs of the same two adults' faces (a man and a woman) to 26 feeding dogs. The images were placed strategically to the sides of the animals' line of sight and the photos showed a human face expressing one of the six basic human emotions: anger, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise, or being neutral.

The dogs showed greater response and cardiac activity when shown photographs that expressed arousing emotional states such as anger, fear and happiness. They also took longer to resume feeding after seeing these images. The dogs' increased heart rate indicated that in these cases they experienced higher levels of stress. In addition, dogs turned their heads to the left when they saw human faces expressing anger, fear, or happiness. The reverse happened when the faces looked surprised, possibly because dogs view it as a non-threatening, relaxed expression. These findings, therefore, support the existence of an asymmetrical emotional modulation of dogs' brains to process basic human emotions.

20. Brundtland Report #6000232

The Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987), defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true? Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge

improvements in living standards. To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time.

Only if we assume that society will remain static can we understand the needs of the future? The way we live today could not have been predicted twenty years ago. The sustainability paradigm fails to recognize this. It is a static view and thus places limits on human ingenuity. Similarly, a whole host of false assumptions dominate environmental thought; the scale of problems is exaggerated, the number of resources is underestimated and spurious links are made between areas such as green policies and profit, poverty, and environmental degradation. Those of us who want a better future need to question these assumptions.

21. United Nations Volunteers #6000230

If you are inspired to take concrete action for global peace and development, take a look at the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program. Every year, up to 8,000 qualified and experienced women and men of some 160 different nationalities volunteer at least six months of their lives to help others. These UN Volunteers work in some 130 countries promoting peace, responding to disasters, empowering communities, and helping to build sustainable livelihoods and lasting development. UN Volunteers come from dozens of professional backgrounds but all of them are catalysts of positive change. They are encouraged to be creative and entrepreneurial, and foster volunteerism for peace and development both within and beyond their assignments. They work at the heart of communities in partnership with governments, United Nations entities, and civil society. Being a UN Volunteer is not a career (you are currently limited to four years of service), but it is rich with opportunities and experience and offers huge personal rewards. As a UN Volunteer, you receive a Volunteer Living Allowance (VLA) which covers basic needs, housing, and utilities. Additionally, UNV will provide a settling-in-grant, life, health, and permanent disability insurance, return airfares, and a nominal resettlement allowance.

22. The History of Khoikhoi

#6000228

In around 2300 BP (Before Present), hunter-gatherers called the San acquired domestic stock in what is now modern-day Botswana. Their population grew and spread throughout the Western half of South Africa. They were the first pastoralists in southern Africa, and called themselves Khoikhoi (or Khoe), which means 'men of men' or 'the real people'. This name was chosen to show pride in their past and culture. The Khoikhoi brought a new way of life to South Africa and to the San, who were hunter-gatherers as opposed to herders. This led to misunderstandings and subsequent conflict between the two groups.

The Khoikhoi were the first native people to come into contact with the Dutch settlers in the mid-17th century. As the Dutch took over land for farms, the Khoikhoi were dispossessed, exterminated, or enslaved and therefore their numbers dwindled. The Khoikhoi were called the 'Hottentots' by European settlers because the sound of their language was so different from any European language, and they could not pronounce many of the words and sounds.

23. Paleolithic People

#6000226

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 leftover 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 runs and migrating herds of reindeer. Contrary to popular beliefs about a caveman, upper

Paleolithic people did not live deep inside caves. They rather chose 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 times, 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. Tools and weapons, made out of wood or reindeer antlers, often had flint cutting edges. Flint snappers were skillful and traditions in flint snapping were purchased for thousands of years. This continuity means that they must have been carefully thought how to find good flint modules and how to snap them in order to make knives, burins (chisel-like tools), or scrapers, which could be used for various purposes.

24. Ageing Australia

#6000225

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 aging of the population is a major issue for Australian policymakers, 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 aging 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.

25. Museology

#6000224

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 the 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 inquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody.

26. Human Complaints #6000222

Humans love to complain to each other. It helps us feel less alone. Think about what happens when a family member or friend is going through a tough time; they call up someone who will listen to their tale of woe. Unfortunately, negative bonding is the default for many groups.

In some families complaining is the only way to get attention. When one person says, I had a bad day; the other person has to top it. "You think you had a tough day, I had to do three TPS reports!" The same thing happens at work and social settings. "Your child didn't sleep through the night until 6 months? Mine was a full year old before she went over six hours." It's a race to the bottom, the worst situation wins.

In *Bitching is Bonding, A Guide To Mutual Complaint*, Irene S. Levine, Ph.D., a professor of psychiatry at the NYU Langone School of Medicine says, "the reason these conversations feel good is because we feel understood."

People raised in negative environments learn early on, being positive gets you thrown out of the club. When family dinner is a complaint fest, you're not going to risk alienation saying, "Wow, I had an awesome day, don't you just love life?"

Translate this into a work setting, people, often unconsciously, believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club. When negativity provides bonding, humans are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

27. House Mice #6000213

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.

28. Solar Energy

#6000199

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 truly 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 quieter to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy into 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.

29. Human Food

#6000164

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 contributes 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.

30. Carbon-neutrality #6000160

You used to think that being green was a luxury for your company, but climate change has made you realize that you can no longer ignore it. The buzz is about becoming carbon-neutral, but where do you start? Consider your drivers. Do you want to become carbon-neutral for marketing reasons, for financial reasons or to help save the planet? Simon Armitage of the Carbon Neutral Company believes: "Your drivers will help you tailor your carbon-reduction program and determine key performance indicators." This will help build a case for going carbon neutral. First, measure your carbon footprint, or get a specialist to do it for you. That primarily means taking account of your energy usage and emissions caused by travel. Before you begin, think about whether you're collecting the right data and whether it's readily accessible. When implementing any energy reduction measures, ensure you engage with your staff. "It's much better if your people decide for themselves when it's sensible for them to travel," says Armitage. You'll also need them to participate in switching off the lights and other energy-saving measures. Set targets and show it's not a one-off exercise.

31. Asda - The Food Retailer #6000146

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 labeling, to create recipes for leftovers. Meanwhile, in-store events encouraged customers to make changes on 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.

32. Fallow Fields #6000144

With a good system of crop rotation, and especially with the addition of any sort of fertilizer you may be able to come up with, it's possible to grow crops on a plot of land for upwards of 2 to 3 years at a time with good results. Ultimately, though, you must let the land rest if you hope to continue farming there in the long run. Allowing a plot of land to rest for a period of time is known as letting the field go fallow, and there are several reasons for this. Allowing a field or plot to lie fallow means that you don't grow anything new on it, don't harvest anything and don't graze any animals on the land for at least a year. Sometimes a field will lay fallow for two, three or even four years, but the traditional standard on many farms was to let a field lie fallow once every 2 to 3 years. This fallow period allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients. The root networks of various grasses or groundcovers (like clover) have a chance to expand and grow, which further strengthens the soil and protects it from erosion. During the fallow period, there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna, including cyanobacteria, which live in the soil. These microorganisms continue to be active at the root level, steadily improving the quality of the soil so that when you come back in a year or two, you can begin planting food or cash crops anew.

33. Online Teaching & Learning #6000134

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.

They can assemble virtual classrooms, joining other students from diverse geographical locales, forging bonds and friendships not possible in conventional classrooms, which are usually limited to students from a specific geographical area.

34. American English #6000133

American English is, without a 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 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.

35. Happiness

#6000130

Research shows that when people work with a positive mindset, performance on nearly every level of 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 mindset 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.

36. Ethics #6000124

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.

37. Khoikhoi's Domination #6000121

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 103 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 the 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.

38. Early Adopters #6000118

Disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers. They were quick to appreciate that word processing programs and printers gave them freedom from dependence on others to read and write for them. Some of these disabled early adopters became very knowledgeable about what could be achieved and used their knowledge to become independent students at a high level. They also gained the confidence to ask that providers of education make adjustments so that disabled students could make better use of course software and the web, rather than just word processing.

For some disability groups, information in electronic format (whether computer-based or web-based) can be more accessible than printed information. For example, people who have limited mobility or limited manual skills can find it difficult to obtain or hold printed material; visually impaired people can find it difficult or impossible to read print, but both these groups can be enabled to use a computer and, therefore, access the information electronically.

Online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis. For example, a deaf student or a student with Asperger's syndrome may find it difficult to interact in a face-to-face tutorial but may have less difficulty interacting when using a text conferencing system in which everyone types and reads text. In addition, people's disabilities are not necessarily visible in online communication systems; so disabled people do not have to declare their disability and are not perceived as being different.

39. Language Teaching Approaches #6000117

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.

40. Greenland Sharks #6000116

An international team of scientists, including a physiologist from The University of Manchester, will head to the largest island in the world later this month to investigate the Greenland shark – believed to be the longest-lived vertebrate animal.

Dr. Holly Shiels who is also a trustee of The Physiological Society, will be the only UK-based scientist on the expedition aboard the research vessel Sanna commissioned by the Greenland government.

The purpose of the mission is to understand more about the Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic, which lives for more than 272 years - possibly more than 400. This extreme age was only revealed by scientists from Copenhagen last year and published in the journal Science. Little else is known about how the shark survives in the deep seas around the Arctic Circle.

It is both a hunter and a scavenger and has been seen to feed on seals and been found with the remains of polar bears and whales in its stomach. It is also one of the largest species of shark – growing to about five-and-a-half metres, just a bit smaller than the great white.

However, more information is required to ensure the species is adequately protected, as Dr Shiels explained: "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," she said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from overfishing, pollution or climate change. This expedition has a broad range of expertise which means that we'll be able to take full advantage of any sharks that we discover."

41. Independent Work #6000114

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; reluctant, 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.

42. Benefit of Honey to athletes #6000109

In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance. Honey's impact on athletes has always been neglected, but there have been more and more research on a diet to help athletes' recovery, especially honey.

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. Many claims honey can be used as a performance booster... honey can be eaten for enduring exercise and can be eaten as protein. We should make good use of honey because honey is easy to eat. We can drink honey water, which is easily absorbed by our body and can be used as a dip with bread, or with salad or vegetables.

43. Increasing Physical Activities

#6000103

Promoting active lifestyles can help us address some of the important challenges facing the UK today. Increasing physical activity has the potential to improve the physical and mental health of the nation, reduce all-cause mortality and improve life expectancy. It can also save money by significantly easing the burden of chronic disease on the health and social care services. Increasing cycling and walking will reduce transport costs, save money and help the environment. Fewer car journeys can reduce traffic, congestion and pollution, improving the health of communities.

Other potential benefits linked to physical activity in children and young people include the acquisition of social skills through active play (leadership, teamwork, and co-operation), better concentration in school and displacement of anti-social and criminal behaviour. The importance of physical activity for health was identified over 50 years ago. During the 1950s, comparisons of bus drivers with more physically active bus conductors and office-based telephonists with more physically active postmen demonstrated lower rates of coronary heart disease and smaller uniform sizes in the more physically active occupations.

This research led the way for further investigation, and evidence now clearly shows the importance of physical activity in preventing ill health. It is important for us to be active throughout our lives. Physical activity is central to a baby's normal growth and

development. This continues through school, and into adulthood and older years. Being physically active can bring substantial benefits and there is consistent evidence of a dose-response relationship, i.e. the greater the volume of physical activity undertaken, the greater the health benefits that are obtained.

44. Plug-in Vehicle #6000095

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 onboard 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, but it would also 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.

45. Raw Honey

#6000094

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? It's 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.

46. Crime Level

#6000085

The Home Office's periodic British Crime Survey estimates that the true level of crime (the sorts, anyway, which inform the official figures) is about four times that which is registered in the annual statistics.

Quite often, especially in the financial services sector, businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image. Many citizens today are not insured against car theft or property loss (because they cannot afford the premiums) so they have no incentive to tell the police if they become victims.

A steep statistical rise in crime can sometimes arise not from a real growth in a particular type of conduct but from a new policing policy - offences of "lewd dancing" rose by about 300 percent 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 offenses or the possibility of committing old offenses in a new way (like computer offenses 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 a criminal.

The way that crime 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".

Under the new rules, crime is recorded as one crime per victim. Some crimes, like assaults, have always been recorded in this way, so the main impact of the change will be in the area of property offenses. Shop thefts, for example, were the old rules counted offenders, will now count victims. Multiple thefts from cars in a car park with a barrier were previously counted as one offense but are now counted as separate offenses.

47. Work Reviewing

#6000084

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.

48. Primary Carers #6000083

Slightly less than one in five carers (19%) were primary carers (475,000 people). That is, they were the main carer of a person who was limited in carrying out the core everyday activities of mobility, communication or self-care. Both primary carers and the larger group of other carers (close to 2 million) contribute to the wellbeing of older people and people with disabilities. However, because they care for people who otherwise would have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, there is particular interest in primary carers: in the contribution they make, their wellbeing, labor force experiences, motivations, and the support they receive in caring.

Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be assisting someone who lived in the same household (81% compared with 76%). As with caring as a whole, the likelihood of being a primary carer increased with age to peak at age 55-64 years, where one in twenty people were primary carers. However, rather than then declining, the likelihood of being a primary carer remained at around this level among the older age groups. Consequently, primary carers had a somewhat older age profile than other carers. The median age of primary carers was 52 years, compared with 47 years for other carers.

Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be female (71% compared with 50%) and less likely to be in the labor force (39% compared with 60%). Women not in the labor force were by far the largest single group among primary carers (44%). In contrast, men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers (25%).

Consistent with their lower labor force participation, primary carers had lower personal incomes than other carers (a median gross income of \$237 per week compared with \$327 per week) and were more likely to have a government pension or allowance as their main source of income (55% compared with 35%).

49. Wright brothers (V2) #6000073

After the 1905 flying season, the Wrights contacted the United States War Department, as well as governments and individuals in England, France, Germany, and Russia, offering to sell a flying machine. They were turned down time and time again -- government bureaucrats thought they were crackpots; others thought that if two bicycle mechanics could build a successful airplane, they could do it themselves. But the Wright persisted, and in late 1907, the U.S. Army Signal Corps asked for an aircraft. Just a few months later, in early 1908, a French syndicate of businessmen agreed to purchase another.

Both the U.S. Army and the French asked for an airplane capable of carrying a passenger. The Wright brothers hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine. They tested these modifications in secret, back at Kitty Hawk, North

Carolina for the first time in several years. Then the brothers parted temporarily -- Wilbur to France and Orville to Virginia.

In 1908 and 1909, Wilbur demonstrated Wright aircraft in Europe, and Orville flew in Fort Meyer, Virginia. The flights went well until Orville lost a propeller and crashed, breaking his leg and killing his passenger Lt. Thomas Selfridge. While Orville recuperated, Wilbur kept flying in France, breaking record after record. Orville and his sister Kate eventually joined Wilbur in France, and the three returned home to Dayton to an elaborate homecoming celebration. Together, Orville and Wilbur returned to Fort Meyer with a new Military Flyer and completed the U.S. Army trials. A few months later, Wilbur flew before over a million spectators in New York Harbor -- his first public flight in his native land. All of these flights stunned and captivated the world. The Wright Brothers became the first great celebrities of the twentieth century.

50. Malaysian Tourism

#6000067

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 an 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 Indonesia's Borneo, you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sip Adan 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 potbelly, 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.

51. Compulsory Voting in the U.K

#6000066

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.

52. Soil Protection #6000055

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.

53. Designing Great Cities #6000052

How can we design great cities from scratch if we cannot agree on what makes them great? None of the cities where people most want to live such as London, New York, Paris, and Hong Kong comes near to being at the top of surveys asking which are best to live in. The top three in the most recent Economist Intelligence Unit's livability ranking, for example, were Melbourne, Vancouver, and Vienna. They are all perfectly pleasant, but great? The first question to tackle is the difference between liveability and greatness. Perhaps we cannot aspire to make a great city, but if we attempt to make a liveable one, can it in time become great?

There are some fundamental elements that you need. The first is public space. Whether it is Vienna's Ringstrasse and Prater park, or the beaches of Melbourne and Vancouver, these are places that allow the city to pause and the citizens to mingle and to breathe, regardless of class or wealth. Good cities also seem to be close to nature, and all three have easy access to varied, wonderful landscapes and topographies. A second crucial factor, says Ricky Burdett, a professor of urban studies at the London School of Economics, is a good transport system. "Affordable public transport is the one thing which cuts across all successful cities," he says.

54. Twins

#6000047

UCLA neurology professor Paul Thompson and his colleagues scanned the brains of 23 sets of identical twins and 23 sets of fraternal twins. Since identical twins share the same genes while fraternal twins share about half their genes, the researchers were able to compare each group to show that myelin integrity was determined genetically in many parts of the brain that are key for intelligence. These include the parietal lobes, which are responsible for spatial reasoning, visual processing and logic, and the corpus callosum, which pulls together information from both sides of the body. The researchers used a faster version of a type of scanner called a HARDI (high-angular resolution diffusion imaging) think of an MRI machine on steroids that takes scans of the brain at a much higher resolution than a standard MRI. While an MRI scan shows the volume of different tissues in the brain by measuring the amount of water present, HARDI tracks how water

diffuses through the brain's white matter a way to measure the quality of its myelin. "HARDI measures water diffusion," said Thompson, who is also a member of the UCLA Laboratory of Neuro-Imaging. "If the water diffuses rapidly in a specific direction, it tells us that the brain has very fast connections. If it diffuses more broadly, that's an indication of slower signaling and lower intelligence."

55. Electric Vehicles

#6000043

Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth-century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fueled by petrol increased in importance. Electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes – as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example.

Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own.

Nowadays there is renewed interest in Electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars blamed in large part for – among other things – the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the Polar Regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport.

56. Protein

#6000037

About 120,000 types of protein molecules have yielded up their structures to science. That sounds a lot, but it isn't. The techniques, such as X-ray crystallography and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), which are used to elucidate such structures do not work on all proteins. Some types are hard to produce or purify in the volumes required. Others do not seem to crystallize at all a prerequisite for probing them with X-rays. As a consequence, those structures that have been determined include representatives of less than a third of the 16,000 known protein families. Researchers can build reasonable computer models for around another third because the structures of these resemble ones already known. For the remainder, however, there is nothing to go on.

In addition to this lack of information about protein families, there is a lack of information about those from the species of most interest to researchers: *Homo sapiens*. Only a quarter of known protein structures are human. A majority of the rest comes from bacteria. This paucity is a problem, for in proteins form and function are intimately related. A protein is a chain of smaller molecules, called amino acids, that are often hundreds or thousands of links long. By a process not well understood, this chain folds up, after it has been made, into a specific and complex three-dimensional shape. That shape determines what the protein does: acting as a channel, say, to admit a chemical into a cell; or as an enzyme to accelerate a chemical reaction; or as a receptor, to receive chemical signals and pass them on to a cell's molecular machinery.

57. Skipping Breakfast (V2) #6000032

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 schoolchildren, 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 paediatrics 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 sugarless than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one per cent milk.

Frederick Hirshberg, a paediatrician 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, Hirshberg says.

58. Sports Events

#6000030

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 worldwide 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. 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.

59. Wright brothers (V1)

#6000029

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.

Although others in the United States were also developing aircraft in 1890s, the "flying problem" would eventually be solved when Wright brothers started working on the matter because they had the experience of fabricating light and strong machines of bicycles to design and build numbers of gliders to test their ideas on a flying machine and they even make their own gasoline-powered motor for their aircraft.

60. Challenges Faced by Humanity

#6000027

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 have 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.

61. Australian Indigenous Food #6000026

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, Cherikoff state 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 rely 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 tornado, 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.

62. Office Space #6000025

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 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 a 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 to 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 that encourages a team to build trust and to play freely is an essential ingredient for innovation.

Write Essay

- 1. Imitating Celebrities** #7000360

Many young people nowadays are imitating celebrities in sports and movies. In your opinion, is this good or bad? Support your point of view with reasons and examples from your own experience.

- 2. Animals in Zoo** #7000351

Animal rights has been the subject of debate since 1970s. Are zoos helping or hurting animals? Give your opinion.

- 3. Gender Equality** #7000350

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

- 4. Traditional Vs Modern Culture** #7000349

Some say that people nowadays must strictly follow the traditional culture while others say that modern people should adopt a new way of life. What is your opinion?

- 5. Gap Year** #7000348

Gap year encourages students to take a year off before they start their college life and has been popular recently. What are its advantages and disadvantages?

6. Free Health Benefits #7000331

Some believe that people living in countries with free health benefits and living an unhealthy life by indulging in activities like smoking etc should not receive these free health services. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

7. Media Vs Correct Information #7000319

Some believe that multiple kinds of media that communicate to people simultaneously, help them in getting the correct information. Do you agree with it?

8. Advanced technology #7000245

Advanced technology such as artificial intelligence can translate a foreign language easily. Do you think learning a foreign language is still necessary? Support with your own experience.

9. Television #7000231

Television serves many functions. Watching TV makes us relax. We can learn knowledge and information from TV programs. Besides, TV can also be seen as a companion. To what extent do you agree with this?

10. New Inventions #7000229

In this technological world, the number of new inventions has been increasing. Please describe a new invention and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.

11. Dangerous Activities #7000228

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as sky diving and motorcycling. Are you in favor of them? Use examples to support your opinion.

12. Field of Study #7000227

You are given climate change as the field of study. Which area would you prefer? Explain why you pick this particular area of your study and give an example in the area you pick.

13. Climate Change #7000226

Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?

14. Mass Media #7000224

Mass media, including TV and newspaper, have a great influence on humans, particularly on the younger generation. It can shape people's opinions. What is your opinion?

15. Disadvantages of Tourism #7000222

The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries is as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?

16. Studying Overseas #7000221

It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. Travel is or is not a necessary component of qualified education? To what extent do you agree or disagree?

17. Decision Making #7000220

Some employers involve employees in the decision-making process of products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages?

18. Experiential Learning #7000218

Some people point that experimental 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 is beneficial in high schools or colleges?

19. Right Balance #7000211

Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as time with family and leisure needs. How important do you think is this balance? Why do people find it hard to achieve?

20. Experience #7000203

Some people argue that experience is the best teacher. Life experiences can teach more effectively than books or formal school education. How far do you agree with this idea? Support your opinion with reasons and/or your personal experience.

21. Marketing #7000197

Should marketing in companies be based on reputation or short-term strategies?

22. Time at Work #7000146

Nowadays, people spend too much time at work to the extent that they hardly have time for their personal life. Discuss.

23. The Information Revolution #7000138

"The information revolution by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and for society." To what extent do you agree?

24. Getting Married #7000126

It is argued that getting married before finishing school or getting a job is not a good choice. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

25. Tourism in Less Developed Countries #7000123

In less developed countries, tourism has developed significantly in the last decade. Discuss the disadvantages and advantages.

26. Parents #7000117

Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Do you agree with this opinion? Support your position with your own study, experience or observations.

27. Human Behavior / Behaviour #7000116

Some people think law changes human behavior. Do you agree or disagree?

28. Design of Buildings #7000091

Whether the design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?

29. Cashless Society #7000090

There are more and more situations using credit cards instead of cash. It seems that a cashless society is becoming a reality. How realistic do you think it is? And do you think it brings benefits or problems?

30. Shopping Malls #7000087

Large shopping malls are superseding small shops. What is your opinion about this? Discuss with appropriate examples.

31. Extreme Sports #7000084

Do you think extreme sports like skiing, water rafting, etc. are dangerous and should be prohibited or banned? Are you in favor of these activities, why?

32. Increasing Temperature  #7000080

Scientists believe that the increasing average temperature is an issue. What caused global warming and present solution to reduce its effect.

33. Life Expectancy #7000077

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

34. Invention #7000072

What do you think is the most important invention for the past 100 years? Antibiotics, airplanes, or computers? And why?

35. Global Problems #7000071

Global problems related to governments and international organizations, what are the problems and what is your opinion?

36. Public Transportation #7000066

As cities are expanding, some people claim governments should look forward to creating 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.

37. Inhabitant Problems #7000065

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 a solution?

38. Television #7000053

Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some, it acts like a companion. What is your opinion about this?

39. Digital Media #7000023

With the increase of digital media available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.

40. Effective Learning #7000017

Effective learning requires time, comfort and peace so it is impossible to combine study and employment. Study and employment distract one from another. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples.

41. Old Dramas #7000016

Do you think schools should have a curriculum asking students to play old dramas and works of theaters written centuries ago? Discuss and use your own experience as examples.

42. Assignment Submission #7000014

Some universities deduct students' marks if the assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?

43. Written Examination #7000005

The formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students' learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

44. Traveling to Study

#7000003

Traveling to study is over-rated. We have brilliant scholars who studied locally. Is travel really necessary for tertiary studies?



Reading



01

READING & WRITING:
FILL IN THE
BLANKS

02

RE-ORDER
PARAGRAPHS

03

READING:
FILL IN THE
BLANKS



GET IT ON
GOOGLE PLAY



GET IT ON
APP STORE



READING

Reading & Writing: Fill in the Blanks

1. Light Pollution #12000936

The widespread use of artificial light in modern societies means that light pollution is an increasingly common feature of the environments humans inhabit. This type of pollution is **exceptionally** high in coastal regions of tropic and temperate zones, as these are areas of high rates of human population growth and settlement. Light pollution is a threat for many species that inhabit these locations, particularly those whose ecology or behavior depends, **in some way**, on natural cycles of light and dark. Artificial light is known to have detrimental effects on the ecology of sea turtles, particularly at the hatchling stage when they emerge from nests on natal beaches and head towards the sea. Under natural conditions, turtles hatch predominantly at night (although some early morning and late afternoon 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 .

2. High Levels of Anxiety #12000935

High levels of anxiety can **strain** a person's ability to control their attention, and this effect has been shown to increase with age, according to an analysis of dozens of studies. Ran Shi, then at the University of Sydney in Australia, and her colleagues combined the results of 58 studies that measured the attention and anxiety level of 8292

children and adults in total, who either self-reported their anxiety or demonstrated it through behavioral tests. These studies examined various components of attention control. These included inhibition, which involves preventing attention from being pulled towards irrelevant stimuli; switching, which involves keeping attention focused on a relevant task; and updating, which involves evaluating how relevant new information is and overwriting old information. Across all studies, the researchers found that overall attention control was significantly worse in people who are more anxious. Highly anxious groups, whether or not they had been clinically diagnosed, had similar deficits in attention control.

3. Kathryn Mewes #12000905

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

4. Bhutan #12000881

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.

5. Dance #12000838

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.

6. Teenage Daughter #12000804

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 texts 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.

7. Digital Media #12000779

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**.

8. Class Participation #12000744

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.

9. Sound Speed #12000743

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.

10. Facial Appearance #12000740

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.

11. Powerless Creatures #12000739

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.

12. Asking the Right Questions #12000738

Used in a variety of courses in various disciplines, Asking the Right Questions helps students bridge the gap between simply memorizing or blindly accepting information, and the greater challenge of critical analysis and synthesis. **Specifically**, this concise text teaches students to think critically by exploring the components of arguments - issues, conclusions, reasons, evidence, assumptions, language - and on how to **spot** fallacies, manipulations and obstacles to critical thinking in both written and visual communication. It teaches them to **respond** to alternative points of view and develop a solid foundation for making personal choices about what to accept and what to reject.

13. Climate Change #12000737

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 industrialising 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**.

14. Phones #12000736

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.

15. Smartphones #12000735

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.

16. Short-term Memory #12000734

Short-term memory (SMT) 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 .

17. Digitalization #12000731

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.

18. Early Childhood #12000730

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%).

19. Shakespeare Scholars #12000729

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 (ISA), the World Congress **is** held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted **in** two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive in London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford-upon-Avon. **With** a main theme of "Creating and Recreating Shakespeare," Congress will **look at** the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops.

20. Employee #12000728

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.

21. Prisoners #12000726

The primary goal for this year-long campaign, founded by the English lawyer Peter Benenson and a small group of writers, academics and lawyers including Quaker peace activist Eric Baker, was to identify individual prisoners of conscience around the world and then campaign for their release. In early 1962, the campaign had received enough public support to become a permanent organization and was **renamed** Amnesty International. Under British law, Amnesty International was classed as a political organization and therefore excluded from tax-free charity status. To work around this, the "Fund for the Persecuted" was established in 1962 to receive donations to support prisoners and their families. The name was later changed to the "Prisoners of Conscience Appeal Fund" and is now a separate and independent charity which provides relief and **rehabilitation** grants to prisoners of conscience in the UK and around the world. Amnesty International has, since its founding, pressured governments to release those persons it considers to be prisoners of conscience. Governments, conversely, tend to deny that the specific prisoners identified by Amnesty International are, in fact, being held on the grounds Amnesty claims; they allege that these prisoners pose **genuine** threats to the security of their countries. The concept of "Prisoners of conscience" became a controversy around Nelson Mandela's **imprisonment**.

22. Concept of Health #12000725

The concept of health holds different meanings for different people and groups. These meanings of health have also **changed** over time. This difference is no more **evident** than in Western society today, when **notions** of health and health promotion are being challenged and **expanded** in new ways.

23. Dictionary Publishers #12000724

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.

24. Ebb and Flow #12000723

Roman poet Ovid wrote that “there is nothing **constant** in the universe. All ebb and flow, and every shape that’s born bears in its **womb** the seeds of change”. These words are remarkably **relevant** when one considers the way life has changed through time as revealed by fossil record.

25. Heart of the Study #12000722

Turning now to the heart of the study, in two divisions an attempt **was made** to change the supervision so that the decision levels were **pushed down** and detailed supervision of the workers reduced. More general supervision of the clerks and their supervisors was introduced. In addition, the managers, assistant managers, supervisors and assistant supervisors of these two divisions were **trained** in group methods of leadership, which they **endeavored** to use as much as their skill would permit during the experimental year. For easy reference, the experimental changes in these two divisions will be **labelled** the ‘participative program’!

26. Tokyo Skytree #12000721

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 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'.

27. National Crisis #12000720

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.

28. Millennium Technology Calendar #12000719

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.

29. Birds #12000718

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.

30. Drama #12000717

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.

31. Academic Writing (V2) #12000716

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.

32. Nissan #12000715

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 unauthorised 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. Hirotoshi Saikawa, 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.

33. Left-handed #12000714

In any given population, about ten percent of the people are left-handed and this figure remains **relatively** stable over time. So-called "handedness" runs in families, but what causes it and why the proportion of left-handed to right-handed people is a constant are still a mystery. One thing we do know is that hand **dominance** is related to brain asymmetry; and it seems to be generally agreed that the human brain is profoundly asymmetric, and that understanding how this works will tell us much about who we are and how our brains work. Brain (function) is **distributed** into the left and right hemispheres, and this is crucial for understanding language, thought, memory, and perhaps even creativity. For right-handed people, language activity is mainly on the left side. Many left-handers also have left-side language dominance, but a significant number may have language either more **evenly** distributed in both hemispheres or else predominantly on the right side of the brain. Because left-handedness is seen as a key to the complex anatomy of the brain, scientists are searching for links to other

conditions, including immune disorders, learning disabilities, and reduced life expectancy.

34. Computer Viruses #12000713

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.

35. Heart Functions # 12000712

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 **commented** back to the heart into the left atrium. From here it passes into the left ventricle, which pumps the oxygenated blood around the body.

36. European Culture #12000710

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 civilised than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't **fit** into this category is labelled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behaviour**.

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.

37. Sand Battery #12000709

Finnish researchers have installed the world's first fully working "sand battery" which can store green power for months at a time. The developers say this could solve the problem of year-round supply, a major issue for green energy. Using low-grade sand, the device

is **charged** up with heat made from cheap electricity from solar or wind. The sand stores the heat at around 500C, **which** can then warm homes in winter when energy is more expensive. Because of climate change and now thanks to the rapidly rising price of fossil fuels, there's a surge of investment in new renewable energy production. But **while** new solar panels and wind turbines can be quickly added to national grids, these extra sources also present huge challenges. **Right now**, most batteries are made with lithium and are expensive with a large, physical footprint, and can only cope with a limited amount of excess power. One of the big challenges now is whether the technology can be scaled up to really make a difference - and will the developers be able to use it to get electricity out **as well as** heat? The efficiency falls dramatically when the sand is used to just return power to the electricity grid.

38. Security Footage

#12000708

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.

39. Umami #12000707

Umami was first identified in Japan, in 1908, when Dr. Kikunae Ikeda concluded that Kombu, a type of edible seaweed, had a different taste than most foods. He conducted **experiments** that found that the high concentration of glutamate in Kombu was what made it so tasty. From there, he crystallized monosodium glutamate (MSG), the seasoning that would become **popular** the world over. Decades later Umami became scientifically defined as one of the five individual tastes sensed by receptors on the **tongue**. Then in 1996, a team of University of Miami researchers studying taste perception made another breakthrough. They discovered separate taste receptor cells in the tongue for detecting Umami. Before then, the concept was uncharted. 'Up until our research, the **predominant** wisdom in the scientific community was that Umami was not a separate sense. It was just a combination of the other four qualities (salty, sweet, bitter, sour)', explained Dr. Stephen Roper, the University of Miami physiology and biophysics professor who helped zero in on the taste along with Nirupa Chaudhari, the team's lead researcher.

40. English Language #12000705

With about one and a half billion non-native speakers, English has become the world's own language. Such **dominance** has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** to the rise of über-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight. Want to learn Busuu, anyone? Then you'd better head to Cameroon fast before one of

the language's last eight speakers kicks the bucket (as the Busuu-nese presumably doesn't say).

41. Green Space #12000702

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.

42. Products to Sell #12000701

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**.

43. Roman Army #12000690

Over many centuries and across many territories the Romans were able to win an astonishing number of military victories and their success was due to several important factors. Italy was a peninsula not easily attacked. **There was** a huge pool of fighting men to draw upon, a disciplined and innovative army, a centralized command and line of supply, expert engineers, effective diplomacy **through** a network of allies, and an inclusive approach to conquer people, **which** allowed for strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases. **Further**, her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials

such as grain and ships. **On top of** all this Rome was more or less in a continuous state of war or readiness for it and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and imposing on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority.

44. Gunpowder and Fireworks #12000641

Gunpowder and fireworks might have been invented independently in Europe, but they probably reached Europe via the Mongols, who spread west from China as far as central Europe by the mid-13th century. In 1267, the English monk Roger Bacon **recorded seeing** what were very likely firecrackers, which he compared with the flash of lightning and growl of thunder.

In 1377 fireworks **accompanied** a religious mystery play by the bishop's palace in Vicenza, and were soon used to add sparks to figures of doves, representing the Holy Spirit, or angels, made to ascend and descend from the heavens on ropes.

By the 15th century, rockets were being used in Europe for military and peaceful purposes. Italian and Spanish cities in particular fireworks for outdoor celebrations. The Italian metallurgist Vannoccio Biringuccio described festivities in Florence and Siena for feast days. These included 'girandoles' or whirling decorated wheels packed with fireworks which were **suspended from** a rope hung across a street or square.

Fireworks were also used in the German lands. An elaborate colour-painted book **commemorates** the Schembart carnival of Nuremberg, which saw men dressed in brightly-coloured costumes parading through the town. Often these included some kind of pyrotechnics. One image shows a man wearing a hat in the form of a castle with fireworks and smoke shooting up from the towers, and interestingly, what looks like a smoking artichoke.

45. Civil War #12000629

A Civil War reenactment is in part a memorial service. It is partly, too, a leisure activity. Furthermore, most reenactors assert an educational import to the performance, and to develop their roles many pursue archival research with a rare dedication. On the other hand, Civil War reenactments are increasingly commercial **spectacles** with as many as fifty thousand Americans routinely gathering at (or near) historical Civil War battlefields in order to stage performances that purport to recreate the conflict, while hundreds of thousands more spectate (Hadden 1996:5). I will show how theoretical issues of **authenticity** arise as practical problems in the Civil War reenactment community by presenting my own observations from the 2006 Gettysburg reenactment and by **relying** on a number of texts produced by participant-observers. In particular, I will refer to Robert Lee Hodge, who was made famous by Tony Horwitz's 1996 book, Confederates in the Attic, and who served as a kind of Virgil to the author on his journey through a Confederate Valhalla. From these sources, I will **argue** that 'Living History' performances require an interpretive apparatus that takes genuine history as its authority while remaining external to both participants and tourists, who may well be unaware of how closely their own involvement approximates genuine historical events.

46. Internet Usage

#12000628

People are spending twice as much time online compared to 10 years ago, fuelled by the 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.

47. Desert Ants #12000627

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy Cataglyphis fortis normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with its other three legs.

But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is abandoned. Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. 'This is the first time we have seen this in any ants,' said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany.

The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the scorching desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60 cm per second. 'Think of Usain Bolt, who has very long legs compared to body size. The desert floor is also very hot, so the further away their bodies are from the surface, the better,' said co-author Matthias Wittlinger. The ants have also evolved to function at body temperatures of 50 °C in a desert where temperatures can soar to 70 °C. 'They're basically just trying to get out of the heat,' he added.

48. Different Attainments #12000619

In many areas of expertise ranging from music, dance, art and literature to sports chess, mathematics, science and foreign-language acquisition, there is abundant evidence that young people differ from one another in their attainments and in the apparent ease with which they achieve them. Even within a family, there may be marked

differences for example a child who struggles at a musical instrument without **much** success may be overtaken by a younger sibling.

It is widely believed that the likelihood of **becoming** exceptionally competent in certain fields depends on the presence or absence of inborn attributes variously labelled 'talents' or 'gifts' or less often 'natural aptitudes'. According to an informal British survey more than three-quarters of music educators who decide **which** young people are to receive instruction believe that children cannot do well unless they have special innate gifts (Davis 1994). The judgement that someone is talented is believed to **help** explain (as distinct from merely describing) that person's success It is also widely believed that the innate talent that makes it possible for an individual to excel can be detected in early childhood.

49. Supply and Demand

#12000609

The supply of a thing, in the phrase "supply and demand," is the amount that will be offered for sale at each of a series of prices; the demand is the amount that will be bought at each of a series of prices. The principle that value depends on supply and demand means that in the case of nearly every commodity, more will be bought if the price is lowered, less will be bought if the price is **raised**. Therefore sellers, if they wish to induce buyers to take more of a commodity than they are already doing, must reduce its price; if they raise its price, they will sell less. If there is a general falling off in demand due, say, to trade depression sellers will either have to **reduce** prices or put less on the market; they will not be able to sell the same **amount** at the same price. Similarly with supply. At a certain price a certain amount will be offered for sale, at a higher price more will be offered, at a lower price less. If consumers want more, they must offer a higher price; if they want less, they will **probably** be able to force prices down. That is the first result of a change in demand or supply.

50. The Importance of Water

#12000598

Water involves almost all the **processes** in our body such as digestion, elimination, assimilation, respiration, maintaining body temperature, etc. It is required to remove the thirst of our body. We can live for days without food, however, cannot imagine living without water for more than a day. The level of useful drinking water on the earth is very less and other water is salty and **not** useful to living beings. Water is required by everything like plants, animals, microorganisms, human beings, etc to fulfill the body **requirements**. Do we imagine that what will happen if the drinking water gets finished a day or gets polluted? Yes, it is the main question which has **opened** the eyes of everyone, and starts saving water at every place we belong like home, surrounding area, office, school, college, etc.

51. Cells #12000595

Cells are now **accepted** as a unifying concept. A cell is the smallest **unit** of structure and function. Thus, cells are the basic building blocks of all organisms. Cells vary in size. With few exceptions, individual cells are **so** small that cannot be seen unaided. In 1665, a British scientist named Robert Hooke observed cells **for the first time** using a microscope. A microscope is an instrument that magnifies an object. Most images of cells are taken with a microscope and are called micrographs.

52. Chemicals #12000592

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in the runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution**.

53. Online Learning

12000589

If you are interested in studying but have other **commitments**, our online and distance learning courses offer an **alternative** flexible mode of study. Teaching is conducted through a mixture of audio-visual, written, and interactive materials. There are also opportunities for an online discussion and collaborative projects with tutors and other students. Some programs include residential modules taught on campus, giving you the chance to meet and work alongside your tutors and fellow students face-to-face. Our Graduate School provides comprehensive support for distance and part-time researchers, many of **whom** study for up to six years or more.

54. Language Learning

#12000588

The teaching of languages could be revolutionised following ground-breaking research by Victoria University, New Zealand, PhD graduate Paul Sulzberger. Dr Sulzberger has **found** that the best way to learn a language is through frequent exposure to its sound patterns even if you haven't a **clue** what it all means. "However crazy it might sound, just listening to the language, even though you don't **understand** it, is critical. A lot of language teachers may not accept that," he says. "Our ability to learn new words is directly related to how often we have been exposed to the particular combinations of the sounds which make up the words. If you want to learn Spanish, for example, frequently listening to a Spanish language radio station on the internet will dramatically boost your ability to pick up the language and learn new words." Dr Sulzberger's research challenges existing language learning theory. His main hypothesis is that simply listening to a new language sets up the structures in the brain required to **learn** the words. "Neural tissue required to learn and understand a new language will develop automatically from simple exposure to the language which is how babies learn their first language," Dr Sulzberger says.

55. Mayan Superhighway System

12000587

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. Researchers got around that using plane-mounted lidar, which can penetrate the forest canopy. It bounces laser pulses off the Earth, then the reflections are received by the plane and the distance readings are interpreted as a topographical map. The system is capable of **mapping** 560,000 dots per second, providing an accurate topographical map of the land surrounding El Mirador.

56. Mimicry #12000581

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.

57. Reading In Children #12000575

Many parents want their children to grow up with a love of reading. However, recent research has shown that children nowadays spend far more of their time using their phones or computers than reading books. Of course, technology brings children many advantages, but books are as important as computers. For instance, when children read storybooks, they imagine the characters and practise their language skills, too.

Many British schools run an event called World Book Day. This event aims to promote reading to pupils using various fun activities. Some pupils come to school in costumes inspired by their favourite book. Other schools organise World Book Day activities where pupils create music, art or plays about books.

But it's also important for children to read at home, too. At the moment, very few parents spend time reading with their children regularly. Unfortunately, this means that these children are missing an opportunity to develop the reading habit at an early age.

58. Kashmiri Houseboats #12000568

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 honed their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the houseboats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. The economy boomed. Then, in 1989, 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.

59. Migrating Birds #12000567

For birdwatchers in southern New Mexico, September can be highly entertaining. Good numbers of many diverse **species** are on the move during this time, **traveling** southward from northern breeding grounds to places they will spend the winter, and there's always a chance that some rare or unusual bird will turn up. Key to the flow of migrating birds through the area is our geography. Birds crossing over the southwest deserts tend to follow north-south watercourses like the Rio Grande and/or corridors of relatively green **vegetation**, whether that be cottonwoods and willows lining the valleys or the coniferous forests of the higher mountains.

Shorebirds, gulls, ducks, and other birds that are closely associated with water typically follow the river southward, unless a desert playa along the way happens to catch their eye and **divert** them. Migrating land birds, on the other hand, are looking for places to stop and rest on the southward journey, where they can feed on seeds, berries, or insects to refuel for the next leg of their trip. Heading south out of Albuquerque, where the surrounding high mountains and lush, wide cottonwood bosques offer an abundance of habitat, they reach our area and are funneled into a relatively narrow sliver of **foraging** choices.

60. Colour Preferences #12000565

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar colour preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. **Overlaying** this basic order of colour preference, however, are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong **preferences** for some

colours and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside factors may be influential in determining both colour preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender-stereotyping and peer-group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys, in particular, may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colours other than those of favourite football teams, because colour awareness may be regarded by their peer-group as feminine.

61. Colonial Era #12000564

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.

62. Fossil Fuels #12000563

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 add less climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is nonetheless

a nonetheless

stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible **with** finite physical resources.

63. Forces of Globalization #12000561

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.

64. Paraphrasing #12000560

Paraphrasing is often defined as **putting** a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase be from the original? The answer is it should be considerably different. The whole point of paraphrasing is to **show** you have read and understood another person's ideas, and can summarise 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 **penalised** for plagiarism. You should aim to condense

and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them using different sentence structures and expressions. It is also important to **credit** the original writer by referencing.

65. An Abstract #12000559

An abstract is a concise summary of a research paper or an entire thesis. It is an original work, not an excerpted passage. An abstract must be fully self-contained and **make** sense by itself, without further reference to outside sources or to the actual paper. It highlights key **content** areas, your research purpose, the relevance or importance of your work, and the main outcomes. It is a well-developed single paragraph of approximately 250 words **in** length, which is indented and single-spaced. The function of the abstract is to outline **briefly** all parts of the paper. Although it is placed at the beginning of your paper, immediately following the title page, the abstract should be the last thing that you write, once you are sure of the conclusions you will reach.

66. Age-friendly Urban Environment #12000552

Progress towards a more age-friendly urban environment can be found across a number of different sectors. The Elder Academy scheme, an education, and social inclusion initiative were **launched** in early 2007 by The Labour and Welfare Bureau and the Elderly Commission. The activities provide access **to** learning opportunities in schools and university campuses and are aimed primarily at older people who have had little or no education. The scheme optimizes the use of existing educational **facilities** and has been successful in promoting both lifelong and initial learning for older people, encouraging participation, and helping to maintain physical and mental **wellbeing**. School and university students are engaged in the scheme, thereby also promoting civic education and intergenerational understanding. Currently, some 125 elder academies in various districts and seven tertiary institutions **offer** a wide variety of courses.

67. Mechanical Engineering

#12000548

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.

68. Learning Environments

#12000542

UMN's ALCs feature large circular **tables** that seat nine students and can accommodate laptop computers for **collaborative** work. Typically, students bring their own computers to class and use the building's ubiquitous wireless capability. The classrooms are designed to **facilitate** hands-on activities and problems that require students to interact with each other to reach a solution. Students can display their work on large LCD screens mounted around the room to promote small- and large-group discussion. Each table is allotted three gooseneck microphones so that students can make themselves heard without shouting during group discussions. Additionally, students can press a button on their table console to light a signal lamp to **indicate** when they need help or wish to speak. To facilitate brainstorming and group reporting, the room is also lined with erasable marker-boards.

69. The Study of Culture

#12000538

Cultural studies in a new way of engaging in the study of **culture**. In the past, many academic subjects including anthropology, history, literary studies human geography, and sociology have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. However, in recent decades there has been a **renewed** interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary **boundaries**. The resulting activities, cultural studies have emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry that has already shed important new life on the character of human cultures and which promises to continue so to do. While there is a little doubt that cultural studies are coming to be widely recognized as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term 'culture' has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a **legitimate** focus of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

70. Constitutional Interpretation

#12000535

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 **altered** only by another Supreme Court decision or by a constitutional amendment.

71. Democratic Government

#12000532

The essential problem, as Rosenfeld sees it, is that **democratic** government is predicated on an aspiration to collective truth. Unlike older systems of aristocratic and monarchical rule, which excluded the people from power and stressed the need for administrative secrecy, the new republics of the late 18th century, and the more egalitarian mass democracies that **succeeded** them, depended on openness and trust

between citizens and rulers. Through the free discussion and united wisdom of the educated and the masses, errors would be

dispelled, "public knowledge" established and societies advanced. And yet, she points out, the reality has never **lived up** to this powerful idea. From the outset, democratic societies contained vast inequalities of power and education, and their media have always been driven by commercial and partisan imperatives. In **practice**, instead of a free civil marketplace of ideas, politics has always been a vicious fight over the truth and the power of determining it.

72. Pop Mega-stars #12000530

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.'

73. Crop Losses #12000527

As demand for food and competition for land rises, it is vital that crop losses are limited. Chemical protection has **provided** effective control of crop losses in recent years. Alongside chemical fertilizers and improved crop genetics, it has helped to increase crop yields dramatically over the last six decades. **However**, there is now a need to

develop complementary alternatives, and researchers from the Rural Economy and Land Use Programme have been exploring the potential of and barriers to alternative pest management approaches. 'Alternatives to chemical pesticides are **needed** because overuse of them leads to pesticide resistance and affects biodiversity and water quality,' says Dr. Alastair Bailey. 'Heightened EU regulations are also leading to the withdrawal of many pesticide products. **Hence**, complementary approaches are required to reduce use and preserve the efficacy of those valuable pesticides that are still available to sustain food production systems.

74. Renewable Energy #12000524

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

75. Lucy (Version 2) #12000523

Lucy was a single hominid skeleton found in Ethiopia. First, she was a bunch of broken fragments lying in Ethiopia. She was found by Donald Johanson and Tom Gray, who headed out to the area looking for rocks, and then drove back. **During** that return journey, Johanson spotted a forearm bone, identified it and then kept looking, where the two found a huge set of bones that would eventually **represent** 40 percent of the entire skeleton.

The discovery was so important because it entirely **upset** our understanding of the process of evolution. She showed that people had been wrong to think that we became intelligent before we stood up. Lucy and her contemporaries were better

suited for walking **upright** than we were but appear to have been much less **intellectually** advanced. That was important because it changed our understanding of the story of evolution, implying that walking was one of the most important things in moving us towards our current state, and that brainpower might not have been the most important thing.

76. Underground Houses #12000522

Underground houses have many advantages over conventional housing. Unlike conventional homes, they can be built on **steep** surfaces and can maximize space in small areas by going below the surface. In addition, the materials excavated in construction can be used in the building process. Underground houses have less surface area so fewer building materials are used, and **maintenance** costs are lower. They are also wind, fire, and earthquake resistant, providing a secure and safe environment in extreme weather.

One of the greatest benefits of underground living is energy efficiency. The earth's subsurface temperature remains stable, so underground dwellings benefit from geothermal mass and heat exchange, staying cool in the summer and warm in the winter. This saves around 80% in energy costs. By **incorporating** solar design, this energy bill **can be reduced** to zero, providing hot water and heat to the home all year round.

77. Technology and Education #12000518

While workers worry about whether robots will take their jobs, teachers are wondering how to use education to insulate the next generation from such a fate. This **has worked** before. When the last wave of automation swept the developed world at the start of the 20th century, policymakers decided education was the answer. "If machines were going to substitute for brawn", they **reasoned**, "more people would need to use their brains". The US invested **heavily** in education, with good results. Workers reaped the

benefits through better jobs and higher wages. Economists Andrew McAfee and Erik Brynjolfsson summed it up like this: “The industrial revolution **started** a race between technology and education — and, for most of the 20th century, humans won that race.”

78. Trinity Sport and Fitness #12000511

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 in 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.

79. Sydney #12000498

Sydney is becoming effective in making the best of its limited available unconstrained land. Sydney is suitable for integrating suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximize public transport **patronage** and encourage walking and cycling. Also, this city can reduce the **consumption** of land for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. For the proposed mixed business, mixed use and business park areas, there was no employment data available for **comparable** areas. It is also concluded that lack of housing supply will affect **affordability** in Sydney.

80. The Scent of Bird Flu #12000493

You've probably seen dogs working as **security** at airports, sniffing for drugs, bombs and contraband food. Now our best-friend biosensors might have a new task: ferreting out the scent of bird flu. And they may not be alone on the job.

Researchers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Monell Chemical Senses Center trained mice to identify duck droppings from animals infected with bird flu. The work was **presented** at the National Meeting of the American Chemical Society in Boston. The scientists trained six mice to run a **maze** in search of infected feces. Every time they found the right feces, they got a drink of water. The mice learned to choose infected over noninfected duck feces about 90 percent of the time. The researchers believe the implications could be twofold. First, bird flu apparently leaves an odor **imprint** on bird feces, and so dogs and even mice could be trained to recognize it. Second, scientists might be able to isolate the cocktail of compounds that gives off the odor to develop lab instruments or automated field detectors. Until then, we may find four-legged sensors, large and small, sniffing away to protect us from a bird-borne **epidemic**.

81. Lucy (Version 1)

#12000466

Forty years ago yesterday, November 24, 1974, paleoanthropologist Donald Johanson found in Ethiopia what's arguably the most famous and important **fossil** of a human ancestor: Lucy. Last month, at the ScienceWriters2014 meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Johanson talked about the moment he laid eyes on Lucy. "On that eventful day in 1974 I was out, with a graduate student, Tom Gray, and we were walking back to our Land Rover to go back to camp to enjoy a swim in the river with the crocodiles and enjoy a nice little lunch. And I am always looking at the ground. I find more quarters by parking meters **than** anybody I know, I think. And you know how it is you find what you're looking for, right? "Because a year before the **discovery** a geologist had left his footprints four-to-five feet away from the skeleton, because he was looking for rocks. I was looking for bones. And I found a little piece of elbow, that little **hinge** that allows us

to flex and extend our arm. And I knew from my studies of osteology, of comparative anatomy and so on, that this had to be from a human ancestor. "And I as looked up the slope, I saw other fragments **eroding** out. And we recovered over a two-week-long excavation operation roughly, not counting hand and foot bones, 40 percent of a skeleton. And this was important because first of all, it broke the three-million-year time barrier. All the fossils older than three million years at that point in the history of paleoanthropology would fit in the palm of your hand...we didn't know it was a new species really until a few years later when we finally published in 1978 the name *Australopithecus afarensis*." For more, check out the blog item on our Web site by Scientific American's Kate Wong who, with Johanson, co-authored the book Lucy's Legacy. Kate's blog is **titled**. The Fossil That Revolutionized the Search for Human Origins: A Q&A with Lucy Discoverer Donald Johansl2`on.

82. Gorongosa #12000465

"Gorongosa, which was a jewel of Southern Africa...had great populations of lions, elephants, hippos, buffalo, etcetera. Absolutely decimated. So if you went there in the early part of the last decade, in the early 2000s, you might drive for five or six hours and see one warthog, one baboon, **maybe**."

Biologist Sean B. Carroll, of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the University of Wisconsin–Madison. He spoke March 15th in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union here in New York City about his latest book *The Serengeti Rules: The Quest to Discovery How Life Works, and Why It Matters*. Gorongosa National Park was **ravaged** during the Mozambique war for independence from Portugal and then the civil war that followed.

"And a philanthropist, Greg Carr...was looking for a project to really sink his **teeth** into and to work on human development, became also really interested in conservation, learned about Mozambique...and in 2004 committed a sizeable fortune to helping to restore Gorongosa in partnership with the Mozambique government. And in 2004

surveys showed there were fewer than one thousand large animals in the entire park, and this is a massive place. So that's all antelope and elephants, all **combined**, fewer than a thousand of all types combined.

"And I was there last summer as the new survey came in. A decade later: 72,000 large animals. Dramatic change. I'm looking at elephant herds with lots of youngsters. I'm looking at hippos, groups of hippos...." So the point is this: the habitat was all there. The large animals had been shot, poached, used for food, whatever, but the habitat was still there and still productive. And once these very small **remnant** populations had that pressure taken off them, they've just been booming. And so a place that, I think it's the one place on Earth I know that's been the most decimated and has seen the greatest recovery... "So there's a lot of stories of good management and of recovery, and recovery on that really rapid time frame. And I think that's where I find hope.

83. Music for Ancient Egyptians #12000452

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that **study** the Egyptian writings have discovered that music seemed to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' **period** of their history. This was the time when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were established (around 3100 BCE) and the music was **found** in many parts of everyday Egyptian life.

84. Longevity (#12000429)

People are living longer and this longevity is good news for sales teams. It results in a much more **precise** customer base for them to work from. Why we are living longer is not the issue for anyone **involved** in drawing up plans to market a product. What they focus on is the fact that there are now more age groups to target, which means that a sales pitch can be re-worked a number of times to more exactly fit each one. For

example, **rather than** referring simply to 'adults', there are now 'starting adults', 'young adults,' and 'established adults'. **Similarly**, markets no longer talk about 'children', but tend to refer to a fuller range of categories that includes 'kids', 'tweens', 'pre-teens' and 'teenagers'. We now have a very diverse population in terms of age, and that can only be a **bonus** for business.

85. Global Textile Industry #12000428

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth **produced**, 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An **estimated** 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, **leaving** behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint.

"Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India.

With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha **toward** the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to **supply** its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for **their** crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

86. Enigma #12000427

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Nature is no longer an alien enigma **but** something immediately beautiful, an exuberant opus **with** space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a reason. As long as we have been listening, people **have** presumed there is music coming out of those scissoring beaks.

87. Agrarian parties #12000426

Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to **which** they are important, or **whether** they even exist, depends mainly **on** two factors.

One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative **to** the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated **with** the other major sections of society. **Thus** a country might possess a sizeable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related **to** their incomes, not to their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.

88. Mass-communications #12000423

Traditionally, mass-communications research has conceptualized the process of communication in terms of a circulation circuit or loop. This **model** has been criticized for its linearity sender/message/receiver for its concentration on the level of message exchange and for the absence of a structured conception of the different moments as a complex structure of relations. But it is also possible and **useful** to think of this process in terms of a structure produced and sustained through the articulation of linked **but** distinctive moments production, circulation, distribution/consumption, reproduction. This would be to think of the **process** as a 'complex structure in dominance', sustained

through the articulation of connected practices, each of which, however, retains its distinctiveness and has its own **specific** modality, its own forms and conditions of existence.

89. Daniel Harris #12000422

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally **supplanted** illustration as the “primary means of advertising clothing” in the 1950s, glamour inhered less in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch’s attitude, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the **illustrations** cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts. 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 the severity like an emperor’s bust **embossed** on a Roman coin.

90. Bones are Extremely Strong #12000421

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.

91. Omniscience #12000420

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.

92. The Origins of Music #12000419

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy – whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap – **reflects** who we are.

But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One **leading** researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child.

In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' – the playful voices mothers **adopt** when speaking to **infants** and toddlers.

As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies.

According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help **ensure** an infant's survival.

93. Computational Thinking #12000415

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.

94. Retirement #12000414

For a start, we need to change our **concept** of 'retirement', and we need to change mindsets 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 recognize 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 individualized 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.

95. Wagonways in Germany #12000412

Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as **early** as 1550. These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn **wagons** or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads. **By** 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts. Wagonways evolved into Tramways and spread throughout Europe. Horses still provided all the pulling power. In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels. The **flange** was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

96. Seminars #12000413

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 **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.

97. Conservancy

#12000411

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.

98. Good Looks Win Votes

#12000410

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

99. Charles Darwin

#12000409

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.

100. EE & AVG

#12000408

There has been increased research interest in the use of active video games (in which players physically interact with images onscreen) as a means to **promote** physical activity in children. The aim of this review was to assess active video games as a means of increasing energy expenditure and physical activity behavior in children. Studies were obtained from computerized searches of multiple electronic bibliographic

databases. The last search was conducted in December 2008. Eleven studies focused on the quantification of the energy cost associated with playing active video games, and eight studies focused on the utility of active video games as an intervention to increase physical activity in children. Compared with traditional non-active video games, active video games elicited greater energy expenditure, which was similar in intensity to mild to moderate intensity physical activity. The intervention studies indicate that active video games may have the potential to increase free-living physical activity and improve body composition in children; however, methodological limitations prevent definitive conclusions. Future research should focus on larger, methodologically sound intervention trials to provide definitive answers as to whether this technology is effective in promoting long-term physical activity in children.

101. Cloth Making Process

#12000400

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 wrap, while the cross-thread, called the weft was inserted. Later machines called looms had roads 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.

102. Essays

#12000391

Essays are used as an assessment tool to **evaluate** your ability to research a topic and construct an **argument**, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecturer has said **throughout** the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater **depth** aspects of the course - theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a **particular** context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a **certain** way: using formal academic style.

103. Movement in Painting

#12000388

Movement in painting that **originated** in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in European and North American painting in the late 19th century. The Impressionists wanted to **depict** real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. The term was first used abusively to **describe** Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). The other leading Impressionists included Paul Camille, Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and Alfred Sisley, but only Monet remained devoted to Impressionist ideas throughout his career.

The core of the Impressionist group was formed in the early 1860s by Monet, Renoir, and Sisley, who met as students and enjoyed painting in the open air - one of the hallmarks of Impressionism. They met other members of the Importance of essays Impressionist circle through Paris café society. They never made up a formal group, but they organized eight group exhibitions between 1874 and 1886, at the first of which the name Impressionism was applied. Their styles were diverse, but all **experimented** with effects of light and movement created with distinct brush strokes and **fragments** of color dabbed side-by-side on the canvas rather than mixed on the palette. By the 1880s the movement's central impulse had dispersed, and a number of new styles were emerging, later described as post-impressionism.

British Impressionism had a major influence on the more experimental and **progressive** British painters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the painters were affected in the circle of Walter Sickert, who spent much of his career in France and was an influential figure who inspired many younger artists. His friend and exact contemporary Philip Wilson Steer is generally regarded as the most outstanding British Impressionist.

104. Thomas Alva Edison #12000384

Thomas Alva Edison was **both** a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see **tremendous** change take place in his lifetime. He was also to be responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still **thought** of electricity as a **novelty**, a fad.

By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the **credit** for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison **patented** 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname "The Wizard of Menlo Park." The most famous of his inventions was the incandescent light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison **developed** the phonograph and the "kinetoscope," a small box for viewing moving films.

Thomas Edison is also the first person in the US to make his own filmstrips. He also **improved** upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." In **tribute** to this important American, electric lights in the United States were **dimmed** for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.

105. Burger King #12000383

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

106. Jean Piaget

#12000380

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and **poring** over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it most **succinctly**, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical **utterances** were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a **discovery** "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific**

research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **fashioned** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

107. Job-hunting #12000378

When it comes to job-hunting, first **impressions** are critical. Remember, you are marketing a product - yourself - to a potential employer. The first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your **attire**; thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. Will dressing properly get you the job? Of course not, but it will give you competitive edge and a **positive** first impression. Should you be judged by what you wear? Perhaps not, but the reality is, of course, that you are judged. Throughout the entire job-seeking process employers use short-cuts heuristics or rules of thumb to save time. With cover letters, it's the opening paragraph and a quick scan of your qualifications. With resumes, it is a quick scan of your accomplishments. With the job interview, it's how you're dressed that sets the **tone** of the interview.

How should you dress? Dressing conservatively is always the safest route, but you should also try and do a little **Investigation** of your **prospective** employer so that what you wear to the interview makes you look as though you **fit** in with the organization. If you overdress (which is rare but can happen) or underdress (the more likely scenario), the potential employer may feel that you don't care enough about the job.

108. Anderson #12000376

Fans of biographical criticism have a luxurious source in the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Like Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near-pathologically uncomfortable in the company of adults. Of course, all three had to work and **interact** with adults, but all three really **related** well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly popular with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive body of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century.

Most everyone has read or at least knows the titles of many of Andersen's works: "The Ugly Duckling," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Nightingale," "The Little Mermaid," "The Match Girl," and many others. Though, as with most folk and fairy tales, they **strike** adult readers much differently than they do young first-time readers.

Charming tales of ducks who feel **awkward** because they don't fit in, only to exult in the discovery that they are majestic swans, gives child readers clearly-identifiable messages: don't tease people because they're different; don't fret about your being different because some day you'll discover what special **gifts** you have. A closer, deeper look at many of Andersen's tales (including "The Ugly Duckling," which is not on our reading list), reveals a darker, harder, more **painful** thread. People are often cruel and unfeeling, love is torturous in general, the things of the material world cause suffering. There is often a happy ending, but it's not conventionally happy. Characters are rewarded, but only after they manage (often through death) to transcend the rigors of the mortal world.

109. Olympic Medalists #12000375

In an often-cited study about counterfactuals, Medvec, Madey, and Gilovich (1995) found that bronze medalists appeared happier than silver medalists in television coverage of the 1992 Summer Olympics. Medvec et al. **argued** that bronze medalists compared themselves to 4th place finishers, **whereas** silver medalists compared

themselves to gold medalists. These counterfactuals were the most **salient** because they were either qualitatively different (gold vs. silver) or categorically different (medal vs. no medal) from what **actually** occurred. Drawing on archival data and experimental studies, we show that Olympic athletes (among others) are more likely to make counterfactual comparisons based on their **prior** expectations, consistent with decision affect theory. Silver medalists are more likely to be disappointed because their personal expectations are higher than **those** of bronze medalists.

110. Space Work for an Astronaut

#12000374

The space work for an astronaut can be inside or **outside**, inside they can monitor machines and the work is **carried** out alongside the craft. They also need to make sure the Space **Travel**. Outside the craft, they can see how the seeds react in the space. Some seeds company send seeds to them to **investigate** how seeds change their biological character. When outside the craft, they can **set up** experiments or clean up the space rubbish.

111. Wine and Ale

#12000373

By the Bronze Age drinking **vessels** were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting – and in particular, of the “political” type of feast came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600 – 450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek **colony** of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its **way** north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world. **Wine** was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages – such as ale available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hillforts such as Heuneburg in Germany and luxury goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze krater (or wine mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply

archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic **containers** such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have travelled north into Europe but have not survived. It is unknown what goods were **traded** in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber and slaves.

112. Importance of Hard Work #12000372

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.

113. Australian Higher Education #12000371

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic change since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education - **abolishing** tuition fees with the intention of making university **accessible** to all Australians who had the **ability** and who wished to participate in higher education.

Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain accessible to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate

students - the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources - Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

114. Intelligence of Animals

#12000370

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 an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast, **instead** we use the Cephalization index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to 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 large EQ's than solitary animals.

115. Move to a new region

#12000369

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull' factors - those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better

climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the congestion of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

116. Pinker #12000361

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.

117. Impressionism #12000359

Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artist who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is **derived** from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colours, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **inspiration** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the **act** of

painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could **capture** the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

118. Poverty #12000357

Measuring poverty on a global scale **requires** establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the **prices** of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the **least** developed countries, primarily African; the \$2-per-day level is used for **middle-income** economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

119. Spanish Language #12000355

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not **necessarily** mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which predominates in US schools. The confusion is partly political - the Spanish-speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect. The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called "Highland" Spanish since it is generally spoken in the **mountainous** areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own **accents** and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its **pronunciation** of each letter and its strong "r" sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists.

However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed **characteristics** that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "gras-see-as" in Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain. Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

120. Ocean Floor #12000354

The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, a 2,000-km long coral **formation** off the north-eastern coast of Australia. Coral reefs, like nearly all complex living communities, depend on solar energy for growth (photosynthesis). The sun's energy, however, penetrates at most only about 300 m below the surface of the water. The relatively shallow penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a **frigid** environment with few life forms. In 1977, scientists discovered hot springs at a depth of 2.5 km, on the Galapagos Rift (spreading ridge) off the coast of Ecuador. This exciting discovery was not really a **surprise**. Since the early 1970s, scientists had predicted that hot springs (geothermal vents) should be found at the active spreading centres along the mid-oceanic ridges, where magma, at temperatures over 1,000 °Presumably was being erupted to form new oceanic crust. More exciting, because it was totally **unexpected**, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life – giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels - that **thrived** around the hot springs.

121. Kimbell #12000352

The first section of the book covers new modes of assessment. In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London) responds to **criticisms** of design programs as formalistic and conventional, stating that a focus on risk-taking rather than hard work in design

innovation is equally problematic. His research contains three parts that include preliminary exploration of design innovation qualities, investigation of resulting classroom practices, and development of evidence-based assessment. The assessment he describes is presented in the form of a structured worksheet, which includes a collaborative **element** and digital photographs, in story format. Such a device encourages stimulating ideas but does not recognize students as design **innovators**.

The assessment sheet includes holistic impressions as well as details about “having, growing, and proving” ideas. **Colloquial** judgments are evident in terms such as “wow” and “yawn” and reward the quality and quantity of ideas with the term, “sparkiness”, which fittingly is a pun as the model project was to design light bulb packaging. In addition, the assessment focuses on the process of optimizing or complexity control as well as proving ideas with thoughtful criticism and not just generation of novel ideas. The definitions for qualities such as “technical” and “aesthetic” pertaining to users, are too narrow and ill-defined. The author provides **examples** of the project, its features and structures, students’ notes and judgments, and their sketches and photographs of finished light bulb packages, in the Appendix.

122. Definition of Country

#12000351

What is a country, and how is a country defined? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they expect a simple answer. After all, we've explored the **whole** planet, we have international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, so we should really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question varies according to whom you ask.

Most people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. **So** why isn't there a straightforward answer? The problem arises because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political reasons, some countries find it convenient to recognize or not recognize **other** countries.

123. United Nation (Version 1)

#12000349

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. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel at various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.

124. Alaska Island

#12000345

Alaska's Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to shipwrecks. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship ran **aground** near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic **archipelago** in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's infestation **scurried** ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 **shipwrecks** in the islands.

125. Peter Garrett

#12000344

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a **royalty** for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a **scandal**, recently **exacerbated** by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still **reaping** the benefits of West End success for her who dunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The scandal is that being pensants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could justify. In doing so they have betrayed our trust.

126. Egg-Eating Snakes

#12000342

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.

127. Video-Conferencing Technology

#12000341

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated

face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel. Previous designs have enabled videoconferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's VirtualLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five **separate** locations anywhere in the world - with **unrivalled** transmission quality.

128. Natural Capital #12000340

Capital has often been thought of narrowly as physical capital the machines, tools, and equipment used in the production of other goods, but our wealth and wellbeing also **relies** on natural capital. If we forget this, we risk **degrading** the services that natural ecosystems provide, which support our economies and sustain our lives. These services include purifying our water, **regulating** our climate, reducing flood risk, and pollinating our crops. The Natural Capital Project a partnership among WWF, The Nature Conservancy, University of Minnesota and Stanford University works to provide decision makers with **reliable** ways to assess the true value of the services that ecosystems provide. An essential element of the Natural Capital Project is developing tools that help decision makers protect biodiversity and ecosystem services.

129. Teens Writing #12000339

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 arc 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.

130. Good School Guide

#12000337

A big rise in state schools rated among the best institutions in the country is revealed in the latest edition of the Good Schools Guide. Middle-class parents facing financial pressures in the **downturn** are increasingly looking beyond the private sector to educate their children. The 23 year-old Good Schools Guide a **popular** reference book for fee-paying families set on the best private school has increased the number of state schools in this year's edition to 251 , pushing the figure to more than a quarter of its 1 ,000 entries for the first time, **explaining** why the guide has more than doubled the number of schools it features outside the private sector in only five years, Sue Fieldman, regional editor, told the Financial Times: "The parents we speak to want more information on the state **sector** and the best it has to offer."

131. Organizations' Sales Activities

#12000335

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

132. A Dog

#12000334

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.

133. Katakana #12000333

An eccentric mix of English, German and French has entered Japanese usage with grand abandon. A "kariya" woman is a career woman, and a "manshon" is an apartment. This increasing use of katakana, or unique Japanese versions of Western words, and the younger generation's more casual use of the Japanese language have **prompted** Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to worry that these new words may not be understood by a wider audience. **As a result**, a government panel is proposing to publish a manual on how to speak proper Japanese. Foreign words became katakana Japanese **because** no existing Japanese words could quite capture a specific meaning or feeling. When the word "cool" travelled east, all of its English connotations did not make the journey. A kuru person in Japan is someone who is calm and never gets upset. **On the other hand**, someone who is kakkoii is hip, or in translation, "cool." **Similarly**, a hotto person is one who is easily excitable, perhaps passionate, but not necessarily a popular person or personality of the moment.

134. Complementary Therapies #12000332

Complementary therapies - such as those **practiced** by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades**. Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence**. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their **efficacy**.

135. Two farms #12000331

Both farms were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their **respective** districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly **divided** into opposite facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their own hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and **increased** their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields.

136. David Lynch #12000329

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

137. Estée Lauder #12000326

Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she "was growing a nice little business." And that it is. A little business that **controls** 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion. But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business, there weren't houses in New York, Palm Beach, Fla., or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who **changed** her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estée Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **enterprise** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts. No doubt the portions were good Estée Lauder was a quality fanatic but the saleslady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She **stalked** the bosses of New York City department stores until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as **potent** as the promise of her skin **regimens** and perfumes.

138. Lure New Students #12000320

In an attempt to **lure** new students, leading business schools - including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton – have moved away from the unofficial admissions and **prerequisite** of four years' work experience and **instead** have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called 'early career' '**professionals**' with only a couple years of work under the belt.

139. C.S. Lewis #12000315

S. Lewis, or Jack Lewis, as he preferred to be called, was born in Belfast, Ireland (now Northern Ireland) on November 29, 1898. He was the second son of Albert Lewis, a lawyer, and Flora Hamilton Lewis. His older brother, Warren Hamilton Lewis, who was known as Warnie, had been born three years **earlier** in 1895.

Lewis's early childhood was relatively happy and carefree. In those days Northern Ireland was not yet **plagued** by bitter civil strife, and the Lewises were comfortably off. The family home, called Little Lea, was a large, gabled house with dark, narrow passages and an overgrown garden, which Warnie and Jack played in and **explored** together. There was also a library that was crammed with books - two of Jack's favorites were Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson and The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett. This somewhat idyllic boyhood came to an end for Lewis when his mother became ill and died of cancer in 1908. Barely a month after her death the two boys were sent away from home to go to boarding school in England.

Lewis hated the school, with its strict rules and hard, **unsympathetic** headmaster, and he missed Belfast terribly. Fortunately for him, the school closed in 1910, and he was able to return to Ireland. After a year, however, he was sent back to England to study. This time, the **experience** proved to be mostly positive. As a teenager, Lewis learned to love poetry, especially the works of Virgil and Homer. He also developed an interest in modern languages, mastering French, German, and Italian.

140. What makes you happy? #12000312

Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another person's experience is often more **informative** than your own best guess. The study, which appears in the current issue of Science, was led by Daniel Gilbert, professor of psychology at Harvard and author of the 2007 bestseller "Stumbling on Happiness," along with Matthew Killingsworth and Rebecca Eyre, also of Harvard, and Timothy Wilson of the University of

Virginia. "If you want to know how much you will enjoy an experience, you are better off knowing how much someone else enjoyed it than knowing anything about the experience itself," says Gilbert. "Rather than closing our eyes and **imagining** the future, we should examine the experience of those who have been there. Previous research in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioral economics has shown that people have difficulty predicting what they will like and how much they will like it, which **leads** them to make a wide variety of poor decisions. Interventions aimed at **improving** the accuracy with which people imagine future events have been generally unsuccessful.

141. Arctic Sovereignty

#12000311

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

142. Behavior of Liquids

#12000302

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.

143. What's a herbal?

#12000301

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 it 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.

144. Legal Deposit #12000299

Legal deposit has existed in English law since 1662. It helps to ensure that the nation's published output (and thereby its **intellectual** record and future published heritage) is collected systematically, to **preserve** the material for the use of future generations and to make it available for **readers** within the designated legal deposit libraries. The legal deposit system also has **benefits** for authors and publishers: Deposited publications are made available to users of the deposit libraries on their premises, are preserved for the benefit of future generations, and become part of the nation's heritage. Publications are **recorded** in the online catalogues and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

145. Serving on a Jury #12000298

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.

146. DNA on a Crime Scene #12000297

Fingerprints can **prove** that a suspect was actually at the scene of a crime. As long as a human entered a crime scene, there will be traces of DNA. DNA can help the police to **identify** an individual to crack a case. An institute in London can help reserve DNA and be used to match with the **samples** taken from the crime scenes.

147. Water Security

#12000296

Equally critical is the challenge of water security. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has pointed out that about one-third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with a **disproportionate** impact on the poor. With current projected global population growth, the task of providing water for human **sustenance** will become increasingly difficult. And increasing competition over this scarce but vital resource may fuel instability and conflict within states as well as between states. The UN is doing a great deal in both areas to proactively foster **collaboration** among Member States. UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN **agencies** and other organizations. Looking ahead, the UN can do more to build synergies of technology, policy and capacity in this field. In this **regard**, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues.

148. Answer Each Question

#12000295

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take **account** of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to **spare** later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer -- this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

149. Descendants of the Maya

#12000294

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as "the corn people." The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it's meant to **acknowledge** their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the **staple** of their

diet for almost 9,000 years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So, when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a **manifestation** of this plant.

150. Primates #12000293

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets and tamarins are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast-moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source** - they use their chisel-like incisor teeth to dig into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval-shaped **holes** in the **branches** when they have finished. But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious danger condition need eagerness **danger** of extinction.

151. The horned desert viper #12000286

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night has always puzzled biologists. Though it lies with its **head** buried in the sand, it can strike with great precision as soon as prey appears. Now, Young and physicists Leo van Hemmen and Paul Friedel at the Technical University of Munich in Germany have developed a computer **model** of the snake's auditory **system** to explain how the snake "hears" its **prey** without really having the ears for it. Although the vipers have **internal** ears that can hear **frequencies** between 200 and 1000 hertz, it is not the sound of the mouse scurrying about that they are detecting. "The snakes don't have external **eardrums**," says van Hemmen. "So, unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."

152. Opportunity Cost #12000282

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.

153. Bees Food

#12000274

Bees need two different kinds of food. One is honey made from nectar, which actually is a fluid that is collected in the heart of the flowers to **encourage** pollination by insects and other animals. Secondly, come from pollen, it is fine powdery substance in yellow, consisting of microscopic grains **stored** from the male part of a flower or from a male cone. It contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule, which is **transferred** by wind, insects or other animals.

154. Nutrition Scientist

#12000272

Since nutrition scientists are constantly making new discoveries, we need to revise our **recommendations** for healthy eating from time to time. However, nutrition is an art as well as a **science**. It's an art because it requires creativity to develop a healthy eating plan for people who differ in their food preferences, beliefs and culture, let alone in their

nutritional needs according to their genes and life stage. As we discover more about how our genes and our environment **interact**, it's becoming increasingly difficult to provide a single set of dietary recommendations that will be **suitable** for everyone.

155. Chemistry #12000271

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.

156. Language deficit in UK schools #12000270

This is a challenging time for UK students, and we should be making their transition from university to the globalized world easier, not harder. The British Academy has voiced its **concern** over the growing language deficit for some years, and the gloomy statistics speak for themselves. We need **decisive** action if we are to remedy this worsening situation. The **roots** of the problem lie within schools, but Vice-Chancellors have the power to drive change and help their students recognize the importance of learning languages, and about the countries where they are spoken and the cultures they sustain. We **urge** them to act and protect this country's long term economic, social and cultural standing.

157. DNA #12000269

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.

158. The Lumiere Brothers #12000268

Our sense of cinema as a site of commercial entertainment can be traced back to the Lumiere 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 characterized 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** make the films seem rather strange when viewed by a modern audience.

159. The Iron bridge Gorge #12000266

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km² (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution had its 18th-century **roots** in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site incorporates a 5km length of the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge offers a powerful **insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers.

The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together **with** the 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. Today, the site is a living working community with a population of approximately 4000 people. It is also a **historic** landscape that is interpreted and made accessible through the work of a number of organizations, in particular, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust established in 1967 to preserve and interpret the remains of the Industrial Revolution within the Ironbridge Gorge) and the Severn Gorge Countryside Trust established in 1991 to manage the woodland and grassland in the Gorge.

160. Emerald #12000264

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."

161. Dictatorship #12000262

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

162. Taylor's Restaurant #12000261

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.

163. Museum Experience #12000260

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 Schopperl' 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 passed in the academic world, but which still **holds** strong among much of the general public).

164. Oxford Medical School

#12000257

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

kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can **strike** a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

165. Allergies #12000251

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. The histamine then **acts** on a person's 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 an allergic reaction.

166. Film #12000248

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, 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 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 Film4, 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.

167. Language Comes Naturally

#12000246

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All over the world members of our **species** fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the **same**. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the **intentions** of the person making them. We humans are fitted with a means of **sharing** our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have **occurred** to us on our own.

168. Distance Learning

#12000245

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security. with programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and degrees, distance learning can **meet** the needs of a diverse population.

Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about **advantages** of distance learning is the flexibility the majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For **those** who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to pursue education who would not otherwise be able to do so. **Since** there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.

169. Sidewalk Astronomers

#12000444

Break out the binoculars and telescopes on Saturday, May 19th. Because it's the first International Sidewalk Astronomy Night. "Sidewalk Astronomers" was **founded** in San Francisco in 1968, when a lot of people were seeing stars, and not just at night. The group's goal is to expose more people to the beauty and wonder of celestial objects with good viewing equipment and to provide information about what the eyewitnesses are actually looking at. The most **frequently** viewed objects are the moon; Jupiter, whose major moons are visible with good binocs; and Saturn. I once trained a cheap telescope on Saturn and some friends were so amazed at the site of the rings they **seriously** looked at the other end of the scope to see if I had doctored it. Sidewalk Astronomy Night is indeed an international event, with dozens of public viewing sites from Beijing to the corner of 81st Street and Central Park West in Manhattan. For more info and to find a site near you, just go to www.sidewalkastronomynight.com. And if there's no **organized** site near you, feel free to go outside and look at the stars anyway.

170. Delegation

#12000242

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 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 feedback on their performance.

171. Joseph Engelberger

12000238

Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't **define** a robot but I know one when I see one" If you consider all the different **machines** people **call** robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a comprehensive definition. Everybody has a **different** idea of what constitutes a robot.

172. Two siblings

#12000237

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, I brought them up all the same. They forget that what **determines** our behavior isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

173. Dark Energy

#12000236

It seems we live in a bizarre Universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious **substance** known as 'Dark Energy', which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget.

These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the checkered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will **summarize** the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the "Dark Energy Survey", the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.

174. Sociology

#12000235

Sociology is, in very basic terms, the study of human societies. In this respect, it is usually **classed** as one of the social sciences (along with subjects like psychology) and was **established** as a subject in the late 18th century (through the work of people like the

French writer Auguste Comte). However, the subject has only really gained **acceptance** as an academic subject in the 20th century through the work of writers such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Talcott Parsons (names that will be visited throughout this course). One name that you may have heard of-Karl Marx (the founder of modern Communism)-has probably done more to stimulate people's interest in the subject than anyone else, even though he lived and wrote (1818-1884) in a period before sociology became fully established as an academic discipline. Sociology therefore, has a reasonably long history of development, (150-200 years) **although** in Britain it has only been in the last 30- 40 years that sociology as an examined subject in the education system has achieved a level of importance equivalent to, or above, most of the other subjects it impossible to study.

175. Australian Women Novelist

#12000234

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**.

176. Politics & International Relations

#12000233

This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations. 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 and border control 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. Students will undertake four compulsory units and two majors, one in 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.

177. Sleeping Pattern

#12000232

Children have **sound** sleep patterns. They can **successfully** sleep for 8-9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don't. Their need for an early start to schools or other schedules can **influence** their sleep patterns. **Despite** of these factors, they actually need longer sleep. So, parents should try and speak to their children, who are **suitable** to help them understand that night of sound sleep is always helpful.

178. United Nation (Version 2)

#12000231

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 programs) affect our lives and make the world a better place.

179. Arbitration #12000230

Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main **characteristics** to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be **bound** by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear **body** of **law** or **set** of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, **subject** to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed **suitable**.

180. E-learning #12000225

Remember when universities were bursting at the seams with students sitting in the aisles, balancing books on their knees? No more, it seems. E-learning is as likely to stand for empty lecture theatres as for the internet **revolution**, which has greatly increased the **volume** and range of course materials available online in the past five years. "The **temptation** now is to simply think, 'Everything will be online, so I don't need to go to class,'" said Dr Kerri-Lee Krause, of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne. The nation's universities are in the process of opening the doors for the new academic year and, while classes are generally well **attended** for the early weeks, it often does not last. "There is concern at the university level about student attendance dropping and why students are not coming to lectures," Dr Krause said. But lecturers' pride - and **fierce** competition among universities for students - mean few are willing to acknowledge publicly how poorly attended many classes are.

181. History Curriculum

#12000223

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'.

182. SpaceX

#12000218

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.

183. Mayan Civilisation's End

#12000215

The Classic era of Mayan civilization 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 recent supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

184. Progressive Enhancement

#12000214

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.

185. Northern Spotted Owls

#12000211

Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no distinct genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, several landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation

Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** gene flow, acting as a “genetic corridor.” The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for long-distance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure.

186. Debt for Developing Exchanges #12000210

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.

187. Interdisciplinary Centre #12000208

A new interdisciplinary center for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Centre will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both “This center will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** in the physics of the very early universe,” said Dr. Neal Evans,

Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** the presence of dark matter and dark energy, **discoveries** that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics **involve** energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory** Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Centre's **advent** movement a very exciting development "for that department.

188. Population Change #12000206

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality, and migration. Fertility involves the number of children that women have and is to be contrasted with fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality **is** the study of the causes, consequences, and measurement of processes affecting death to members of the population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical **device** that provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from a locality of origin to a destination place across some predefined, political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements 'migrations' **unless** they are somewhat permanent. Thus, demographers do not consider tourists and travellers 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 labour force surveys.

189. High-protein Diet #12000204

In our studies, those people on a high-protein diet lost the same amount of weight as those on a higher-carbohydrate diet, since the two diets **offered** an equal amount of kilojoules and the same amount of fat. However, body composition (that is, the ratio of fat to muscle) showed greater improvement among those people on the higher-protein

diet. When the **participants** in other studies were allowed to eat until they were no longer hungry, those on the higher-carbohydrate diet, even after more than a year. The reduction in hunger and the beneficial effect on muscle provided by the higher-protein diet is mostly related to its protein content, while the reduced triglyceride levels and enhanced fat-loss seem to be related to its lower amounts of carbohydrate. The diet is healthy because its protein comes from lean red meat, fish, chicken and low-fat dairy products, all of which **provide** good nutrition. A high-protein diet in which the protein comes from protein powders and supplements is unlikely to be healthy unless the supplements and are **fortified** with vitamins and minerals.

190. Computer Simulation

#12000202

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

191. A Bad Title

#12000201

A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly **liable** to this fault, usually through allowing themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to **infinite** pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a **commonplace** phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is apt, specific, attractive, new, and short. A title is apt if it is an outgrowth of the plot a

text, as I have said. It stands definitely for that particular story and gives a suggestion of what is to come but only a suggestion, lest it should anticipate the denouement and so **satisfy** the curiosity of the reader too soon.

192. APS #12000200

The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education and Training, in **consultation** with the 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 modelled 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 the 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.

193. Fresh Water #12000190

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals and plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay **fit** and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.

194. Tribute to Amelia Earhart

#12000182

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.

195. Mini Helicopter

#12000181

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.

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.

196. Retirement savings #12000180

Men and women are making different **choices** about their retirement savings, which could lead to very different investment outcomes, according to Dr. Claire Matthews, Director of Financial Planning at Massey University's Centre for Banking Studies. Speaking at the 2012 New Zealand Finance Colloquium, held at Massey University's Albany campus last week, Dr. Matthews said demographic characteristics had a substantial impact on the choices people made about KiwiSaver funds and retirement savings more generally. **When it came to** funding selection, she found there were significant differences based on gender. Men are more likely to invest in aggressive and growth funds, while women are more likely to choose conservative funds.

"Males are risk-takers, **whether** it's in their choice of car or their investment fund," she says. "But when it comes to long-term savings, risk-taking can actually be an advantage." Dr. Matthews also found that men are more likely than women to have prior savings when joining KiwiSaver. Just over half of male respondents said they had savings already, while only 38% of women did. "These figures reflect and confirm, quite disappointingly, the difference between males and females and the level of interest they take in financial planning," Dr. Matthews says. "It's important for all New

Zealanders to be better educated about their personal finances, but this is particularly so for women." Other demographic factors, including age, ethnicity, education, and income, can also influence the choices **being** made about retirement savings. Dr. Matthews found that those with bachelor and higher degrees, and those in households with a pre-tax income of \$100,000 or more, were more likely to choose aggressive and growth funds.

On the other hand, both the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to be invested in conservative funds. While this might be appropriate for the life-cycle stage of older investors, it might not be so appropriate for younger, longer-term investors.

197. Super intelligence #12000176

A superintelligence is any intellect that is vastly outperforming 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 superintelligence 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".

198. Crime (version 02) #12000171

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 a 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 **notions** of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely essential to succeed 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.

199. The new book on Kiwi

#12000157

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 behavior. "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 behavior 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.

200. Foreign Policy of a State

#12000129

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.

201. The Narrative of Law #12000127

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 the 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.

202. Australian Dwelling #12000126

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.

203. The speech of Alchemy

#12000124

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?

204. Dark Universe

#12000120

The rest of the universe appears to be made of a mysterious, invisible **substance** called dark matter (25 percent) and a force that repels gravity known as dark energy (70 percent). Scientists have not yet **observed** dark matter directly. It doesn't interact with baryonic matter and it's completely invisible to light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, making dark matter impossible to detect with current instruments. But scientists are confident it exists because of the gravitational effects it **appears to** have on galaxies and galaxy clusters.

The visible universe including Earth, the sun, other stars, and galaxies is made of protons, neutrons, and electrons bundled together into atoms. Perhaps one of the most surprising **discoveries** of the 20th century was that this ordinary, or baryonic, matter makes up less than 5 percent of the mass of the universe revelation...This lecture will **summarize**.

205. Significance of Instinct

#12000105

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

206. Paris is very old

#12000104

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

207. Two sentiments

#12000103

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

208. Wind

#12000102

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.

209. Sustainable Transportation System

#12000096

A sustainable transportation system is one in which people 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," (streetlights, 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.

210. Standard English

#12000094

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between standard and nonstandard language is, evidently, still an uncertain one. We are at a **transitional** point between two eras. We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians, totally conditioned our sense of **acceptable** usage, so that all other usages and varieties were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and **excluded** from serious consideration. And we seem to be approaching an era when nonstandard usages and varieties, previously denigrated or ignored, are achieving a new presence and **respectability** within society, reminiscent of that found in Middle English, when dialect variation in literature was widespread and uncontentious. But we are not there yet. The rise of Standard English has resulted in a confrontation between the standard and nonstandard dimensions of the language

which has lasted for over 200 years, and this has had traumatic **consequences** which will take some years to eliminate. Once people have been given an inferiority complex about the way they speak or write, they find it difficult to shake off.

211. Non-attendance

#12000091

In reality, however, the causes 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.

212. Amazonian biodiversity

#12000087

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."

213. UK private schools

#12000086

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.

214. Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En

#12000083

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 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 Edoera to Showa-era Tokyo. The west section is **residential**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Western-style after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Café 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.

215. Tomb of Tutankhamun

#12000076

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 **tranquility** 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.

216. Sales Representatives

#12000070

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.

217. National Responsibility

#12000055

The principal recommendation of the world conferences was that countries must take full responsibility for their own development. National responsibility for national development is the necessary consequence of **sovereignty**. The Monterrey Consensus states that 'Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be **over-emphasized**.

The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation called for all governments to begin implementing national sustainable development strategies (NSDS) by 2005 and the 2005 Summit agreed on a target of 2006 for all developing countries to adopt and start **implementation** of these strategies to achieve the internationally agreed goals.

The automatic **corollary** of that principle is that each country must be free to determine its own development strategy. It is essential that all donors and lenders accept the principle of country ownership of national development strategies. This implies the acceptance of the principle that development strategies should not only be **attuned** to country circumstances but also be prepared and implemented under the leadership of the governments of the countries themselves. The 2005 World Summit also acknowledged, in this regard, that all countries must recognize the need for developing countries to strike a **balance** between their national policy priorities and their international commitments.

218. Flowers Attract Insects

#12000041

According to a research conducted by Cambridge University, flowers can find their own ways to attract insects to help them pollinate. Flowers will release an **irresistible** smell. A scientist and her **colleagues** did an experiment in which they used fake flowers to attract bees and insects. In their experiments, they freed many bumblebees from their **origins** repeatedly, and got the same **results**.

219. Edible Insects

#12000019

Fancy locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it's a different story. Edible insects termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs are on the menu for an **estimated** 80 percent of the world's population.

More than 1000 species of insects are **served** up around the world. For example, "kungu cakes" made from midges are a **delicacy** in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating or entomophagous hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. **Demand** is so high that 40 species are now under **threat**, including white agave worms. These caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly fetch around \$250 a kilogram.

Eating insects makes **nutritional** sense. Some contain more **protein** than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good **source** of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar (*Usta Terpsichore*) eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc and thiamine.

What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire ant pupae of watermelon. You have probably, inadvertently, already tasted some of these things, as insects are often accidental tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is **acceptable** for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

220. Seatbelt

#12000014

I am a cyclist and a motorist. I fasten my seatbelt when I drive and wear a helmet on my bike to reduce the risk of injury. I am convinced that these are prudent safety measures. I have persuaded many friends to wear helmets on the grounds that transplant surgeons call those without helmets, "donors on wheels". But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my deeply held **convictions**. Adams has completely **undermined** my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions. What he has persuasively argued, particularly in relation to seat belts, is that the evidence that they do what they are supposed to do is very suspect. This is **in spite of** numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year.

There is remarkable data on the years 1970 and 1978 countries in which the wearing of seat belts is **compulsory** have had on average about 5 per cent more road accident deaths following the introduction of the law. In the UK, road deaths have decreased steadily from about 7,000 a year in 1972 to just over 4,000 in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983. Moreover, there is evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestrians killed actually increased by about 10 per cent.

221. Social Isolation

#12000008

Sound depressing, even apocalyptic? Well, it could be the future. If government **forecasts** are right, about 20 years from now, two out of five households will be single **occupancy**. And there is evidence the situation is already **deteriorating**. According to a report, Social Isolation in America, published in the American Sociological Review in 2006, the average American today has only two close friends. Twenty-five percent of those surveyed said they do not have anyone to talk with about important things and yet, while some are **declaring** a crisis in our ability to make friends, others are saying exactly the opposite. For example, MSN's Anatomy of Friendship Report, published last

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November, suggests that the average Briton has 54 friends - a **spectacular** rise of 64 percent since 2003.



Re-order Paragraph

Note: The re-orders provided in this file are in the correct order.

1. Meerkats #10000745

- A. Meerkats, small group-living mongooses in southern Africa, have been so extensively studied and filmed that we can follow individuals through their lives like characters in an animal soap opera.
- B. The Kalahari Desert meerkats, Suricata Suricatta, have been followed over generations.
- C. They are so habituated to humans that they will climb on and off weighing scales when a scientist wants to weigh an animal.
- D. It is remarkable that behaviour, which at one time could only be observed by dedicated field workers, is now readily available for all of us to see.

2. Leaf Structure #10000744

- A. The natural structure found within leaves could improve the performance of everything from rechargeable batteries to high-performance gas sensors, according to an international team of scientists.
- B. The researchers have designed a porous material that utilises a vascular structure, such as that found in the veins of a leaf, and could make energy transfers more efficient.
- C. The material could improve the performance of rechargeable batteries, optimising the charge and discharge process and relieving stresses within the battery electrodes, which, at the moment, limit their life span.
- D. The same material could be used for high performance gas sensing or for catalysis to break down organic pollutants in water.

3. Takeaway Meals #10000743

- A. Consequently, people are now more likely to buy takeaway meals or convenience food, as opposed to ingredients for meals that take time to prepare.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Over time, fashion and people's tastes change.
- E. Such changes affect the demand for products and services.

4. Locomotion

#10000737

- A. Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.
- B. Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.
- C. Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.
- D. But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.

5. Mandarin

#10000691

- A. 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.
- B. Thus, Mandarin is commonly referred to as 'Chinese'.
- C. But in fact, it is just one of many Chinese languages.
- D. Depending on the region, Chinese people also speak Wu, Hunanese, Jiangxinese, Hakka, Min, and many other languages.
- E. 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.

6. Plato #10000601

- A. Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece's most important patrons of mathematics.
- B. Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his academy in Athens in 387 BC, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality.
- C. In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.
- D. The sign above the academy entrance read: "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here."

7. Mining Company #10000600

- A. In 1844 the Mendip Hills Mining Company began work in the Charterhouse area.
- B. The company employed Cornish miners with experience and expertise of working deep tin mines.
- C. Initially, the aim was to exploit the ore at depth, which previous miners could not reach.
- D. Four deep shafts were sunk, up to 108m deep.

8. Living Standards #10000599

- A. Living standards of people within developing economies vary greatly - to a much greater degree than in high-income economies.
- B. Such gaps largely reflect differences in productivity - the central driver of living standards across the world.
- C. These differences increasingly have spurred governments to adopt well-intentioned policies to improve the livelihoods of those in "places left behind."
- D. Yet the results often fall short of expectations, leaving billions of people further behind while eroding public confidence in government initiatives.

9. Answering a Question #10000594

- A. You must take into account how many marks are available for each part when you answer it.
- B. 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.
- C. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part.
- D. 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).

10. Antarctic Ice

#10000579

- E. Scientists have known for over a decade that the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been losing mass and contributing to sea level rise.
- F. Its eastern neighbor is, however, ten times larger and has the potential to raise the global sea level by some 50 meters.
- G. Despite its huge size and importance, conflicting results have been published on the recent behavior of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.
- H. 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.

11. Poincaré

#10000578

- A. Poincaré had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.
- B. Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.
- C. 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.
- D. Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.

12. Playwrights #10000577

- A. Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.
- B. They create recognisable worlds with troubling relevance to human behaviour and social themes.
- C. Others dismiss the “illusion of the real” to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.
- D. 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.
- E. However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression – the play.

13. English Agricultural Revolution

#10000575

- A. Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.
- B. 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.
- C. They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.
- D. In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.

14. Hot Air Balloons

#10000573

- A. Hot-air balloons date back to 1783, and within a few months of the first flight a French scientist, Charles, went up two miles in a free balloon.
- B. Yet there is little resemblance between these crude vehicles and a modern scientific balloon, which has by now become an important tool.
- C. The main development has been carried out by M. Schwarzschild and his team at Princeton University in the United States, in collaboration with the United States Navy.

- D. The 'Stratoscope' flights of 1959, concerned mainly with studies of the Sun, were remarkably successful.

15. First Publication #10000572

- A. 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.
- B. Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.
- C. During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard, earned a living teaching school and later worked on a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.
- D. But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines' constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.

16. Understanding History #10000569

- A. The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.
- B. 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.
- C. The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.
- D. 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.

17. Research Report #10000562

- A. So now that you've completed the research project, what do you do?
- B. I know you won't want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
- C. In fact, this final stage - writing up your research - may be one of the most difficult.
- D. Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.

- E. And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.

18. Noise and Study #10000510

- A. Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.
- B. Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.
- C. The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.
- D. 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.

19. Drug Resistance #10000509

- A. Drug resistance is the leading cause of death in women with estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, the most common form of the disease.
- B. Now, researchers have identified an ordinary dietary element that may increase the chances of a breast cancer becoming drug-resistant.
- C. The connection of the amino acid leucine to drug resistance raises hopes that a relatively simple intervention, like a shift to a low-leucine diet, can reduce the incidence of drug resistance, which is responsible for a large portion of the roughly 40,000 breast cancer deaths every year.
- D. The work also raises the possibility that a drug could be developed to mirror the effects of that dietary restriction, by blocking cells' ability to take in leucine from the surrounding environment.

20. Biosphere #10000508

- A. In 1875, the geologist Eduard Suess used the term biosphere to describe the location where all living things dwell.

- B. Since this initial formulation, the term has been further developed and is now considered to encompass all the ecosystems of the Earth.
- C. It includes every living organism on the planet as well as their interactions with the earth, water, and air.
- D. The biosphere is thought to have developed about 3.5 billion years ago when the first living organisms began to appear.
- E. Today, some scientists have argued that the biosphere itself is a kind of superorganism.
- F. Each of the plants, animals, and other organisms serve as just a piece of the whole.

21. Secularism #10000507

- A. There is a difference between Gandhiji's concept of secularism and that of Nehru's.
- B. In Gandhiji's view, secularism stands for equal respect for all religions.
- C. Nehru's idea of secularism was equally indifferent to all religions and bothering about none of them.
- D. Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture and tradition.
- E. Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm.

22. BCGI #10000506

- A. A recent research has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
- B. The BCGI, a charity group, has compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 member organizations.
- C. 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.

- D. The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers. All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.
- E. The results of the research were published in the Journal of Sustainable Forestry.

23. How to answer questions in exams? #10000505

- A. Students probably don't know how to achieve high marks in exams.
- B. Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
- C. Before writing, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.
- D. And then you will have an idea of what you should write: write as many points as the number in the question indicates.
- E. If there is a 'three', you should arrange your response as three points.

24. Totalitarianism #10000504

- A. Totalitarianism is a political and social concept that explains a form of government where the state has all control over the civilians.
- B. Such government assumes full power, without any limitations.
- C. As put by Juan Linz, a totalitarian scholar, the three main factors of a totalitarianism government are "a monistic center of power; an ideology developed, justified and pursued by the leadership; and mass participation in political and social goals encouraged and even demanded by that same leadership."
- D. Throughout the 20th century, the manifestation of totalitarianism was an extreme measure of harsh political occurrences.

25. Selective Books #10000502

- A. History is selective.
- B. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected.

- C. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made.
- D. 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.

26. Wild Pandas #10000500

- A. We know very little about wild pandas because they are so rare and live in almost impenetrable forest.
- B. But in 2010 and 2011, Vanessa Hull of Michigan State University and her colleagues were given permission to attach GPS tracking collars to five pandas in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in China.
- C. The collars transmitted each animal's position every four hours, for up to two years.
- D. The team found that the home ranges of individual pandas overlapped and on a few occasions, two animals spent several weeks in close proximity.
- E. "Sometimes the pandas were within 10 or 20 meters of each other, which suggests the pandas were in direct interaction," Hull says.

27. Eating Habits #10000499

- A. Researchers surveyed more than 2,000 young people about their eating habits in 1999.
- B. When they surveyed the same group five years later, most teenagers were eating fewer fruits and vegetables.
- C. The researchers, led by Nicole I. Larson of the University of Minnesota School of Public Health, found two dips in the intake of fruits and vegetables during the teenage years.
- D. The first occurred in early adolescence when consumption went down by more than half a serving.
- E. The second came in late adolescence and was about the same size as the first.

28. Short-term Memory #10000493

- A. Short-term memory (SMT) can hold information anywhere between 15-30 seconds.
- B. According to Miller's Magical Number Seven (1956), short-term memory has a limited capacity, being able to store 5 to 9 items simultaneously.
- C. However, if we hear concepts or ideas repeatedly in an audio form we can acoustically encode the information.
- D. It is a process referred to as "rehearsal", thereby committing it to our long-term memories.

29. Snakes #10000491

- A. Big Country Snake Removal responded to a home in Albany, Texas, after a man who was trying to restore his cable, climbed under the house and saw some snakes.
- B. He saw a 'few' snakes and quickly crawled out, said a post on Big Country Snake Removal's Facebook page.
- C. "We arrived around lunchtime and as soon as I crawled under I could immediately see that there was far more than a 'few',— the post said.
- D. The company ended up removing 45 rattlesnakes from beneath the house.

30. Harnessing The Power #10000489

- A. The government has promised to help counter this global trend by reducing UK carbon emissions by 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050.
- B. And with the second largest tidal range in the world, British marine energy could play an important role in this shift.
- C. But harnessing the power of the tides is not without consequence.
- D. In 2013, plans to construct an E34bn barrage across the Severn estuary were rejected after concerns were raised about its effect on local ecosystems.

31. Marshmallow #10000488

- A. A four-to-six-year-old child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate.
- B. The child is told: If you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both this one and a second one.
- C. Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow.
- D. The longer a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life.

32. Book Writing #10000487

- A. For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.
- B. Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.
- C. I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.
- D. What I did is what you will need to do.

33. Coding #10000486

- A. Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them.
- B. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet.
- C. So, is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers?
- D. After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows.
- E. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill.

34. Open Day in School #10000485

- A. School has different ways to let parents know how they provide education services.
- B. One of the common ways is open days.
- C. Open days are good chances for parents to ask what they want to know.

- D. These are times when parents can know what works for their children will be doing at school.

35. High-end fashion #10000482

- A. 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.
- B. Jean-Paul Gaultier, Chloe, and John Galliano have all launched children's clotheslines.
- C. But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.
- D. Since Bonpoint was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the center of the brand's development.

36. Jet Stream #10000479

- A. 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.
- B. They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses. There are four major jet streams.
- C. Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- D. Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.
- E. 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.

37. Hudson #10000476

- A. Aboard the ship Discovery, Hudson left England in April 1610.

- B. He and his crew, which again included his son John and Robert Juet made their way across the Atlantic Ocean.
- C. After skirting the southern tip of Greenland, they entered what became known as the Hudson Strait.
- D. The exploration then reached another of his namesakes, the Hudson Bay.

38. Ethiopian Runners #10000475

- A. Dr. Pitsiladis has spent years trying to identify why Ethiopian runners from the mountain region are so successful.
- B. He began by taking DNA samples but found that they all had a very different genetic make-up.
- C. From this he concluded that there was nothing that could be identified genetically as East African.
- D. So, he then looked at the East African way of life and found that as Children, 68 percent of all top Ethiopian or Kenyan runners ran, rather than walked, to school and back home, from the age of five onwards.
- E. He tested those children and found that their bodies processed oxygen more efficiently than many adult elite athletes in Britain.

39. Gender Stereotype #10000468

- A. The research by Will and colleagues dressed 6-month-old babies in different colored outfits that did not necessarily match their gender, so the participants had no way of knowing if the baby was in fact a boy or a girl.
- B. Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.
- C. There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype), and a fish (neutral).

- D. This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train. Babies in pink or “girls” were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at “Beth” then at “Adam”.

40. Actors and Characters #10000467

- A. 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”.
- B. 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).
- C. She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character’s emotions.
- D. However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage.

41. Wandering Minds #10000466

- A. Researchers studied groups of people from the University of Wisconsin-Madison community, ranging in age from 18 to 65.
- B. The first group was asked to perform simple tasks, like pressing a button every time they took a breath or clicking in response to a letter popping up on a computer screen; these tasks were so easy that their minds were likely to wander, the researchers figured.
- C. The researchers checked in periodically, asking the participants if their minds were on task or wandering.
- D. When the task was over, they measured each participant’s working memory capacity by having them remember letters while doing math equations.

- E. Though all participants performed well on the task, the researchers noticed that the individuals who indicated their minds had wandered more than others also scored higher on the working memory test.

42. DRM #10000461

- A. 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 privacy.
- B. The aim of this article is to discuss the consequences of DRM for consumers, firms, and society.
- C. The rationales of DRM are discussed and the expected benefits for firms are presented.
- D. In contrast, consumers are shown to be likely to see few benefits in DRM.
- E. The article concludes with some public policy recommendations.

43. Medical Education #10000460

- A. Formal medical education in Manchester began in 1814 when Joseph Jordan opened the first anatomy school in the English provinces.
- B. Previous lecture courses in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804-8), but better known for his later Thesaurus.
- C. Jordan, however, offered dissections as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business.
- D. In London, the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, became incorporated with the hospitals, but in the provinces private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them.

44. A Journey to Mars #10000457

- A. To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need to achieve a certain speed.
- B. A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph.
- C. This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital maneuvering.
- D. Due to the moon's weaker gravitational field, the same journey from the lunar surface would "only" require a speed of 6,500mph (2.9km/s).
- E. This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth.

45. Turkey and Mars #10000456

- A. If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey.
- B. 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.
- C. For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Saida, and Yarisi lakes.
- D. They are 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.

46. Technology Revolution #10000452

- A. Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing. she took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.
- B. The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand-ax, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.
- C. It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand-axes of their own.
- D. Eventually, whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.

47. Job Opportunities

#10000451

- E. The number of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home is relatively happy if they believe their work is secured.
- F. However, any employee who wants to acquire more varied and responsible duties will not feel satisfied for long staying with the same and boring job.
- G. People want to keep working hard only if there are opportunities for promotion to a more challenging job.
- H. If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to be demotivated.

48. Australia's native plants and animals

#10000448

- A. Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.
- B. Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.
- C. Some have also had to face new predators.
- D. These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.

49. Blue Halo

#10000447

- A. Latest research has found that several common flower species have nanoscale ridges on the surface of their petals that meddle with light when viewed from certain angles.
- B. These nanostructures scatter light particles in the blue to ultraviolet colour spectrum, generating a subtle effect that scientists have christened the 'blue halo'.
- C. By manufacturing artificial surfaces that replicated 'blue halos', scientists were able to test the effect on pollinators, in this case foraging bumblebees.
- D. They found that bees can see the blue halo and use it as a signal to locate flowers more efficiently.

50. Japanese girl leaning English #10000446

- A. This paper summarizes some of the major data gathered in a longitudinal, naturalistic study of a Japanese girl learning English as a second language.
- B. The subject in this study is Uguisu, “nightingale” in Japanese. Her family came to the United States for a period of two years while her father was a visiting scholar at Harvard, and they took residence in North Cambridge, a working-class neighbourhood.
- C. The children in that neighbourhood were her primary source of language input.
- D. Uguisu also attended public kindergarten of two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax. Most of her neighbourhood friends were in her same class at school.

51. Sea Level Rise #10000445

- A. Sea level rise led to 36 thousand people die every year.
- B. This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.
- C. According to the research, if sea level rises 50 centimetres, 86 million people will die.
- D. If sea level rises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.

52. Pidgins #10000444

- A. In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
- B. For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

53. Children's Emotions #10000442

- A. Most young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.
- B. As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.
- C. In particular, many young children lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.
- D. The frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviours.
- E. Strategies that children may employ at this age are commonly referred to as defense mechanisms

54. Engineers in Energy Sector #10000438

- A. The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years.
- B. Engineers, in particular, are much needed to develop greener technologies.
- C. Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
- E. With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled.

55. Hip Hop Culture # 10000437

- A. Hip Hop culture 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.
- B. It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
- C. 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.

D. Yet, the Hip Hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.

56. Fibres for clothing #10000459

- A. Fibres suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- B. The fibres are as strong and soft as wool and silk
- C. However, up to 30 times cheaper.
- D. Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibres at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.
- E. He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.

57. Green Tea Health Benefit #10000433

- A. In May 2006, researchers at Yale University School of Medicine weighed in on the issue with a review article that looked at more than 100 studies on the health benefits of green tea.
- B. They pointed to what they called an "Asian paradox," which refers to lower rates of heart disease and cancer in Asia despite high rates of cigarette smoking.
- C. They theorized that the 1.2 litres of green tea that is consumed by many Asians each day provides high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants.
- D. These compounds may work in several ways to improve cardiovascular health.
- E. Specifically, green tea may prevent the oxidation of LDL cholesterol (the "bad" type), which, in turn, can reduce the build-up of plaque in arteries, the researchers wrote.

58. Mother of Storm #10000431

- A. Unlike Barnes' previous books, Mother of Storms has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.

- B. This usually irritates me, but I didn't mind it here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving them about the author's manipulations are a bit blatant.
- C. They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes wreaking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.
- D. But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.

59. Aviation #10000430

- A. During the 1920s and 1930s great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.
- B. One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.
- C. By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.
- D. The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.

60. Memory and habits #10000429

- A. In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- B. Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
- C. Yet whenever he was hungry, he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.

- D. Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.
- E. It offered proof of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans are mere walking bundles of habits

61. Language #10000428

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

62. EU Fish Problems #10000426

- A. The European Union has two big fish problems.
- B. One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
- C. The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.
- D. 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.
- E. As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.

63. Scientific Dishonesty #10000425

- A. I think we should be wary of the reporting of science - it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience - but not of science itself.
- B. Of course, there may be the extremely rare example of scientific dishonesty, which will be seized upon by the news organisations, but the role of science within modern society remains valuable.
- C. Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.
- D. But no one would deny that mobile phones can help us to make a phone call when we are under a crisis.
- E. In other words, I firmly believe that the development of science and the extension of understanding is a public good.

64. Wal-Mart #10000424

- A. Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.
- B. "We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure," Duke said at an event in New York. "There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact."
- C. Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live pay check to pay check, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their pay checks come in.
- D. Lately, they're "running out of money" at a faster clip, he said.
- E. "Purchases are really dropping off by the end of the month even more than last year," Duke said. "This end-of-month [purchases] cycle is growing to be a concern."

65. Heart Attack #10000423

- A. Heart attack is caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.
- B. When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
- C. The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.

- D. Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.

66. The Job of a Manager #10000422

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

67. United Nations Conference #10000421

- A. Conferences have played a key role in guiding the work of the United Nations since its very inception.
- B. In fact, the world body was born when delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco in April 1945 for the United Nations Conference on International Organization.
- C. The recent high-profile conferences on development issues, which have continued a series that began in the 1970s, have broken new ground in many areas: by involving Presidents, Prime Ministers and other heads of state - as pioneered at the 1990 World Summit for Children.
- D. These events have put long-term, difficult problems like poverty and environmental degradation at the top of the global agenda.
- E. These problems otherwise would not have the political urgency to grab front-page headlines and command the attention of world leaders.

68. Sherbet Powder #10000420

- A. Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
- B. When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.

- C. Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
- D. 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.

69. Vegetarian #10000418

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

70. How to answer questions in exams? #10000417

- A. Students may don't know how to achieve high marks in exams.
- B. Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
- C. Before writing, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.
- D. And then you will have an idea of what you should write.

71. Internship #10000415

- A. During the school year, we had the benefit of being both unaccountable and omnipotent.
- B. Insulated from the consequences of such decisions, and privy to all critical information about the case, we were able to solve complex business problems with relative ease.
- C. We knew that once we began our internships, this would no longer be the case.
- D. The information would be more nebulous, and the outcomes of our decisions would be unpredictable.

- E. So, in approaching this impending summer period, what lingered in the back of our minds was a collectively felt, unspeakable thought: "Were we really up to the challenge?"

72. A \$300-House #10000405

- A. When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooting the idea of a "\$300-house for they were merely expressing a suggestion."
- B. Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment," wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr. Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a "far-out" idea.
- C. Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
- D. Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations,

73. Choose a School #10000401

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

74. Copernicus's Heliocentric Theory #10000398

- A. Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514.
- B. For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.

- C. The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium Libri VI* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- D. According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
- E. The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton.

75. International Economics #10000394

- A. International Economics: Theory and Policy is a proven approach in which each half of the book leads with an intuitive introduction to theory and follows with self-contained chapters to cover key policy applications.
- B. The Eighth Edition integrates the latest research, data, and policy in hot topics such as outsourcing, economic geography, trade and environment, financial derivatives, the subprime crisis, and China's exchange rate policies.
- C. New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconLab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.
- D. Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand.

76. Study Overseas #10000392

- A. All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
- B. They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.
- C. They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
- D. Some students go overseas because they love travel.

- E. Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.

77. Wildlife #10000390

- A. Not all wildlife is created equal in our eyes.
- B. Take the earthworm, which doesn't have the widespread appeal of larger, more charismatic animals such as gorillas, tigers or
- C. pandas.
- D. Worms are never going to get a strong "cute response", and they won't ever be the face of a conservation campaign.
- E. But what Darwin rightly recognized is that – panda fans avert your eyes – worm conservation is much more important once we factor in their provision of what we now call "ecosystem services", which are crucial to human survival.

78. Vision and Echolocation #10000388

- A. Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
- B. 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.
- C. Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
- D. Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
- E. 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.

79. Bankruptcy #10000387

- A. In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for clean-up in either of two ways.

- B. Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for clean-up at the old mine.
- C. If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by clean-up costs, the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.
- D. In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government pay for the clean-up through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.

80. Monash Student Ne Tan

#10000383

- A. Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
- B. Ne, an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
- C. There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
- D. Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.

81. Restaurants

#10000382

- A. 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.
- B. Once restaurants are established in such environments, they can do little about their location.
- C. All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.

- D. Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.

82. Copernicanism #10000380

- A. The expending influence of Copernicanism through the seventeenth century transformed not only the natural philosophic leaning of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction.
- B. During this period of scientific revolution, a new literary genre arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage.
- C. Scientists and writers alike constructed fantastical tales in which fictional characters journey to the moon, sun, and planets.
- D. In so doing, they discover that these once remote world are themselves earth-like in character.
- E. Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth-century intellectual shift from the Aristotelian to the Copernican.

83. Elephant Population #10000378

- A. Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to monitor that country's dwindling elephant population. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations.
- B. Only things didn't exactly go as planned.
- C. The elephants noticed the drones, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated. Some of them took off running. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone's direction. "She had her baby with her," said Missy Cummings, the director of Duke's Robotics Lab.
- D. The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.

84. Reading #10000377

- A. Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium and in this case the medium provides a semi-durable record of the elements of the communication.
- B. So reading is a very special ability that we have.
- C. Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write, and spell.
- D. So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others.

85. Jean Briggs #10000376

- A. 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).
- B. 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.
- C. Because they can't be reasoned with, and don't understand, parents treat them with a great deal of tolerance and leniency.
- D. It's only when they are older and begin to acquire thought that parents attempt to teach them or discipline them.

86. Rugby #10000375

- A. Citizens commonly identify with their nation in the context of major sporting events: imagining the nation is easier when there is a national team playing another nation (Hobsbawm, 1990).

- B. Rugby in Wales is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales.
- C. In many ways, rugby in Wales defines what Wales is and what people in Wales share.
- D. From outside Wales, too, it is the rugby that commonly defines the nation – with the sport providing both widespread interests and one of the few positive associations of outsiders' perceptions of Wales.

87. Company in San Francisco #10000372

- A. Back in 2008, a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb had a dream.
- B. People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share their restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.
- C. Fast forward to 2016 and the now quite big and successful Airbnb is considered one of the mainstays of what we have come to call "the sharing economy".
- D. It is also the business that defines the mentality of a millennial generation.

88. Carbon Pricing in Canada #10000368

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

89. Earthquake in San Francisco #10000367

- A. At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
- B. The main tremor, 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.
- C. But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
- D. 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).

90. Arcelor-Mittal Takeover

#10000366

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

91. New Ventures

#10000364

- A. 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.
- B. 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.

- C. Often, they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
- D. For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Eco-star, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.

92. Indian IT #10000363

- A. 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.
- B. Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way. This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- C. He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- D. "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself" says Mr. Maria.

93. E-Waste #10000361

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

94. Human Worship Gods #10000349

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

95. Hypothesis #10000347

- A. Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- B. Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
- C. Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false) or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
- D. In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- E. The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

96. Musical Notion #10000346

- A. Over the years many human endeavours have had the benefit of language.
- B. In particular a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.
- C. But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.

- D. It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.
- E. Now music could be communicated efficiently and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.

97. Ocean floors #10000342

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

98. SEPAHUA #10000340

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

99. Fruit and Vegetable Intake #10000338

- A. Fruit and vegetable intake is important for the prevention of future chronic disease, so it's important to know whether intakes of teens are approaching national objectives for fruit and vegetable consumption.
- B. Larson and colleagues from the University of Minnesota undertook the study to examine whether or not teens in the state were increasing their intake of fruits and vegetables.
- C. The study gathered information about fruit and vegetable intake among 944 boys and 1,161 girls in 1999 and again in 2004.
- D. Teens in middle adolescence are eating fewer fruits and vegetables than in 1999, Larson and colleagues found.
- E. This is giving us the message that we need new and enhanced efforts to increase fruit and vegetable intake that we haven't been doing in the past.

100. Silent Students in Tutorials #10000331

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

101. The Function of Sleep #10000326

- A. A technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals could awaken a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep. Studies using miniature sleep-recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.
- B. Three-toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.

- C. And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximise their success at that time.
- D. 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.

102. The Repeat Photography Project #10000325

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. The Repeat Photography Project was born.
- D. It was a lightbulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?

103. Sustainable Development #10000314

- A. Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both
- B. The Brundtland Report, our Common Future (1987) defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
- C. Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
- D. Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.
- E. To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time.

104. Accounting System #10000312

- A. Are there any systems that can measure the accounting system?
- B. Well, there is accounting software describes a type of application software that records and processes accounting transactions within functional modules such as accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, and trial balance.
- C. This enables the access anywhere at any time with any device which is Internet enabled or may be desktop based. It varies greatly in its complexity and cost.
- D. These tools combine together to provide quality customer service and create a climate of confidence, a customer service strategy that helps meet the specific needs.

105. Taking Lecture Notes #10000311

- A. Your main job in taking lecture notes is to be a good listener.
- B. To be a good listener, you must learn to focus and concentrate on the main points of the lecture.
- C. Get them down, and then later reorganize them in your own words.
- D. Once you have done this, you have set the stage for successful reviewing and revising.

106. Carbon Detox #10000294

- A. In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.
- B. Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix.
- C. Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward.
- D. He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie.

- E. We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.

107. International Date Line #10000293

- A. International Date Line, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.
- B. The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.
- C. For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hr would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.
- D. The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.
- E. The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.

108. Father-Led Literacy Project #10000291

- A. 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.
- B. Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- C. Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of male role models.
- D. She said, "A male that values reading sets a powerful role model, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in remedial literacy programs."

109. Artificial Intelligence #10000286

- A. Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- B. Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- C. Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- D. Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

110. We Connected Computers #10000284

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

111. Science and technology #10000282

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

112. General Aviation #10000272

- A. After World War II, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from

military service and much inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available.

- B. Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market.
- C. By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707 because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time.
- D. At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small-volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions.

113. Animals Exploratory Urge #10000279

- A. All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.
- B. It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
- C. If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.
- D. So long as the ant eater has its ants and the koala bear is gum leaves, then they are satisfied, and the living is easy.
- E. The non-specialists, however, the opportunists of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

114. Festival in the Desert #10000277

- A. The "Festival in The Desert" is a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people.
- B. It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River.
- C. Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.

- D. The reward of navigating this rough terrain comes in the form of a three-day feast of music and dance.

115. The University of Otago #10000269

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

116. Humanities104 #10000266

- A. A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
- B. The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
- C. The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
- D. The final draft is due one week before the final exam.

117. Historical Records #10000260

- A. Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help – if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records – written in nature's hand.

- B. The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.
- C. However, when archaeologists want to know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
- D. For example, tree rings, Dendrochronology (literally tree time), dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.

118. Native English Speaker #10000253

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

119. German Writers #10000252

- A. This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.
- B. 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.
- C. The material has been catalogued, cross-referenced and organized by date.
- D. There is, however, no search facility.

120. Wagonways #10000251

- A. Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- B. These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
- C. By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
- D. Thirteen years later, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
- E. The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

121. Objectivity of Journalists #10000250

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

122. False Memories #10000248

- A. False memories are constructed by combining actual memories with the content of suggestions received from others.
- B. During the process, individuals may forget the source of the information. This is a classic example of source confusion, in which the content and the source become dissociated.
- C. Of course, because we can implant false childhood memories in some individuals in no way implies that all memories that arise after the suggestion is necessarily false.

- D. Put another way, although experimental work on the creation of false memories may raise doubt about the validity of long-buried memories, such as repeated trauma, it in no way disproves them.

123. City Mayors #10000247

- A. Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts.
- B. It is, however, starting to utter warnings.
- C. Last summer the editors of the Harvard Educational Review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.
- D. And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.

124. An underperforming company #10000245

- A. Take an underperforming company
- B. Add some generous helping of debt, a few spoonsful of management incentives and trim all the fat.
- C. Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.
- D. That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

125. The Impact of Immigrants #10000244

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

126. Charles Lindbergh #10000243

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

127. Foreign Aid #10000241

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

128. Piano Keys #10000240

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

129. Opinion Compromise #10000232

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

130. Rosa Park's Arrest #10000229

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

131. A Review is a Survey #10000227

- A. A review is a survey of what you have covered.
- B. It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish, not what you are going to do.
- C. Rereading is an important part of the review process.

- D. Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.

132. Map #10000226

- A. For as long as I can remember, there has been a map in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly showing night and day across the time zones of the world.
- B. This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.
- C. But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.
- D. This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

133. Competence and Performance #10000224

- A. In language learning there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What he or she knows?
- B. Separate from actual performance – what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

134. Music record in Brazil #10000223

- A. Early in 1938, one Folklore Research Mission dispatched to the north-eastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.
- B. His intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.
- C. 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.
- D. But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

135. Experiment Involving 22 Calves #10000215

- A. To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
- B. Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.

Reading: Fill in the Blanks

1. Forests #11000789

Forests **cover** 31% of the land area on our planet. They help people thrive and survive by, for example, **purifying** water and air and providing people with jobs; some 13.2 million people across the world have a job in the forest **sector**. Forests are also home to more than three-quarters of the world's life on land.

2. Performance Appraisals #11000788

Performance appraisals have traditionally been considered the best way to **evaluate** an employee's performance, but increasingly organizations are finding them of little **value**. Employees find them stressful and unhelpful. Importantly, they also take up a lot of time. When Deloitte analyzed their own **process**, they found managers and employees spent around 2 million hours a year on performance reviews. A growing number of companies have decided to **abolish** performance reviews altogether, instead introducing more regular catch ups .

3. Palliative Care #11000787

Palliative care is an interdisciplinary **approach** to specialised medical and nursing care for people with life-limiting illnesses. It focuses on providing **relief** from the symptoms, pain, physical stress, and mental stress at any stage of illness, with a goal of **improving** the quality of life for both the person and their family.

4. Higher Education Shift #11000699

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.

5. Fascination #11000636

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 humour.

6. Accounting and Finance #11000635

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.

7. Chapters #11000633

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.

8. Bioenergy Hub #11000634

The 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.

9. Parental Income #11000631

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.

10. Class Levels in Students #11000630

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.

11. Marshmallow Test #11000618

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.

12. Organic Food #11000615

Organic food production is a **self-regulated** industry with government **oversight** in some countries, distinct from private gardening. Currently, the European Union, the United States, Canada, Japan, and many other countries require producers to obtain special **certification** based on government-defined standards in order to market food as organic within their borders. In the **context** of these regulations, foods marketed as organic are

produced in a way that complies with organic **standards** set by national governments and international organic industry trade organisations.

13. Economic Inequality #11000613

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 these trends technological change? Demography? 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.

14. Artificial Intelligence #11000612

After years in the wilderness, the term 'artificial intelligence' (AI) seems **poised** to make a comeback. AI was big in the 1980s but vanished in the 1990s. It re-entered public **consciousness** with the release of AI, a movie about a robot boy. This has **ignited** public debate about AI, but the term is also being used once more within the computer industry. Researchers, executives and marketing people are now using the expression without irony or **inverted** commas. And it is not always hype. The term is being applied,

with some justification, to products that depend on technology that was originally developed by AI researchers. Admittedly, the **rehabilitation** of the term has a long way to go, and some firms still prefer to avoid using it. But the fact that others are starting to use it again suggests that AI has moved on from being seen as an over-ambitious and under-achieving field of research.

15. Animals' Role

#11000608

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.

16. Road Taken

#11000607

The poem "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost is about the **choices** that one makes in life. It tells about a man who comes to a **fork** in the road he is travelling upon. He feels sorry that he cannot travel **both** paths as he must choose one. Frost uses this divergence in the road to represent a point in the man's life where he has to choose the **direction** he wishes to take in life.

17. Montego Bay

#11000606

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.

18. Emotional Intelligence #11000605

High emotional intelligence can help a manager **improve** workplace communication skills, employee motivation and organisational effectiveness. If a manager has high **empathy**, a key component of emotional intelligence, he or she will be able to **listen** to the concerns of employees and will be more understanding of their needs, wants and concerns. This will most likely translate into **increased** motivation and satisfaction of employees and ultimately will have a **positive** effect on the effectiveness of the business.

19. Asking Questions (#11000604)

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on **hypotheses**, experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires **contextual** understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation. Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public **arena** and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is **compelling** and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to **incorporate** scientific knowledge into our public communications.

20. Sheepdogs #11000603

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.

21. Lyrebirds #11000602

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 Victoria, Australia, that still recreate the sounds of axes, saws and old-fashioned cameras which have not been used in the area for years.

22. Airborne Diseases #11000601

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**.

23. Organic Culture #11000600

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.

24. Enlightments #11000599

Of course there were many different Enlightenments, and scholars still **argue** about which was the real torch-bearer. However, despite their quarrelsome diversity, most Enlightenment thinkers shared certain intellectual traits - **insistence** on intellectual autonomy, a rejection of tradition and authority as the infallible sources of truth, a **dislike** of bigotry and persecution, a **commitment** to free enquiry, a belief that (in Francis Bacon's words) knowledge is power.

25. Man-killers #11000598

Considering their lingering reputation as man-killers, it's hardly surprising that hackles are raised any time someone brings up the idea of **reintroducing** wolves to the Scottish Highlands. Debate on this topic has been raging for years; **proponents** would like to see the Highland environment returned to its natural state. Opponents **cite** the animals' **propensity** for killing livestock.

26. Management Accounting # 11000597

Management accounting is concerned with providing information and **analysis** to managers to help them plan, evaluate and control activities, in order to achieve an organization's **objectives**. Whereas financial accounting is concerned with reporting on the past financial performance of an organisation, management accounting is essentially concerned with improving its future performance. In order to understand the **concepts** and principles of management accounting it is necessary first to have some **appreciation** of what managers do! This, in turn, requires an understanding of the

organisations in which managers work – and of the external environment in which these organisations exist and operate.

27. OpenLearn Free Course #11000596

This OpenLearn free course therefore looks at the **nature** of organisations, specifically their objectives and structure. Organisational objectives and structure are key elements of organisations and they determine management **functions** and responsibilities within the organisation. The course also considers the main environmental factors (economic, social, political, legal and technological) that impact on organisational **behaviour**.

28. Electric Eels #11000591

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**.

29. Ponzi Scheme #11000590

Ponzi is **infamous**. His original scheme was based on the legitimate arbitrage of international reply coupons for **postage** stamps, but he soon began diverting new investors' money to make **payments** to earlier investors as **interest**.

30. Color Preference #11000579

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlaying this basic order of color

preference, **however**, are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong preferences for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside **factors** may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender-stereotyping and peer-group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors **other than** those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer-group as feminine.

31. Selfies #11000573

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-Swhihart 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."

32. Shrimp Farms #11000567

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 food 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.

33. Genetically Modified Crops #11000566

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.

34. Honeybees Dying #11000517

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).

35. Contagious Emotions #11000515

As research has shown, emotions are contagious. And empaths are especially **sensitive** to others' emotional energies. Because they're so attuned to others, they can get easily exhausted in crowds, be drawn into codependent **relationships**, exhaust themselves trying to solve others' problems or burn out from too much caregiving. Yet empathy is also a gift that brings greater **insight** and understanding. Some of the finest therapists, doctors, nurses, professors, writers, designers, musicians, artists, and leaders in many have been empaths.

36. Affordable Child Care #11000508

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, **although** untangling causal relationships is complex. **From** the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. And, from the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.

37. Utopias #11000505

Many Utopias have been dreamed up through the ages. From Plato's Republic to Thomas More's Utopia and beyond, serious thinkers have **envisioned** societies where people live in peace and harmony. Most of these imaginary worlds have things in **common**: everybody is equal and plays a part in the running of the society; nobody goes without the essentials of life; people live mostly off the land; often there is no money, and so on. Another thing they have in common is that, to the average person, they appear distasteful or unworkable since they do not take into account ordinary human nature or feelings. Architects have got in on the act, too. After the Great Fire of

London, Christopher Wren drew up plans for a reconstruction of the whole city, including **precise** street widths. And in the 20th century there was Le Corbusier's Radiant City in which, if you weren't in a car or didn't have one, life would have been a nightmare. Also in the 20th century; another famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, **dreamed** up a perfect city that got no further than the drawing board. Wright believed that what was wrong with modern cities was, in his words, rent. Ideas, land, even money itself, had to be paid for. He saw this as a form of slavery and believed that modern city dwellers had no sense of themselves as productive individuals. Thus, Wright's city was to be made up of numerous individual homesteads, and the houses themselves were to be simple, functional, and in **harmony** with the environment. Everyone would own enough land to grow food for himself and his family. No outsiders would be allowed to come between the citizen and what he produced, or to exploit both for money. Goods and services would all be **exchanged**, not bought and sold for profit.

38. Egg-eating Snakes #11000502

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.

39. William Shakespeare #11000500

For all his fame and Arab 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.

40. Research

#11000499

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.

41. The Roman Army & Britain

#11000498

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100BC, 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.

42. John Milton

#11000482

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**.

43. Modified Ideas

#11000480

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 explicit 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 political or philosophical movement or a religion dies, or even before, schisms typically happen. The movement's most devoted followers are often shocked to discover that they disagree about what its doctrines **really** are.

44. Green Spaces #11000478

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.

45. Careers #11000473

In search of lessons to apply in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers - that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of each **but** is superior to both.

46. Sydney #11000468

Sydney is becoming effective in making the best of its limited available unconstrained land. Sydney is suitable for integrating suitable business, office, residential, retail, and other development in accessible locations so as to maximize public transport **patronage** and encourage walking and cycling. Also, this city can reduce the **consumption** of land

for housing and associated urban development on the urban fringe. For the proposed mixed business, mixed-use, and business park areas, there was no employment data available for **comparable** areas. It is also concluded that a lack of housing supply will affect **affordability** in Sydney.

47. Active Learning Classrooms

#11000467

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 bulbs 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. ALCs provide the hands-on environment that has transformed old classes from passive lectures to very active group design work.

48. New Language

#11000459

Many people like to learn a new language. As **exciting** it sounds, to achieve proficiency it can take a lot of effort. There are multiple stages before a person can be said to be a language expert. First of all, the person should set a few **short-term** goals and narrow the focus on the most basic part. Every language uses grammar, which creates its skeleton. If a person learns the grammar, it's half job done. After that, learning to use the right words is very **important**, because a word can be used in a variety of connotations at different places. Having a pal or a friend who speaks that language makes the task easier so that errors could be rectified instantly. When you understand at least 40% of the words and sentences, listening to the programs and news in that language can also help immensely. All in all, it's about the **dedication** and efforts taken with the right techniques.

49. Carbon Prices

#11000457

Carbon prices in the European Union also reached their highest level in a decade this summer following a series of **reforms** meant to limit the oversupply of **credits** and expand many industries subjected to the cap. The biggest development of all may be in China, the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, which has taken steps toward its own **emissions** trading program. China's move has the **potential** to narrow the gap between global carbon prices and climate costs to 63 percent in the early 2020s, OECD found.

50. Paris #11000450

In the preceding hundred years, Paris had been the **center** stage for political and social **movements** that had deeply affected all of Europe. The many ways in which tradition had already been challenged and **shaken** during those years helped make it easier for those to achieve a break with traditional art.

51. DNA Sequence #11000439

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.

52. Human Nature #11000436

Modern developments in areas such as neuroscience, artificial intelligence, and evolutionary psychology have resulted in new **ways** of thinking about human nature. Can we explain the mind and consciousness in **terms** of brain function? Can we

understand modern human behavior in terms of our evolutionary heritage? Is science even the right **place** to start if we want to understand human nature? Come along the Great Debate, hear the arguments, and have your **say**.

53. Charles Darwin #11000433

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 rain forest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

54. Medicare #11000429

It is understandable that the government would look outside of Medicare to get the efficiency-related changes it **wants**. If Medicare was capable of delivering those **changes**, it would have already done so. Finding another organization that can deliver these services at a **reduced** cost with increased functionality, especially to the consumer of these services, makes absolute sense. The objections to making such a move will be about the potential loss of **jobs** from Medicare. Given how labor-intensive the current system is, this will be a genuine concern, but one that is facing all industries dealing with modernization through improved technology.

55. Private School #11000428

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools **already** come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents **unwilling** or unable to afford the fees top boarding schools are 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.

56. Research #11000418

Research is a process of investigation leading to new insights effectively shared and is central to the purpose of any university. Students have the right to be taught by acknowledged **experts** in their field, which requires that staff members operate at the most advanced level appropriate to their **discipline** and level. Research is, therefore, crucial to a **positive** student experience from further education to doctoral development.

57. Farming #11000417

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **species** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **pioneers**, discovering and cultivating the most **valuable** crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities, and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, 'sowed the **seeds** for the modern age.'

58. Western Firms #11000413

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**.

59. Coffee Culture

#11000412

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and **culture**. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee **consumption** on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential **benefits** of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health **outcomes** considered.

60. Revision

#11000396

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with **it**. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert, and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just **slip** in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep **putting** it off.

61. Global Ecosystems

#11000393

Whether measured by greenhouse gas concentrations, deforestation rates or declining fish stocks, current **unsustainable** consumption and production patterns threatened to exceed the capacity of global ecosystems and the world community

must **accelerate** efforts to pursue environmentally **sound** economic growth and 'meet our commitments to future generations'.

62. Trees #11000390

Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all **discussion** on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter **interacts** with all the others, so between them, these three main **variables** present a bewildering range of possibilities.

63. Repetitive Syllables #11000388

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 starting **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 that were **communicated** to the infants by a recorded voice one with two identical syllables, for example, needed, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of each made-up 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.

64. Recommended Energy Intakes #11000384

Recommended energy intakes are difficult to **calculate** even among individuals of the same age, sex, weight, height, and the 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.

65. Ice Storm #11000380

An ice storm is a type of **weather**. **Cold** rain falls down into the cold air changing from water into **ice**. A heavy ice storm left **more** than a hundred residents' electricity cutoff. Because the ice storm hit down the wire.

66. Shakespeare's Works #11000375

Shakespeare produced most of his **works** between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, **genres** he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and **collaborated** with other playwrights.

67. Reading #11000368

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.

68. Gunpowder #11000360

Gunpowder, also referred to as 'black powder', was the only **known** chemical explosive until the mid-nineteenth century. It **contains** potassium nitrate, or 'saltpeter', which is an

oxidiser, and a combination of charcoal and sulphur serves as fuel. There is an **academic** consensus that gunpowder was initially invented in China as early as the ninth century. This **led** to its use in fireworks and in gunpowder weapons.

69. Painters #11000305

Early impressionist painters were considered **radical** in their time because they broke many of the rules of the picture-making that had been set by earlier **generations**. They found many of their **subjects** in life around them rather than in history, which was then the accepted **source** of subject matter for paintings.

70. Plates #11000299

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** “to build.” putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth’s surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth’s outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or larger and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.

71. Electorate #11000295

It would be reassuring to think that the electorate chooses who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. In **truth**, many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to **select** the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students **as** looking the most competent was also the one who'd had real-life electoral success, the implication being that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually **correlate**). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in

wartime (in peacetime, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has shown that we're more **likely** to vote for male and female candidates with deeper voices.

72. A Mini Helicopter #11000291

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.

73. Welfare State #11000289

The morality of the welfare state **depends** on **contribution** and responsibility. Since some people don't contribute and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are either to **tolerate** the free riders, refuse to pay for the **effects** of their irresponsibility, or trust the state to **educate** them. Hence the

government campaigns **against** smoking, alcoholism, obesity, and gas-guzzling? the first two solidly in place, the other two ramping up. But the British state now goes further: it acts in favor of sexual and racial minorities. In the case of gay men and women, this means progressively removing the legal disadvantages under which they have lived and ensuring that society as a whole **observes** the new order.

74. Economic Depression #11000285

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.

75. Walt Disney World #11000283

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its crosscultural and marketing and partly because its **utopian** aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist **society**. Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of **childhood** but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparel, and **educational** film strips all point to the parks and each other.

76. Vigorous Massage #11000277

Icing and anti-inflammatories will help **with** the pain and swelling. Vigorous massage **of** the knot in the muscle will help it to relax and ease the pain. Meanwhile, work **on** strengthening and stretching your hip, hamstring, and lower-back

muscles. For stretching, focus on the hamstring stretch, the hip & lower-back stretch, and the hamstring & backstretch. For strengthening, try side leg lifts.

77. Zero-gravity #11000272

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity environment such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) result 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 or 30 vision deteriorated, after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

78. The Contemporary #11000265

The contemporary ministerial staffing system is large, active and partisan - far larger and further evolved than any West minster equivalent. Ministers' demands for help to cope with the pressures of an increasingly competitive and professionalized political environment have been key drivers of the staffing system's development. But there has not been a commensurate growth in arrangements to support and control it.

The operating framework for ministerial staff is fragmented and ad hoc.

79. Hay-drying Device #11000260

A novel device for helping farmers to dry out hay more quickly has won a University of Glasgow graduate a prestigious design award. Gavin Armstrong, 23, from Kippen, Stirlingshire scooped the Glasgow 1999 Design Medal for his design for a swath inverter a device for flipping over a hay crop to help dry out the damp underside. Dry hay is an essential farmyard food source for sheep and cows. Gavin came up with the design as part of his Product Design Engineering degree course, run in conjunction with Glasgow School of Art. He built a working prototype of the device which is powered and towed by

a tractor and uses a pair of parallel belts to invert the swath. The rollers are driven from one hydraulic motor and are geared so as to spin at the same speed and in opposite directions **ensuring** that the touching inner two faces of the belt that perform the inversion move rearwards at the same speed.

80. Teachers Response #11000257

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. Lead chief investigator Associate Professor Irene Penesis from the University of Tasmania said the project would help overcome **barriers** to investment in commercial-scale tidal farms in Australia. 'With some of the largest tides in the world, Australia is **ideal** for this extremely reliable and low-carbon form of energy,' she said.

81. Australian Renewable Energy () #11000256

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) has **awarded** \$2.49 million to cover a portion of the cost of a collaborative project led by the Australian Maritime College at the University of Tasmania, in **partnership** with The University of Queensland and CSIRO. The \$5.85 million 'Tidal Energy in Australia Assessing Resource and Feasibility to Australia's Future Energy Mix' project will map the country's tidal energy in unprecedented detail before assessing its ability to **contribute** to Australia's energy needs.

82. Psychologists-Clark Hull #11000225

One of the most eminent of psychologists, Clark Hull, **claimed** that the essence of reasoning lies in the putting together of two 'behavior segments' in some **novel** way,

never actually performed before, so as to reach a goal. Two followers of Clark Hull, Howard and Tracey Kendler, **devised** a test for children that was explicitly based on Clark Hull's principles. The children were given the task of learning to **operate** a machine so as to get a toy. In order to succeed, they had to go through a two-stage sequence.

83. United Nations Library

#11000197

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**.

84. Ikebana

#11000191

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 particoloured or multicoloured **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 behind each arrangement is shown through a piece's colour **combinations**, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.

85. Kashmiri

#11000190

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.

86. Genius #11000179

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."

87. Omniscience #11000177

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 connexion 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, 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.

88. White Paper #11000168

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**.

89. Surface Water #11000164

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in the runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution**.

90. Microorganism #11000161

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.

91. Bizarre Universe

#11000152

It seems we live in a bizarre Universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up of a mysterious **substance** known as 'Dark Energy', which causes an acceleration of cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up of invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917 but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will **summarise** the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the "Dark Energy Survey", the Hubble Space Telescope, and the proposed Euclid space mission.

92. Colorful Poison Frogs

#11000145

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leaped into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself.

"Basically, the Amazon basin is a melting pot for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the **basin**. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

93. Organization #11000137

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.

94. Health Professionals #11000133

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 of 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.

95. People Save More #11000129

Friedman showed that, while people do save more when they earn more, it is **only** to spend later. Those in work save **against** a **time** of sickness, unemployment, or old age - but because the sick, unemployed, and elderly spend their savings, overall **consumption** does not fall as people get richer.

96. The Amount of Sleep #11000126

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well-rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep. As you get older, your sleeping **patterns** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults. Getting enough sleep is **important** to your health because it boosts your **immune** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance. So how many hours of sleep are enough for you? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day even during boring activities - you are not getting enough sleep. Also, the quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep. If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **identify** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

97. Consumption Pattern #11000117

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. All other factors being equal, consumption expenditure volumes would be expected to rise more strongly on spending options subject to lower rates of price inflation.

98. Plants and Animals #11000106

From the earliest civilizations, 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 **catalog** 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.

99. The National Portrait Gallery (V2) #11000105

The National Portrait Gallery's Conservation Department performs one of the Gallery's **core** functions, the long-term preservation of all Collection items, to make them **accessible** now and in the future. The Collection **dates** from the 8th century to the present day and **consists** of portraits in a variety of media, so the gallery employs

Conservators with **expertise** in a range of disciplines, including Framing, Painting, Paper, Sculpture, and Photography.

100. Supply and Demand #11000090

The supply of a thing, in the phrase “supply and demand,” is the amount that will be offered for sale at each of a series of prices; the demand is the amount that will be bought at each of a series of prices. The principle that value depends on supply and demand means that in the case of nearly every commodity, more will be bought if the price is lowered, less will be bought if the price is **raised**. Therefore sellers, if they wish to induce buyers to take more of a commodity than they are already doing, must **reduce** its price; if they raise its price, they will sell less. If there is a general falling off in demand due, say, to trade depression sellers will either have to reduce prices or put less on the **market**; they will not be able to sell the same amount at the same price. Similarly with supply. At a certain price, a certain amount will be offered for sale, at a higher price more will be offered, at a lower price less. If consumers want more, they must offer a higher price; if they want less, they will **probably** be able to force prices down. That is the first result of a change in demand or supply.

101. Dance #11000082

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.

102. Biological Systems (V2) #11000076

Since biological systems with signs of **complex** engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their **organization** must come from natural selection and hence should have **functions** useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

103. Class Participation #11000073

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.

104. Critical Thinking #11000071

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.

105. Financial Crisis #11000066

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.

106. Spending Time

#11000064

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 Queensland 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.

107. Breton Language

#11000061

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was established and known as "Lesser Britain", but for many centuries its language remained close to the one of Great Britain - very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The VIIth century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish, and Welsh are considered as different languages.

108. Daniel Harris

#11000057

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally supplanted illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered less in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's attitude, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have expressions at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle; or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power of the severity like an emperor's bust embossed on a Roman coin.

109. Iceland Volcanic Events #11000055

On average, Iceland **experiences** a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a third of all the lava that has **covered** the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include **submarine** eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.

110. Accounting #11000051

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 than when you graduate to advise others in making strong investments. This major will help you gain the 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.

111. Ideas #11000023

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.

112. Australian Dwellings #11000020

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 the number of bedrooms from 1994-95 to 2003-04.

113. Life Science Institute #11000012

The Life Science Institute at the University of Michigan achieves **excellence** in biomedical research by bringing together the world's leading scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to **accelerate** breakthroughs and discoveries that will improve human health. With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a **collaborative** and interdisciplinary approach to biomedical research in an open-laboratory facility.

114. Complementary Therapies #11000010

Complementary therapies - such as those **practiced** by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades**. Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence**. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their **efficacy**.

115. Fertility #11000009

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.

116. American People #11000008

The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society examines U.S. history as revealed through the **experiences** of all Americans, both ordinary and extraordinary. With a thought-provoking and rich presentation, the authors explore the complex lives of Americans of all national **origins** and cultural backgrounds, at all levels of society, and in all **regions** of the country.



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AI

Listening

01

SUMMARIZE
SPOKEN TEXT

02

FILL IN THE
BLANKS

03

WRITE FROM
DICTATION



GET IT ON
GOOGLE PLAY



GET IT ON
APP STORE



LISTENING

Summarize Spoken Text

- 1. African American Rights** #13000522

During this period of time, there was a huge surge of activism taking place to reverse this discrimination and injustice. Activists worked together and used non-violent protest and specific acts of targeted civil disobedience, such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the Greensboro Woolworth Sit-Ins, in order to bring about change. Much of this organizing and activism took place in the Southern part of the United States; however, people **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

- 2. Reading Strategies** #13000521

Today we're going to be talking about the categorize and classify reading strategies. You can follow along in the box as I go through the bulleted points. Information that has been classified together has been put into categories. You categorize when you put a name **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

- 3. Fruit Flies** #13000497

When human females are pregnant, they're advised to stay away from alcohol, for fear of harming the fetus. And most parents refrain from giving their infants bottles full of whiskey or beer, for obvious reasons. But if you're a fruit fly, literally dousing your offspring in alcohol is..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

- 4. Telescopes and Eyes** #13000433

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

5. Product Focused Marketing #13000381

So, in the seller's market, what marketing tends to be is what we call product focus market. You have the product. If the customers want it, they're going to come to you. In that case, you should develop that product to the best of your ability

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6. Bigger Cities #13000380

We have briefly looked at some of the problems involved in running a biggish city like, say, Melbourne, keeping the road and rail systems running, policing, providing food and housing, and so on. In another lecture, I'm going to deal with what we must no megalopolis - cities with **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

7. Flow #13000379

And 'Flow' is an optimized state of consciousness where we feel our best and we perform our best. The research says there are three tools you can reach for. Gratitude has really precise impacts on the brain and anxiety. I like to write down 10 things that I'm grateful for, and I write down each one three times..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

8. Leadership #13000334

A leader can define or clarify goals by issuing a memo or an executive order, an edict or a fatwa or a tweet, by passing a law, barking a command, or presenting an interesting idea in a meeting of colleagues. Leaders can mobilize people's energies in ways that range from subtle, quiet persuasion to the coercive threat or the use of deadly force. Sometimes a charismatic leader such as..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

9. Absolutism #13000333

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..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

10. Australian Culture #13000332

Australia is a vibrant, multicultural country. It is home to the world's oldest continuous cultures, as well as Australians who identify with more than 270 ancestries. It mentions that Australia has the oldest culture of residents and a quarter of the people in Australia were born overseas **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

11. Apology Question #13000323

Here you're making an apology, there are three questions that you want to be able to answer. The first is, do we tell the truth? People want the company to tell the truth for two reasons. One is it gives them confidence that they know what went wrong. And so that means that they will presumably know what to fix. The other is that they want the company to be a truth-telling company so it can uncover the truth. The second is, on whose behalf..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

12. Silent Meetings #13000319

Research has shown that in certain situations silent meetings actually work better. Specifically, if the goal of a meeting is to brainstorm or solve a problem, silent meetings have been shown to generate better ideas. But why? Solutions to a problem will often be a novel idea and novel ideas challenge convention. They can rock the boat and make people feel uncomfortable. But when participants gather around a table and generate written solutions in silence, a safe space is created **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

13. History of English

#13000246

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

14. HTML

#13000224

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 chink in place. And then what happened in the 90s was this extraordinary outpouring of creativity and **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

15. Survey on Happiness

#13000221

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 reasons that we are getting increasingly confident in doing so. One is that their consistent pattern **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

16. Artificial Intelligence

#13000261

For many, these have been vital considerations for the future of artificial intelligence. But British computer scientist Alan Turing decided to disregard all these questions. In favor of a much simpler one: can a computer talk like a human? This question led to an idea for measuring artificial intelligence that would famously come to be known as the Turing test. In the 1950 paper **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

17. Stress

#13000244

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

18. Chimpanzees

#13000239

We are from an organization called the Nonhuman Rights Project, and we fight for the 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

..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

19. Newspaper Industry

#13000238

Because of the economic model, the newspaper industry has been shrinking dramatically 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

..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

20. Hook Sentence

#13000237

Introducing your persuasive essay, Hook Your Audience. There are many different types of leads or hooks that you can use to begin your persuasive essay. A good introduction, remember, has a few functions, including grabbing the reader's attention, introducing the topic and your position, and previewing the main points of your essay. Let's look at a

few examples of ways to hook a reader. A news lead sounds like a newspaper article because **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

21. Earthquake and Faults #13000215

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 the fault. And earthquakes occur on these faults, so vary processes by which these faults move to a large extent is due to earthquakes. So, we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focused on this fault plane and the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane

complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com

22. Language Theory #13000156

You'll recall that in last week's class I talked about how the sound made by most animals, though sometimes complex, are different from human language. Only in humans do these sounds represent objects and events. Keep in mind that most animals can only repeat their limited utterances over and over again, while humans can say things that have never been said before. Today I want to focus on human language and how it.....

complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com

23. Children's Literature #13000154

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. We don't pay enough attention to what a remarkable cultural resource they.....

complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com

24. Global Warming #13000153

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..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

25. Fish Dwell #13000131

To us, the environment in which fish dwell often seems cold, dark, and mysterious. But there are advantages to living in water, and they have played an important role in making fish what they are. One is that water isn't subject to sudden temperature changes. Therefore, it makes an excellent habitat for a cold-blooded animal. Another advantage is the water's ability to easily support body weight. Protoplasm has approximately the same density as water, so a fish in water is almost weightless. This "weightlessness" in turn means two **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

26. The Market Economy #13000124

Within most developed countries, we have notions of pragmatism, notions of the fact that we have democracies that have succeeded in tempering the market economy. In the 19th century, 18th-century industrial revolution had some very negative effects on people, particularly working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

27. Royal Academy #13000114

Just over 10 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, is shown in this picture. And one of my children, three years old, shouted. And I've never denied he shouted. He shouted, "Monster! Monster!" At this **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

28. Climate Change #13000103

Well, what I want to focus on now is climate change, more specifically on the fact that climate change is a result of human activities. Now there has been some disagreement regarding the extent to which human activity can be blamed for climate change but I want to argue that there is evidence which clearly demonstrates that our own actions **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

29. Technological Nature #13000095

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

30. Black Hole #13000084

What you might see. If you are orbiting a black hole. The light and position of background stars around the hole are distorted by its gravity and they seem to spin around. On the right, the constellation Orion appears to approach the event horizon the boundary from which nothing **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

31. University Competition #13000082

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 the 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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

32. Emotions #13000076

What is the fight or flight response? To really 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 trouble with some emotions. But emotions do have a purpose. Our most basic emotions like fear, anger, or disgust. They are actually vital **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

33. Talent War #13000074

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..... **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

34. Globalization #13000070

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

35. Climate #13000069

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 climate affects our climate? If we were, for example, to deforest **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

36. Roman City #13000068

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

37. Semantic Noise #13000067

Semantic noise in communication is a type of disturbance in the transmission of a message that interferes with the interpretation of the message due to ambiguity in words, sentences or symbols used in the transmission of the message. Let's take a step back for a moment to provide a larger framework that helps you understand the idea of semantic noise a bit easier. Communication is the process of transmitting information from one person to **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

38. The Brain #13000065

Then in the 1950s, philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. Okay, and this hadn't occurred to philosophers before. And it's so happened that it happened around the same time the first departments of neuroscience started forming like at MIT and Stanford and so forth. But basically, there were a couple of philosophers both educated **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

39. The Human Rights Act #13000060

The Human Rights Act can be seen as far-reaching and 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 the law to rights. In many ways, the freedoms and protections contained within the Human Rights Act were not new to people living in the UK. The output of the UK law influenced most of the clauses in the European Convention on Human **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

40. Basic Vocabulary #13000058

Well an historical linguist compares languages at several levels. You start out looking for basic vocabulary. All languages of the world, natural languages at least, have words for eye and head and nose and ear and for sky and earth and for water, sand and for sibling, mother and father. They may not have words for uncle and aunt. It becomes much vaguer because in one culture an aunt is different when it comes from your father's side than from your mother's side. You don't include **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

41. Definitions of Globalization #13000055

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

42. History of Software #13000049

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 **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**

43. Industrial Revolution #13000048

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

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of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic **complete script & audio on www.alfapte.com**



Fill in the Blanks

1. Water Crisis #15000187

Now that story's been scorched, 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
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

2. Cars in America #15000186

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
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

3. Sunflowers by Van Gogh #15000176

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
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

4. British Library #15000175

To begin with, you should be standing on the main **floor** of the British Library. British Library is situated in the Euston Road next to some pipe crustacean press, in the foyer to
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

5. Rebuilding #15000171

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

..... **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

6. Entrepreneurs #15000173

Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules, are in fact **enterprises** to our success as a nation

..... **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

7. Online Dating #15000164

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..... **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

8. Trading in Financial Markets #15000163

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of **equities** and **fears** about an unraveling of the global carry

complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

9. Ocean Currents #15000160

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

complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

10. William Shakespeare #15000158

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 **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

11. Laurence Stephen Lowry #15000157

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 **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

12. Central Patterns Generator #15000156

In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the Central **Patterns** Generator (CPG). This produces signals that **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

13. CEO #15000155

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 **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

14. US High School #15000154

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 **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

15. Integrated Ticket #15000152

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.....
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

16. Neo-Latin #15000151

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
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

17. Traffic Jams #15000150

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
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

18. Patriotism #15000148

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, bypassing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country
complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com

19. Warmer Ocean #15000146

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 **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

20. Beautiful Buildings #15000145

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 **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

21. Nanotechnology #15000143

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, **identified** two topics..... **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

22. Having Dogs #15000060

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 **complete paragraph & audio on www.alfapte.com**

Write from Dictation

1. Digital scans of archived materials are provided for a small fee. #20002672
2. There is a fitness centre next to the student union. #20002618
3. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of the term. #20002579
4. The essay should be clear during the exam. #20002405
5. Students live in the residence hall during term time. #20002404
6. You may not manage your time well without a reading list. #20002383
7. It is a debate about the value of knowledge. 20002382
8. Digital scanners can scan all kinds of materials provided that they are in small pieces.
#20002381
9. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada. #20002380
10. During the examination, electronic devices must be left to the supervisors. #20002379
11. All laboratory equipment will be provided in class. #20002378
12. Before choosing your university courses, you should consider your future career.
#20002377
13. Over the years more and more students are young. #20002376
14. Calcium's nutritional value enjoys growing popularity every year. #20002375
15. Traffic noise is intensified by high buildings. #20002374
16. All students join art classes in the first term. #20002373
17. Children need books in their own language with settings that reflect their lives. #20002291

18. Our students have participated in exchange programs to widen their horizons. #20002290
19. Keeping organized class notes makes study time more efficient. #20002140
20. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #20001999
21. The main aim is to introduce educational reforms. #20001983
22. Tuition fees will vary according to the fields of study. #20001947
23. The results of this research presented a value of the balance of the ecosystem. #20001946
24. Research shows that knowledge and experience are essential to creativity. #20001945
25. This guide is qualified to lead the groups into the mountains. #20001944
26. We are delighted to have Professor Robert join our faculty. #20001940
27. It is compulsory to attend the laboratory instruction. #20001938
28. The department has been reimbursed for equipment. #20001937
29. While some people regard it as caring, others regard it as reckless. #20001935
30. They are most likely to achieve more of these objectives. #20001934
31. The excursion will go ahead on Thursday as planned. #20001932
32. For the next project, you will need to present all the different new items. #20001931
33. Social media has a significant impact on journalism. #20001930
34. It is necessary to attend the laboratory introduction. #20001929
35. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website. #20001928

- 36.** Many governments found that it is difficult to reduce poverty in our society. #20001919
- 37.** A treaty deal built between the two countries was just announced. #20001913
- 38.** Political assumptions are based on voting behaviors. 20001911
- 39.** Researchers found that trees can relieve stress and anxiety. #20001906
- 40.** You must wear clean shoes when working in the lab. #20001903
- 41.** The temporary library will be closed during the winter break. #20001900
- 42.** A trade between the two companies has just been announced. #20001899
- 43.** You need student identification to borrow books from the library. #20001888
- 44.** Please confirm that you have received the textbook. #20001886
- 45.** The cooperator operates a continuous assessment. #20001884
- 46.** The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #20001880
- 47.** Students must clean their hands before attending the engineering workshop. #20001878
- 48.** Newspapers across the country have been reporting stories about the president. #20001877
- 49.** Today's lecture was canceled because the lecturer is ill. #20001876
- 50.** Many people think they are more talented than others. #20001875
- 51.** You should be careful when searching internet sources. #20001874
- 52.** Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #20001868
- 53.** Earlier reports suggested that a meeting would take place on Sunday. #20001864

54. Journalists need to work with a range of technologists. #20001841
55. Students requiring for an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #20001812
56. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. #20001811
57. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations. #20001810
58. The resources cited are not enough for this assessment. #20001809
59. Rising inflation means increasing goods' prices and decreasing demand for products. #20001808
60. Foods containing too much sugar and calories have little or no nutritional value. #20001807
61. Students must present a valid identification to enroll in this course. #20001791
62. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #20001790
63. In his lifetime, he composed a large number of works. #20001789
64. The university now faces a serious challenge in finance. #20001771
65. The assignment submission has been extended by a few weeks. #20001743
66. Understanding ancient poetry is efficient for the project. #20001741
67. Rising temperatures have led to lower agricultural output. #20001740
68. Police phones are difficult to call, so crime rates are high. #20001717
69. This course provides valuable information for work experience. #20001706
70. Students must register for shared accommodation. #20001697
71. Studying philosophy can help learners think in new ways. #20001695

- 72.** The university will complete a colossal renovation to the plain empty theater. #20001694
- 73.** The lecture is intended to promote serious thoughts and discussions. #20001638
- 74.** The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #20001635
- 75.** The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas. #20001633
- 76.** Student representatives will be visiting the classrooms with voting forms. #20001632
- 77.** Background music can help students concentrate on their studies. #20001630
- 78.** Fee is the key factor for university students to choose courses. #20001573
- 79.** An architect is required to have problem-solving skills and an eye for design. #20001467
- 80.** We have sophisticated ways to study brain actions. #20001466
- 81.** The students are to submit their research on time. #20001420
- 82.** Keep your audience in your mind when writing an essay. #20001419
- 83.** A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject. #20001414
- 84.** Humans use symbolic language to communicate plans and contentions. #20001408
- 85.** The lecture will take place in the main hall. #20001412
- 86.** Joining a society can help to meet new people. #20001411
- 87.** Online courses enable people to improve their skills while employed. #20001410
- 88.** Global connections thrived in academic communities, thanks to social media. #20001409
- 89.** Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. #20001406
- 90.** Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally. #20001405

91. Studies showed there is a positive correlation between the two variables. #20001404
92. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. #20001403
93. The field of journalism has been seeing job declines for decades. #20001402
94. Exam results will be published on the noticeboard. #20001401
95. We have to reduce the use of our plastic material. #20001399
96. Many businesses near the campus offer students discounts. #20001396
97. Mathematics can be applied in various disciplines. #20001394
98. To take this course, students should have basic subject knowledge. #20001392
99. I looked into my closet for something to wear but can't find anything that is appropriate. #20001385
100. As student union members, you can influence and change our university. #20001356
101. Archeologists discovered tools and other artifacts near the ancient tombs. #20001355
102. All students are expected to participate in all class activities. #20001340
103. The lectures today were carried out in the field of global warming. #20001334
104. Statistics is a crucial branch of mathematics. #20001315
105. The college includes two branches, physical and social sciences. #20001313
106. The speaker began the outlines before the presentation. #20001311
107. The elephant is the largest animal living on land. #20001307
108. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer, and tennis. #20001295

109. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. #20001279
110. The gap between the rich and the poor does not decrease. #20001278
111. Students will focus on reporting news on changing the media world. #20001270
112. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today. #20001269
113. The result of the study is important to this detection. #20001266
114. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience. #20001263
115. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. (American)
#20001262
116. Economic development needs to be supported by the government. #20001261
117. The new camera can identify your eyes and focus on them. #20001256
118. It is not possible to solve the problem easily. #20001254
119. My loans have been received from the bank. #20001235
120. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #20001230
121. The economy is now showing the first sign of recovery. #20001222
122. Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe. #20001210
123. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #20001208
124. Novelists write things that they know about. #20001204
125. Manufacturing now brings in more people than agricultural and fishing combined.
#20001200
126. The advanced course requires a basic knowledge of economic theory. #20001198

127. Scientists have found all parts of science. #20001179
128. Technology has changed the media we both used and studied. #20001162
129. Two drops of the solution were heated in a test tube. #20001156
130. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #20001155
131. The typical part of this course involves the study of society. #20001148
132. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theater. #20001147
133. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills. #20001138
134. We aim to develop a partnership with the government and financial institutions. #20001116
135. It will be extremely beneficial to work together. #20001084
136. Peer review is an essential part of scientific methods. #20001093
137. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal. #20001087
138. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined. #20001085
139. The classical mechanism is considered a branch of mathematics. #20001082
140. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #20001081
141. A pie chart provides a useful means of data comparison. #20001078
142. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge. #20001064
143. Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world. #20001059
144. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #20001057

145. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. #20001056
146. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course. #20001055
147. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century. #20001051
148. Scientists were unsure when the first man left Africa. #20001050
149. Continuing students will be receiving the necessary application forms. #20001047
150. Students are advised that all the lectures today have been canceled. (American)
#20001045
151. Students will develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #20001044
152. The project is divided into four main sections. #20001042
153. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology. #20001040
154. The food crops require a large quantity of water and fertilizer. #20001037
155. There is an accounting assignment for finance students. #20001036
156. Philosophy uses a lot of logic and reasoning to analyze human experiences.
(American) #20001017
157. The extent of advertising to children is very much open to debate. #20001007
158. New media journalism is an interesting field of study. #20000991
159. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #20000919
160. The university provides excellent leisure facilities for students and staff. #20000914
161. The university provides different facilities for students and staff. #20000913

162. Many universities are continuously expanding the postgraduate education online learning resources. #20000904
163. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers. #20000884
164. Lecture outlines are available on the college's internal website. #20000839
165. Scholarship applications must be handed in at the end of this month. #20000806
166. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment. #20000805
167. A group meeting will be held tomorrow in the library conference room. #20000793
168. A person's educational level is closely related to their economic background.
#20000789
169. A very basic definition of computing is counting and calculating. #20000787
170. Agenda items should be submitted by the end of the day. #20000782
171. All dissertations must be accompanied by a submission form. #20000780
172. All industries consist of input, process, output, and feedback. #20000778
173. All of the assignments should be submitted in person to the faculty office. #20000776
174. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #20000773
175. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility.
#20000769
176. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. #20000761
177. His appointment with the Minister of Culture seems like a demotion. #20000752
178. Certain scientific principles need to be learned verbally or by a logical deduction.
#20000740

- 179.** Climate change is becoming an acceptable phenomenon amongst the group of reputable scientists. #20000737
- 180.** Clinical placements in nursing prepare students for professional practice. #20000734
- 181.** Competition for places in the course is fierce. #20000732
- 182.** Radio is one of the most popular forms of entertainment throughout the world. #20000727
- 183.** Despite their differences, all forms of life share the same characteristics. #20000717
- 184.** Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment. #20000713
- 185.** Geography is generally divided into two branches of human and physical. #20000696
- 186.** He landed a job in a prestigious law firm. #20000685
- 187.** Interim grades will be posted on the board outside the student lounge. #20000659
- 188.** It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react. #20000646
- 189.** Law is beneficial to investors by protecting their rights and avoiding any improper actions in the market. #20000645
- 190.** Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history. #20000641
- 191.** Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from them. #20000637
- 192.** Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on earth. #20000625
- 193.** Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars. #20000620
- 194.** Organizational failure is considered in various perspectives in academic literature. (American) #20000607
- 195.** The packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #20000601

196. Please visit the website for information about the opening times. #20000587
197. Read the four sections before the next meeting. #20000576
198. Review all your sources before drawing any conclusions. #20000563
199. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #20000560
200. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #20000558
201. She began by giving an outline of the previous lecture. #20000555
202. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry. #20000554
203. Some students find true or false questions harder than short answer questions.
#20000545
204. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances. #20000543
205. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.
#20000542
206. The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations.
#20000516
207. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm. #20000505
208. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish, and chicken. #20000504
209. The commissioner will portion the funds among all the sovereignties. #20000494
210. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #20000490
211. The development of information technology has greatly changed the way people work. #20000488
212. The island is located at the south end of the bay. #20000455

- 213.** The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment. #20000453
- 214.** The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history. #20000448
- 215.** The new paper challenged many previously accepted theories. #20000431
- 216.** The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman categories. #20000428
- 217.** The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #20000422
- 218.** The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #20000408
- 219.** The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #20000396
- 220.** The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure compositional style. #20000393
- 221.** The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding. #20000389
- 222.** The undergraduates need some specific sources to analyze a specific program. (American) #20000386
- 223.** The university theater group will be performing in the concert hall. (American) #20000381
- 224.** New materials and techniques are changing the way of architecture. #20000373
- 225.** There is clearly a need for further research in this field. #20000368
- 226.** You should provide examples to support your ideas and arguments. #20000367
- 227.** This class will look at the structure of the essay. #20000356
- 228.** Traveling by boat on the river is not possible in winter. #20000336
- 229.** Undergraduates may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs. #20000332

- 230.** University fees are expected to increase next year. #20000328
- 231.** We can work together to achieve higher educational standards. #20000323
- 232.** When launching a product, research and marketing are very vital. #20000310
- 233.** You will need to purchase an academic gown for commencement. #20000290
- 234.** Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. #20000273
- 235.** Scientists learned through observations and the analysis of the human behavior. #20000268
- 236.** Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #20000266
- 237.** The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #20000265
- 238.** There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #20000261
- 239.** Please click on the logo above to enter the site. #20000257
- 240.** A good academic essay should have a clear argument. #20000252
- 241.** The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater. #20000249
- 242.** There are opportunities to receive grants from most artistic fields. #20000235
- 243.** The visiting guest used to be the lecturer of this department. #20000224
- 244.** Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently. #20000222
- 245.** He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closely together. #20000212
- 246.** Several candidates were graded as the greatest scientists of all time. #20000211

- 247.** All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet. #20000206
- 248.** Calculators may not be used during the examination. #20000203
- 249.** Some departments have their own special book collections. #20000192
- 250.** Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media. #20000172
- 251.** You will study two courses and three optional modules. #20000156
- 252.** Journalism faces the crises in the light of the digital revolution. #20000155
- 253.** Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers. #20000141
- 254.** Some vocational courses in institutions are funded by private enterprises. #20000125
- 255.** It takes a long time to walk to university. #20000109
- 256.** Essays and assignments are spread out across the academic year. #20000108
- 257.** The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. #20000094
- 258.** The blue whale is the largest mammal that ever lived. #20000081
- 259.** Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #20000067
- 260.** The course dates are available on the college website. #20000061
- 261.** We no longer respond to any postal reference requests. #20000020
- 262.** It is important to make clear notes when you are reading. #20000008
- 263.** A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. #20000003