

PTE Materials: 17 Oct. – 23 Oct.

APEUni PTE Weekly Priority Materials



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A. Speaking

Read Aloud

1. What We Want

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #837)

2. Flood Control

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #836)

3. Macroeconomics

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #835)

4. Contribution to Book

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #834)

5. Your Thesis

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #833)

6. Raccoons

Environmental, individual and social traits of free-ranging raccoons influence performance in cognitive testing. Shy raccoons are better learners than bold ones, a result that has implications for our relationship with urban wildlife.

(APEUni Website / App RA #830)

7. Marriage Satisfaction

Researchers found that couples with higher satisfaction in relationship had greater neural synchronization while watching marriage-related clips, but they don't know whether there is selection-based behaviors arising from similar brain activity, or whether couples evolve over time to develop it.

(APEUni Website / App RA #829)

8. Meatless Diet

Association between meatless diet and depression: participants who excluded meat from their diet were

found to have a higher prevalence of depressive episodes as compared to participants who consumed meat. This association is independent of socioeconomic, lifestyle factors, and nutrient deficiencies. (APEUni Website / App RA #828)

9. Early Puberty

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

10. Blinking

Every few seconds, our eyelids automatically shutter and our eyeballs roll back in their sockets. So why doesn't blinking plunge us into intermittent darkness and light? New research shows that the brain works extra hard to stabilize 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. (APEUni Website / App RA #817)

11. Circumcision

The role of women in promoting voluntary medical male circumcision uptake: research reveals the important role played by women in influencing men to undergo circumcision. Women are also motivated to convince men to undergo male circumcision because of the benefits associated with them such as reduction of HIV transmission and cervical cancer. (APEUni Website / App RA #826)

12. Cultivated Language

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

13. Animal Fighting

When someone commits a criminal act, we always hope the punishment will match the offense. But when it comes to one of the cruelest crimes, animal fighting, things rarely work out that way. Dog-fighting victims are tortured and killed for profit and "sport", yet their criminal abusers often receive a minimal sentence for causing a lifetime of pain. (APEUni Website / App RA #824)

14. Addictive Games

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

15. Scottish Literature

Despite many similarities with literary-political debates in other nations, there are also ways in which the cultural and political situation in Scotland has left the study of Scottish Literature in a significantly different condition from that of literary studies in many other parts of the world.

(APEUni Website / App RA #822)

16. Rapid Change

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #821)

17. Central Idea

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?

(APEUni Website / App RA #820)

18. Psychology

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #819)

19. Brain Efficiency

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #818)

20. Photorealistic Images

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #816)

21. Political Scholars

Political scholars had historically recognized the social love of the mass media. The impact of the mass media on the electric and governing process has greatly increased over the last fifty years. Tomorrow, the mass media will become the "central nervous system" for your society and the major source of public information.

(APEUni Website / App RA #815)

22. Summer Research Scholarships

Summer Research scholarships offer a unique opportunity for external organizations, academics, and students to work together in research. Working with globally recognized researchers in a local setting, students gain valuable real-world experience as well as an insight into what research is all about.

(APEUni Website / App RA #814)

23. Climate Effects

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #813)

24. Mosquito Diseases

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #812)

25. Earthquake

Investigations like this one have been plodding along for 40 years, and some studies — like one following the deadly Kobe quake in 1995 — have found similar correlations. But study author Alasdair Skelton, a professor of geochemistry at Stockholm University, says the unpredictable study subject makes it tough to get funding because you can in no way guarantee a result. So I get three years of money, but if there's no earthquake, there's no result.

(APEUni Website / App RA #811)

26. Space Telescope

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 unraveling with Webb.

(APEUni Website / App RA #810)

27. DBS

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #809)

28. Gut Microbiome

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #808)

29. Standard of Living

Research has found we pursue more rewards when we become 'habituated' to a higher standard of living and compare ourselves to various standards. What it takes to be happy depends on our prior expectations, but these expectations can change over time.

(APEUni Website / App RA #807)

30. Dyes and Pigments

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #806)

31. Mice and Temperatures

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #805)

32. Home Design

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #804)

33. Immune Vigilance

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #803)

34. Nikola Tesla

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #802)

35. Clean Water

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #801)

36. Motorcycle Crash

If you do experience a motorcycle crash, be aware 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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #800)

37. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets perform a number of distinctive functions in the life of each company. Firstly, they witness the prosperity of the firm in its good name. Such a position allows human resource management to employ professional workers and increase labor 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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #799)

38. Mediterranean Diet

Countries bordering the Mediterranean have built up a solid reputation for sunshine, 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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #798)

39. Executive Residence

The Executive Residence in the White House in the United States of America, where the president resides, is divided into several wings. It also includes the vice-president's and president's staff offices. This government building is a national heritage.

(APEUni Website / App RA #797)

40. Amphibians

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #796)

41. Japan

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #795)

42. Cloud Seeding

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 nuclei in nature, most of which are bacterial in origin.

(APEUni Website / App RA #794)

43. Clock Genes

What produce 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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #793)

44. Fireworks

A dramatic fireworks display can be the highlight of a summer. It also can provide a feast for the senses. Bright colors 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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #792)

45. Electric Vehicles

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #790)

46. Neutron Stars

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 tons here on Earth, or about the same as the entire human population.

(APEUni Website / App RA #791)

47. Carbohydrate Intake

Based on the results from this study, we hypothesized that a high-protein diet coupled with low carbohydrate intake would be beneficial for prevention of bone loss in adults.

(APEUni Website / App RA #789)

48. Era of Mayan

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #788)

49. Depression Symptoms

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #787)

50. Book Structure

Any writer must decide upon an order and a structure for 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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #786)

51. Major Conclusion

Our major conclusion is that the current measure needs to be revised. It no longer provides an accurate picture of the differences in the extent of economic poverty among population groups or geographic

areas of the country, nor an accurate picture of trends over time.

(APEUni Website / App RA #785)

52. University Terms

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #784)

53. Noise Restrictions

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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #783)

54. Information Office

Our information office on campus provided resource and support to help you make the right choices about childcare — whether you're a student, staff, or member of the local community. The office provides information about the five centres closest to our campuses, relevant government agency, and other daycare centres in the surrounding areas.

(APEUni Website / App RA #782)

55. Distance Learning

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #781)

56. Eagles

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #780)

57. Sociological Thought

Written by ten eminent professors, it had been updated to reflect the shifts of sociological thought in 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.

(APEUni Website / App RA #779)

58. Graduate Admission School

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #778)

59. Central Aim

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

60. Regular Exercise

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, organize and razor-sharpen your focus which is great for those long revision sessions or particularly complex exam questions.
(APEUni Website / App RA #776)

61. Medical Digitalization

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.
(APEUni Website / App RA #775)

62. Walking Tour

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.
(APEUni Website / App RA #774)

63. Infant Brain

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 level which form part of their early character.
(APEUni Website / App RA #773)

64. Primitive Men

The findings of modern research support the view that the evolution of primitive men and their culture should be regarded as “unity”. Yet this unity is exceedingly complex, and future research will doubtless enable us to make finer distinctions between the periods that people composed it.
(APEUni Website / App RA #772)

65. Manchester (Incomplete)

Points: About a person who graduated from Cambridge and what his position was. He lived in Manchester, and died there.
(APEUni Website / App RA #756)

66. Roman Army (Shadowing)

There were two types of soldier in the Roman Army: the roman legionary and the auxiliaries. The legionaries were the very best soldiers and the auxiliaries were actually non-Roman citizens. Legionaries

wore an undershirt made of linen and a woollen tunic. The linen helped the soldiers to stay cool while the wool helped to trap heat, keeping the soldiers warm.

(APEUni Website / App RA #755)

67. Mutual Politics

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #715)

68. Personal Libraries (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #714)

69. Behavioral Science (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #713)

70. Undergraduates Education

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #712)

71. Globalization (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #682)

72. Paraphrasing (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #607)

73. Night Sky (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #606)

74. Statistical Chance (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #604)

75. Orchestras

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #602)

76. Goods and Services

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #601)

77. Tissues and Organs

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #596)

78. Aquaculture

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #588)

79. Tidal Energy

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #581)

80. Spanish and French (Incomplete)

Points: Spanish is one of the languages that are most spoken in the United States. ... French is very common in American.

(APEUni Website / App RA #571)

81. Ed Tech (B) (Incomplete)

Points: Today, however, Skinner's heirs are forcing the sceptics to think again (see article). Backed by billionaire techies such as Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates, schools around the world are using new software to "personalize" learning. This could help hundreds of millions of children stuck in dismal classes—but only if edtech boosters can resist the temptation to revive harmful ideas about how children learn. To succeed, edtech must be at the service of teaching, not the other way around.

(APEUni Website / App RA #513)

82. Recurring Dream

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #480)

83. TV Advertising

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #479)

84. Selective History (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #472)

85. Chaplin

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #445)

86. Interdisciplinary Studies (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #444)

87. Superhighway Network (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #413)

88. Telecommunication (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #380)

89. Australian Mining Industry

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #346)

90. Values of Literature (Shadowing)

Certainly one of the important values of literature is that it nourishes our emotional lives. An effective literary work may seem to speak directly to us especially if we are ripe for it. The inner life that good writers reveal in their characters often gives us glimpses of some portion of ourselves. We can be moved to laugh, cry, tremble, dream, ponder, shriek, or rage with a character by simply turning the page instead of turning our lives upside down.

(APEUni Website / App RA #106)

91. Actor Training (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #307)

92. Most Important Things

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #248)

93. Living Room (Incomplete)

Points: Living room is the most used part that withholds most of the traffic coming in and out of the house. It is highly recommended that the flooring should be strong enough that it can endure all such amendments done with your furniture or to the increasing and decreasing ratio of visitors. For this purpose, you can opt for hardwood flooring. Being classy and sophisticated in look it is the perfect

choice for your living room whenever you are remodelling your home.

(APEUni Website / App RA #143)

94. Blue (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #131)

95. Marriage Too Early (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #129)

96. Botanic Gardens

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #125)

97. Charles Darwin (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #123)

98. Tool-user (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #96)

99. Middle Ages (Incomplete)

Points: To understand the past you have to be able, as far as possible, to think as the people in the period you are studying thought. The example of what it must have been like to be a peasant in the Middle Ages is used. However, sensibilities change over time and we can't completely throw off the mentality of the present. Therefore, every age will have a slightly different perspective on the same

period of the past, no matter what the facts are.

(APEUni Website / App RA #81)

100. Mobile Commerce (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #46)

101. Coastal Wetlands (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #45)

102. Yellow

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #4)

103. Lincoln (Shadowing)

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

(APEUni Website / App RA #1)

Repeat Sentence

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

1. This office is for students who want to study abroad. #1712 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
2. The paper must be reviewed thoroughly and appropriately. #1711 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
3. The beggar was laughed at by the children. #1710 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
4. The information you need for this meeting is on the website. #1709 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
5. The percentage of respondents who knew that the earth circles the sun once each year remained essentially unchanged. #1708 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
6. Training covers a range of scenarios that an actor might encounter. #1707 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
7. Becoming a good actor requires persistence and motivation. #1706 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
8. You are recommended to only use footnotes when they are necessary. #1705 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
9. This teaching method provides the opportunity for students to learn by completing tasks. #1704 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
10. This type of butterfly travels to a country with a warmer climate in winter. #1703 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
11. A company may have the same legal rights as a person. #1702 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
12. The aim is to increase the speed of the processes. #1701 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
13. The new tools are being tested by senior specialists. #1700 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
14. Junior hospital technicians have to work very long hours. #1699 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
15. The doctor examined her and said she had a chest infection. #1698 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
16. I would like to make an appointment to see the professor. #1697 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
17. Languages are an essential part of the school curriculum. #1696 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
18. Lower speed limits are part of a new road safety campaign. #1695 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
19. What he's bringing to the company is financial expertise. #1694 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
20. Tests should be administered by a medical expert. #1693 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
21. Collecting the raw materials proved a long and laborious task. #1692 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
22. The company will arrange a taxi to meet you at the airport. #920 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
23. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature. #767 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
24. This Thursday is the last day for students to withdraw subjects without any penalty. #755 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
25. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #1691 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
26. The amount of time spent on configuration varies considerably. #1690 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
27. Students are recommended to read new books by professor Johns. #1689 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
28. An essay should use evidence from both primary and secondary sources. #1688 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
29. The art course has been cancelled due to the new policy. #1687 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
30. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #577 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
31. The final exam will test material from all chapters covered in class this term. #1686 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
32. We have very little actual documentation of it. #1685 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
33. Let us see if the technology is going to cooperate with his presentation. #1684 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
34. The tutorial rooms are located along the left-hand side. #1683 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
35. The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important. #1682 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
36. You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library. #1681 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
37. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty. #846 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

38. Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another. #1680 (Audio Available)
39. We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities. #1679 (Audio Available)
40. There are many welcoming activities for new undergraduate and postgraduate students. #1678 (Audio Available)
41. Students can choose graduate certificate, graduate diploma and master course. #1677 (Audio Available)
42. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended. #1676 (Audio Available)
43. **Points:** Human activities are the principal cause of ... #1675 (Incomplete)
44. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #1674 (Audio Available)
45. Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists. #1673 (Audio Available)
46. The content of the book on the cover must be in capitals. #1672 (Audio Available)
47. He told me it was the most important assignment of all. #1671 (Audio Available)
48. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause. #1670 (Audio Available)
49. We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years. #1669 (Audio Available)
50. The media have had a great influence on people's beliefs and attitudes. #1668 (Audio Available)
51. You realize that you can deal with a lot of situations. #1667 (Audio Available)
52. Marks will be awarded for a bibliography in the correct format. #1666 (Audio Available)
53. The campus car park will be closed next weekend. #1665 (Audio Available)
54. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era. #1664 (Audio Available)
55. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus. #1662 (Audio Available)
56. You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week. #1661 (Audio Available)
57. It's obviously vital that companies should fully understand their customers. #1660 (Audio Available)
58. I took everything to the copy center this morning before class. #1659 (Audio Available)
59. The results of the study challenge previously held assumptions. #1658 (Audio Available)
60. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting. #1657 (Audio Available)
61. Please make sure you have filled in all your details before submitting. #1656 (Audio Available)
62. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1655 (Audio Available)
63. Computer failure is not an excuse for not submitting assignments on time. #1654 (Audio Available)
64. **Points:** Chocolate ... machine ... #1653 (Incomplete)
65. You have to submit projects by the end of this week. #1652 (Audio Available)
66. **Points:** ... review chapter five discussed on Monday. #58 (Incomplete)
67. Most universities have libraries with digital and physical copies of journals. #1651 (Audio Available)
68. You may use your student identification card to borrow books at the library. #1650 (Audio Available)
69. Companies should do more to limit the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere. #1649 (Audio Available)
70. We heard the argument against it from several perspectives. #1648 (Audio Available)
71. Making a profit and protecting the environment needn't be separate aims. #1647 (Audio Available)
72. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient. #1646 (Audio Available)
73. Remember to bring calculators to class next week. #1645 (Audio Available)
74. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand. #1644 (Audio Available)
75. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team. #1643 (Audio Available)

76. Students may not use calculators in the final exams. #1642 (Audio Available)
77. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready. #1641 (Audio Available)
78. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines carefully. #1640 (Audio Available)
79. When I study, I will underline all the main points in my notes. #1639 (Audio Available)
80. It seems that science can satisfactorily explain why the universe still exists. #1638 (Audio Available)
81. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies. #1607 (Audio Available)
82. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1585 (Audio Available)
83. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences. #1584 (Audio Available)
84. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students. #1582 (Audio Available)
85. **Points:** The active volcano is the most ... in the world. #1581 (Incomplete)
86. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge. #1570 (Audio Available)
87. Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you? #1549 (Audio Available)
88. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball. #1508 (Audio Available)
89. Students will need to be in the lecture this Thursday. #976 (Audio Available)
90. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web. #1517 (Audio Available)
91. **Points:** ... Tuesday on the third of February. #1515 (Incomplete)
92. Essays and assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. #1512 (Audio Available)
93. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation. #1488 (Audio Available)
94. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #1487 (Audio Available)
95. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week. #1450 (Audio Available)
96. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study. #1449 (Audio Available)
97. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president. #1431 (Audio Available)
98. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill. #1428 (Audio Available)
99. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. #1407 (Audio Available)
100. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. #1316 (Audio Available)
101. There is not enough space for me in the car. #1217 (Audio Available)
102. We can discuss education in the tutorial next week. #1216 (Audio Available)
103. My tutor told him not to repeat the same argument again and again. #1215 (Audio Available)
104. One study asks people to keep daily journals recording their appreciation for their partners. #1211 (Audio Available)
105. Several students raised different examples. #1209 (Audio Available)
106. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #1208 (Audio Available)
107. Remember your essay should have less than 2000 words. #1207 (Audio Available)
108. The university policy on plagiarism can be viewed on the website. #1206 (Audio Available)
109. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts. #1205 (Audio Available)
110. **Points:** One creative individual in Japan has made a similar protest for decades. #1200 (Incomplete)
111. It's a warm current without which it would be much cooler. #1199 (Audio Available)
112. **Points:** The university's student support office provides helps to students with settling ... early years .. #1195 (Incomplete)
113. The head of the department is available by the third day. #1194 (Audio Available)
114. Soil erosion can be caused by increasing rainfall and changes in plant growth. #1187

(Audio Available)

115. The main issue is to decide how we want to launch the new product. #1184 **(Audio Available)**

116. The mock trial aims to increase the interest in the law and traditional process. #1182

(Audio Available)

117. Students who'd like to help produce the college newspaper should come to a meeting tomorrow.

#1161 **(Audio Available)**

118. The college provides an advice service to support students with financial, emotional and other problems. #1156 **(Audio Available)**

119. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris. #1149 **(Audio Available)**

120. My mom made a milkshake with frozen bananas and chocolate sauce. #1146 **(Audio Available)**

121. I would never feed my dog with commercial dog food. #1143 **(Audio Available)**

122. The library is deemed too dangerous for children, but there is one child that visits it daily. #1139

(Audio Available)

123. The chief industries are weaving leather, making dyeing and working in iron and pottery. #1122

(Audio Available)

124. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers. #1121

(Audio Available)

125. By using the student identification card you can borrow books from the library. #1115

(Audio Available)

126. The brain is our central computer of our bodies. #1110 **(Audio Available)**

127. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop. #1108

(Audio Available)

128. The gap between the rich and the poor does not decrease. #1093 **(Audio Available)**

129. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live. #1085 **(Audio Available)**

130. There is too much information on this topic. #1083 **(Audio Available)**

131. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis. #1081 **(Audio Available)**

132. The library is located on the north side of the campus. #1075 **(Audio Available)**

133. Today, I'd like to talk a little bit about the other theories that can explain the variations in climate.

#1074 **(Audio Available)**

134. Half of the marks in mathematics are allocated to the correct working. #1071 **(Audio Available)**

135. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #867

(Audio Available)

136. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results. #1068

(Audio Available)

137. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country. #1067 **(Audio Available)**

138. Children are not allowed to be in the laboratory at any time. #719 **(Audio Available)**

139. An extra lecture is about to be scheduled at the end of this week to assist you with revision.

#1063 **(Audio Available)**

140. You need a valid visa letter from the department to join the workforce. #1048 **(Audio Available)**

141. Please be careful when using online translation programs. #1024 **(Audio Available)**

142. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week. #1021

(Audio Available)

143. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401. #1020 **(Audio Available)**

144. There won't be any space for me in the car. #1007 **(Audio Available)**

145. The books are filled with drawings of machines invented when he was a student. #1004

(Audio Available)

146. Financial support can be offered to help pay your fees and other costs. #1003 **(Audio Available)**

147. Companies are offering us all kinds of internet connected devices. #982 (Audio Available)
148. When the demand for the course rose, university authorities took on additional academic staff. #977 (Audio Available)
149. Students can download the lecture handouts from the course website. #975 (Audio Available)
150. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. #974 (Audio Available)
151. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice. #640 (Audio Available)
152. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism. #516 (Audio Available)
153. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography. #351 (Audio Available)
154. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826 (Audio Available)
155. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday. #966 (Audio Available)
156. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 (Audio Available)
157. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938 (Audio Available)
158. The number of company bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #934 (Audio Available)
159. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933 (Audio Available)
160. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 (Audio Available)
161. The university has a number of travel scholarships that students can apply for. #909 (Audio Available)
162. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907 (Audio Available)
163. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906 (Audio Available)
164. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 (Audio Available)
165. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 (Audio Available)
166. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 (Audio Available)
167. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #775 (Audio Available)
168. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives. #768 (Audio Available)
169. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #762 (Audio Available)
170. His lecture is always useful and stimulating. #646 (Audio Available)
171. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight. #878 (Audio Available)
172. We are constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #875 (Audio Available)
173. Fishing is a sport and a means for survival. #869 (Audio Available)
174. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature. #862 (Audio Available)
175. Meteorology is a subject of earth's atmosphere. #857 (Audio Available)
176. Students' identification cards will be issued today and tomorrow. #851 (Audio Available)
177. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 (Audio Available)
178. Spiritualism is defined as a system of belief or religious practice. #840 (Audio Available)
179. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 (Audio Available)
180. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 (Audio Available)
181. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together. #817

(Audio Available)

182. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816

(Audio Available)

183. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. #804 (Audio Available)

184. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766

(Audio Available)

185. Sport is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 (Audio Available)

186. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744

(Audio Available)

187. Farmers do not always receive price for agricultural goods. #732 (Audio Available)

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

189. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783

(Audio Available)

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

191. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 (Audio Available)

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

193. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography. #663

(Audio Available)

194. Organic food is grown without being applied chemicals or artificial additives to. #660

(Audio Available)

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

(Audio Available)

196. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory. #615

(Audio Available)

197. You need to give a better example to support your argument. #612 (Audio Available)

198. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 (Audio Available)

199. You don't have to be on Professor Smith's course to attend this lecture. #591 (Audio Available)

200. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 (Audio Available)

201. The law library is closed on Sundays and public holidays. #545 (Audio Available)

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

203. I think it's a shame that some foreign language teachers were able to graduate from college without ever having studied with a native speaker. #486 (Audio Available)

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

(Audio Available)

205. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester. #446

(Audio Available)

206. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444

(Audio Available)

207. Lecture theater is located on the ground floor of the building. #422 (Audio Available)

208. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results. #412

(Audio Available)

209. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures. #411 (Audio Available)

210. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash on my timetable. #401

(Audio Available)

211. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 (Audio Available)

212. Please register your student email account at your earliest convenience. #394 (Audio Available)

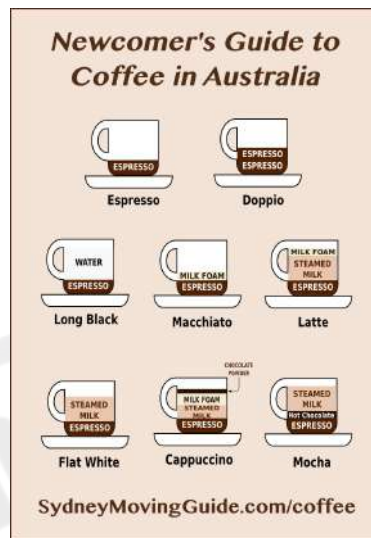
213. Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday. #393 (Audio Available)

214. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 (Audio Available)

215. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home. #381 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
216. I'm glad that you've got it. #375 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
217. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online. #366 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
218. The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival. #347 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
219. Company exists for money, not for society. #344 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
220. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #342 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
221. Professor Smith will be late for today's lecture. #306 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
222. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
223. This part of the story is the story of my father. #276 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
224. At night, sailors in the Mediterranean can see the glow from the fiery molten material that is thrown into the air. #235 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
225. Email increases the chances of miscommunication. #189 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
226. Email's quick and convenient. #130 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
227. Some people think that having a child is not a major responsibility but obviously it is. #125 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
228. We could invest in effective public transport. #111 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
229. The problems that science solves far outweigh the problems that it may bring. #64 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
230. Street lighting allows people to walk home safely at night. #48 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
231. Even during leisure time you can hear attempts to persuade or influence. #46 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
232. Marketing involves many activities, including doing research, developing products and promoting them. #31 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
233. It's important that people with responsible jobs get plenty of sleep. #18 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
234. People get product information from advertisements, friends, family and product reviews. #14 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
235. Advertisements are all around us wherever we go, whatever we do. #11 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
236. I really don't think so. Scientists should be free to do what they like. #10 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
237. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy. #1 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
238. There are on-going problems with over-consumption of junk food. #39 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
239. There is a lot of sugar in many fast foods. #65 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

Describe Image

1. Coffee Guide



Answer:

The following graph gives information about a guide about coffee for newcomers. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of kinds of coffee. According to this graph, in the first row there are two sets of cup and tray, Espresso and Doppio. You can see from this graph that, in the second row there is Long Black, which is made of Espresso and water. You can see from this graph that, in the bottom of the picture there are Flat White, made of steamed milk and Espresso, and Cappuccino, made of more ingredients like milk foam and chocolate powder. And adding hot chocolate to Flat White makes a cup of Mocha. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #720)

2. Housing Deal



Answer:

The following graph gives information about a contract about a house. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a house; the color of its walls is white. You can see from this graph that, above the house, there is a couple of hands shaking each other. You can see from this graph that, below the house, there are some pieces of paper on which a contract of the house is written with a black pen. There is also a string of keys beside the

house. All these are on a green desk. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App DI #719)

3. Floor Plan

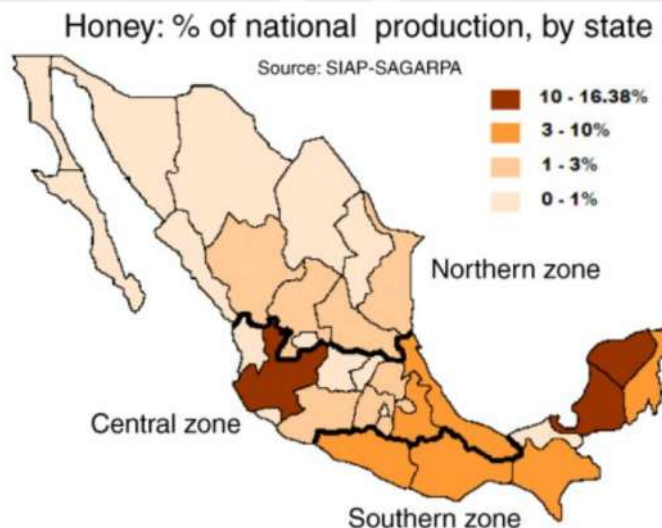


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #718)

4. Honey Production

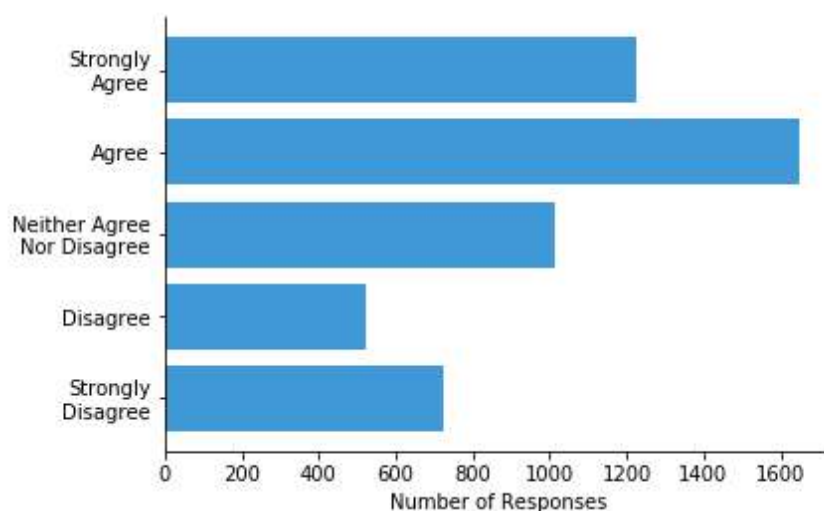


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #717)

5. Points of View



Answer:

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

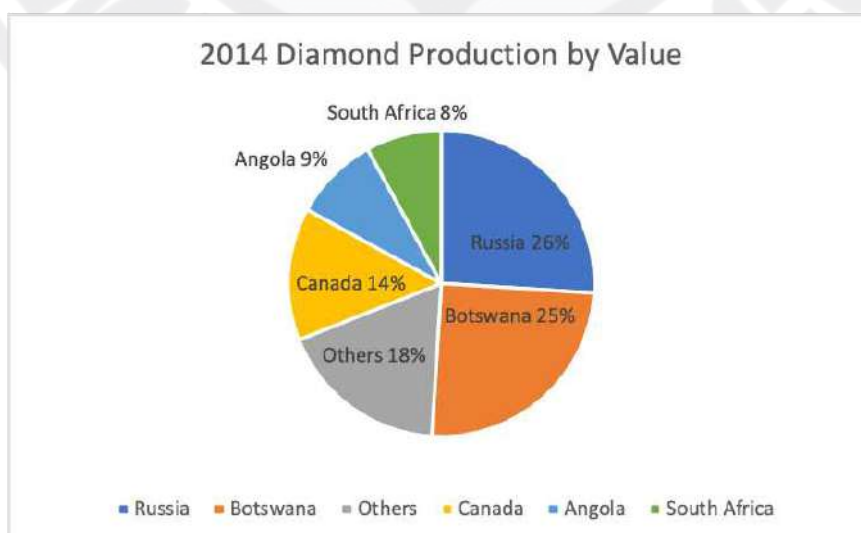
(APEUni Website / App DI #715)

6. Production Map (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #714)

7. Diamond Production



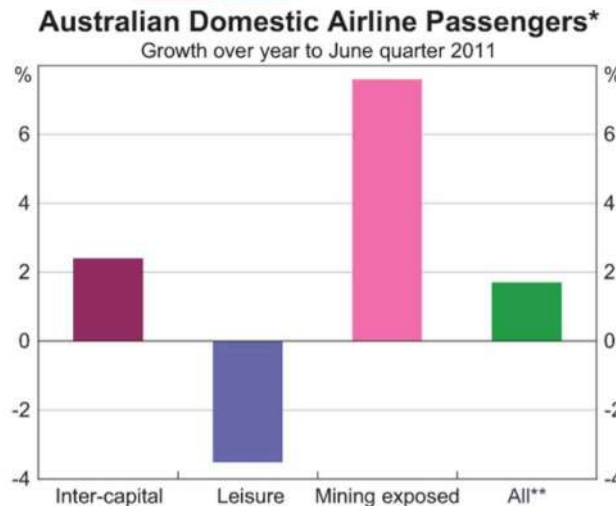
Answer:

The following pie chart gives information about diamond production by value. The items include Russia, Botswana, Canada, and other countries. According to this graph, the value of Canada is around fourteen

percent, and that of others is higher, which is eighteen percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is Russia, which is around twenty–six percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is South Africa, which is around eight percent. In conclusion, the countries produce so much diamond.

(APEUni Website / App DI #713)

8. Airline Passengers

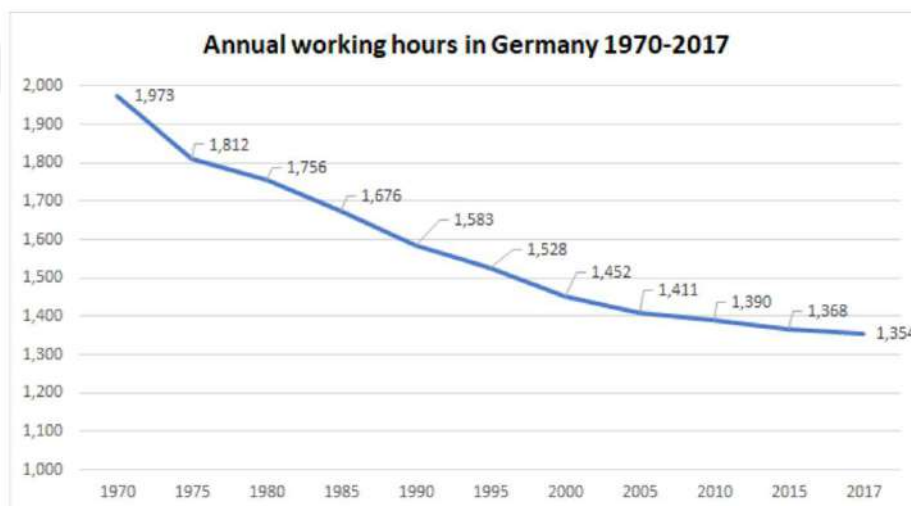


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #712)

9. Working Hours



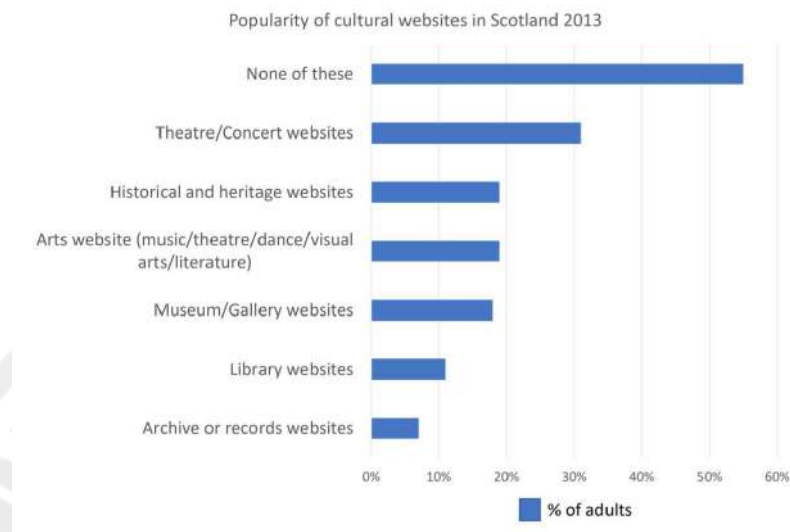
Answer:

The following graph gives information about working hours in Germany. The horizontal axis is year, ranging from nineteen seventy to twenty seventeen. According to this graph, in the year of nineteen seventy, the value is around one thousand nine hundred. And according to this graph, in the year of nineteen seventy–five, the value is around one thousand eight hundred. The lowest value is around one

thousand three hundred, which is in twenty seventeen. On the contrary, the second lowest value is one thousand three hundred and seventy, which is in twenty ten. In conclusion, if this trend continues, working hours will be lower in the future.

(APEUni Website / App DI #711)

10. Cultural Websites

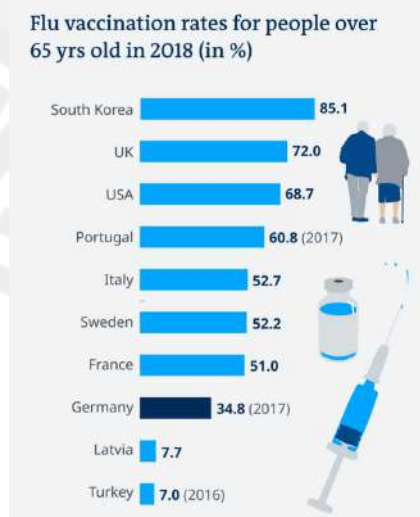


Answer:

The following graph gives information about popularity of cultural websites in Scotland. The items include none of these, concert websites, and library websites. According to this graph, in historical and heritage, the value of popularity is around twenty percent, and that of concert websites is higher, which is around thirty percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in none of these, which is fifty-five percent. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in record websites. In conclusion, website popularities vary greatly.

(APEUni Website / App DI #710)

11. Flu Vaccination

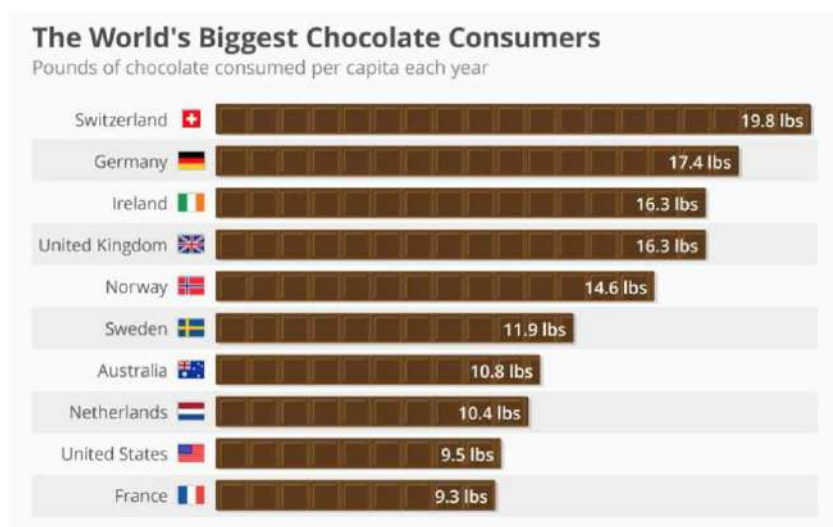


Answer:

The following graph gives information about flu vaccination rates. The items include South Korea, UK, and USA. According to this graph, in USA, the value of vaccination rate is around sixty-eight percent, and that of UK is higher, which is around seventy-two percent. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in South Korea, which is eighty-five. You can also see from this graph that the lowest

value of is in Turkey. In conclusion, flu vaccination rates vary greatly.
(APEUni Website / App DI #709)

12. Chocolate Consumers



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #680)

13. NZ House Price



Answer:

The following graph gives information about New Zealand house price. The items include New Zealand and OECD. The horizontal axis is year, ranging from nineteen ninety to twenty–fourteen. According to this graph, in nineteen ninety, the value of New Zealand is around one hundred, and that of OECD is almost the same. According to this graph, the highest value of New Zealand is two hundred and fifty, which is in two thousand and seven. According to this graph, the value of New Zealand is higher than OECD. In conclusion, OECD has smaller changes.

(APEUni Website / App DI #668)

14. Richest Countries or Regions

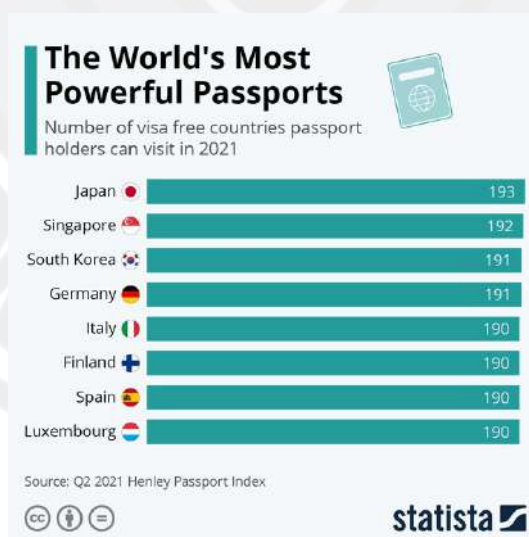


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #570)

15. Most Powerful Passports



Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #566)

16. Tomato Processing Cycle

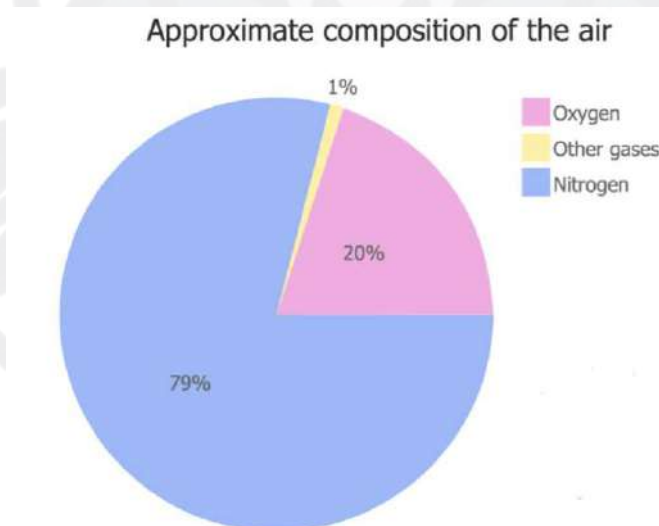


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #557)

17. Air Composition

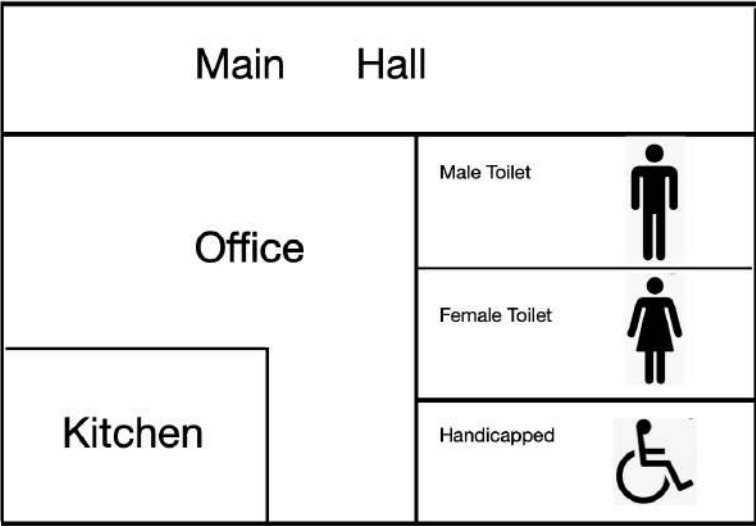


Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #554)

18. Main Hall



Answer:

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

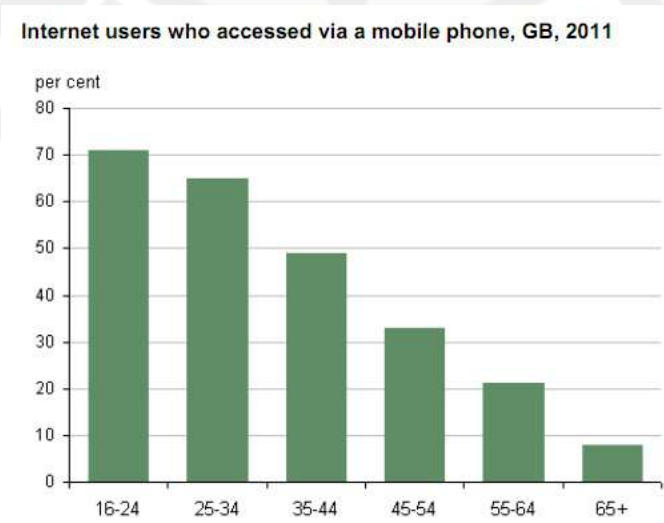
(APEUni Website / App DI #553)

19. Stationery Shopping (Incomplete)

Points: Two pictures. The left: in a stationery store, a white woman in pink sweater with her daughter in the arms, and the daughter with a pink bag on the back. The right: the daughter with the bag in the arms and pens in the hand standing in the stationery store alone.

(APEUni Website / App DI #552)

20. Internet Users



Answer:

The following graph gives information about internet users who accessed via mobile phone. The items include sixteen to twenty–four, fifty–five to sixty–four, and sixty–five plus. You can see from this graph

that, in forty–five to fifty–four, the value is around thirty–two percent. You can see from this graph that, in thirty–five to forty–four, the value is around fifty, which is higher. You can see from this graph that, in sixteen to twenty–four, the value is around seventy percent, which is the highest. You can also see from this graph that, in sixty–five plus, the value is around eight percent, which is the lowest. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

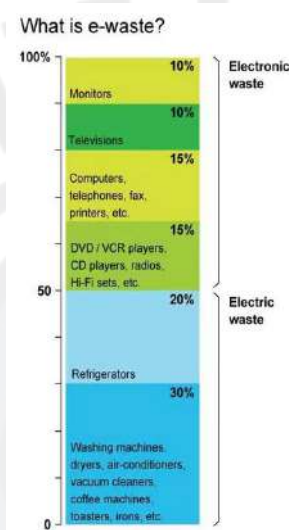
(APEUni Website / App DI #549)

21. Age group (Incomplete)

Points: age group line chart. 0–14 ,14–65, 65+, 2050 population

(APEUni Website / App DI #400)

22. E–waste



Answer:

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

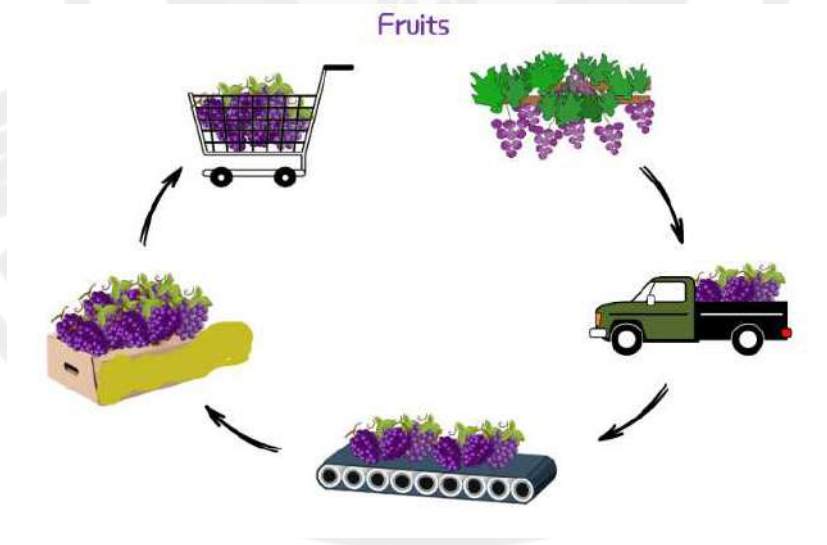
(APEUni Website / App DI #546)

23. Water Cycle (C)

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about water cycle in nature. It shows how the process is done. The items include evaporation, transportation, precipitation and run-off. You can see from this graph that the first step is water vapour rising from the blue sea. You can see from this graph that the second step is the vapour growing into clouds in the skies. You can see from this graph that the third step is clouds transported into mountainous areas raining or snowing. You can see from this graph that the next step is precipitation turning into run-off on the ground. The final step is the run-off converging back into the sea. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

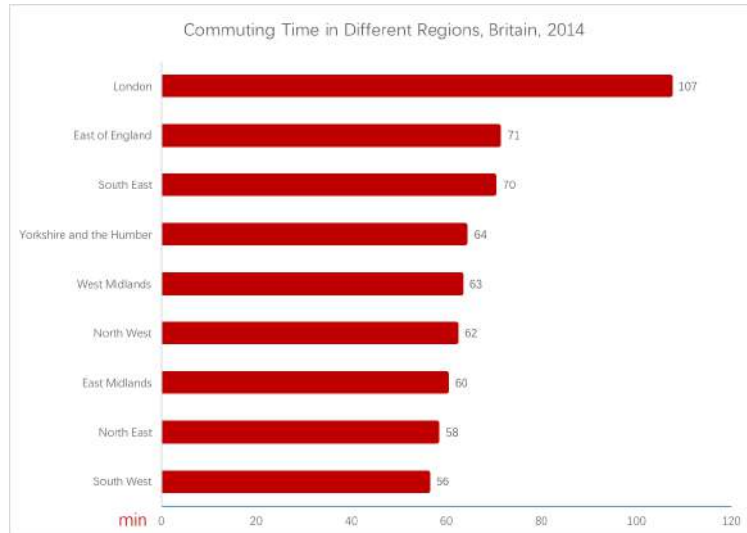
(APEUni Website / App DI #545)

24. Grape Fruits**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #449)

25. Commuting Time

**Answer:**

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

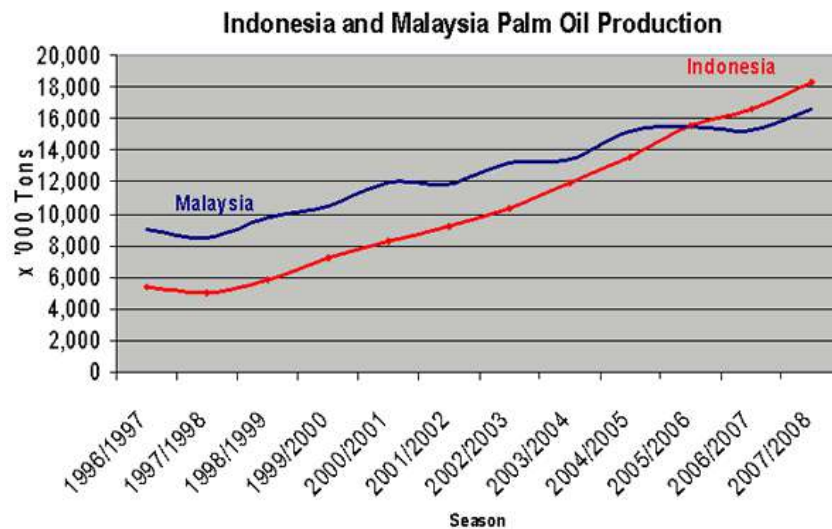
(APEUni Website / App DI #350)

26. Sweden Government Budget**Answer:**

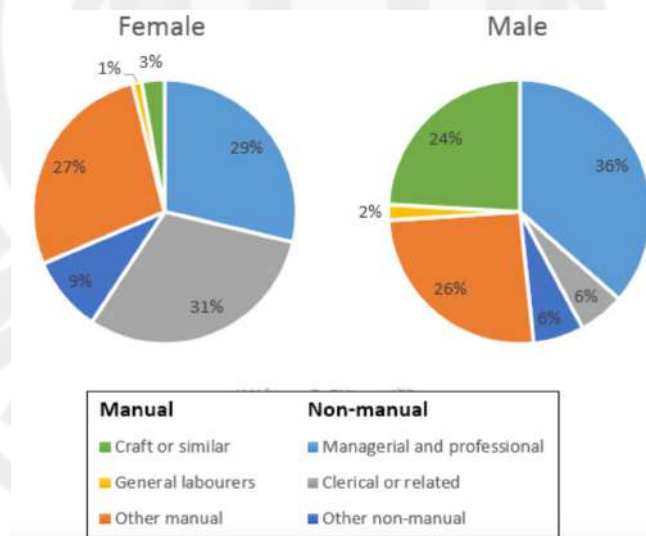
The graph gives information about the Sweden government budget in 2018. According to this graph, expenditure SEK is 999 billion, which is in a blue bar, followed by revenue SEK of 1043 billion, which is in an orange bar. According to the center of the graph, it shows that surplus is plus 44, which is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

(APEUni Website / App DI #320)

27. Palm Oil Production

**Answer:**

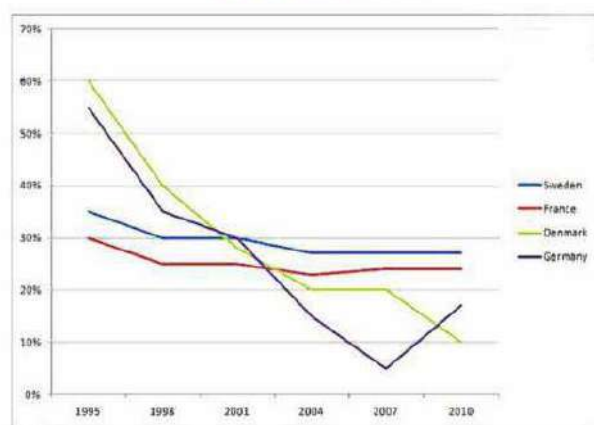
The following line chart gives information about palm oil production of Indonesia and Malaysia. According to the line chart, we can see the red line of Indonesia rises from the lowest point, about 5 million tons in 1997/1998, to the highest point, about 18 million tons in 2007/2008. We can also see the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

28. Manual&Non-manual**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about manual and non-manual crafts. The items include male and female. The data of manual and non-manual. According to this graph, the highest value of the female is 31%, which is clerical or related. On the contrary, the lowest value of the female is 1%, which is general laborers. You can see from this graph that the largest proportion of male is 36%, which is from non-manual. You can also see from this graph that the smallest proportion is 2%, which is the manual. In conclusion, non-manual is the most popular choice. (APEUni Website / App DI #480)

29. Coal-produced Energy

The proportion of energy produced from coal in four European countries from 1995 to 2010.



Answer:

The following graph gives information about the proportion of energy produced from coal in four European countries from 1995 to 2010. The items include the month, France, and Germany. The horizontal axis is the year, ranging from 1995 to 2010. According to this graph, in 1995, the proportion of France is around 30, and that of Denmark is higher, which is around 60. According to this graph, the highest proportion of France is around 30, which is in 1995. According to this graph, the lowest value of Denmark is around 10, which is in 2010. In conclusion, this graph is very informative. (APEUni Website / App DI #412)

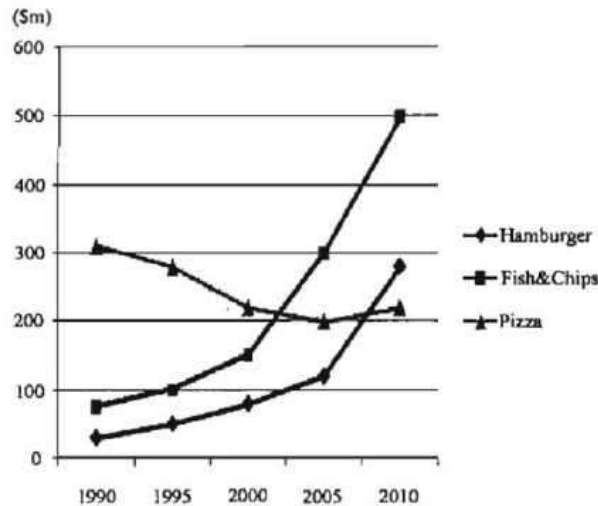
30. The Eatwell Plate



Answer:

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

31. Fast Food Sales

**Answer:**

The following graph gives information about the sales of different food in hamburger, fish and chips and pizza from 1990 to 2010. As can be seen from the graph, fish and chips have increased most significantly from 90 to 500 from 1990 to 2010. After that, the sales of hamburger also witnessed a dramatic increase from 50 to 300 over the same period. However, pizza sales have decreased from 1990 to 2000 which is from 300 to 200 and then it increased again from 200 to 300 until the end of the period. In conclusion, while pizza sales have dropped over the period, the sales of hamburger and fish and chips have all increased.

(APEUni Website / App DI #182)

32. Inactive Population by Age Group

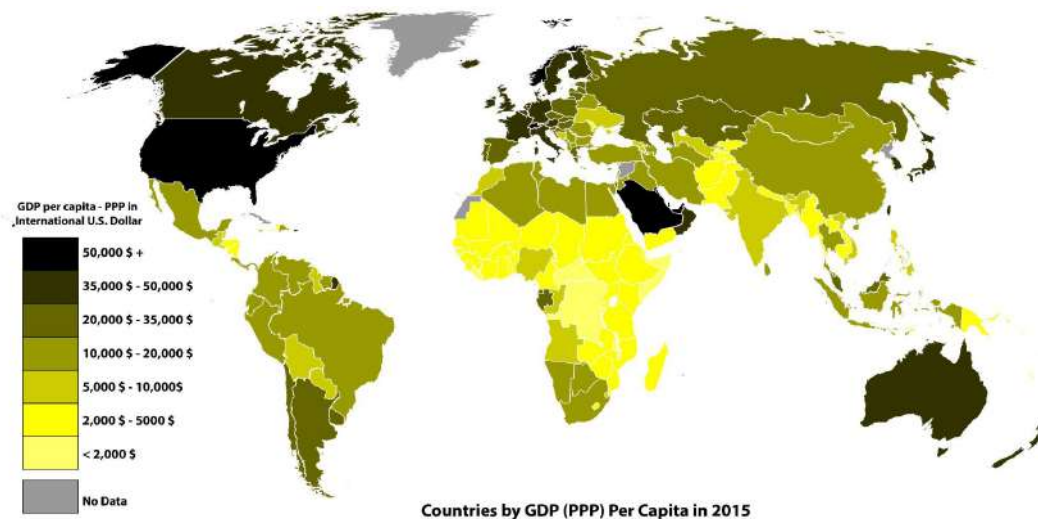
Age Group	Total Population			Total Inactive Population			Inactivity Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65,324	64,293	129,617	24,090	28,111	52,201	36.9	43.7	40.3
20-24	41,406	48,801	90,207	7,389	9,824	17,213	17.8	20.1	19.1
25-29	29,458	44,037	73,494	1,267	3,925	5,192	4.3	8.9	7.1
30-34	30,353	37,160	67,513	518	2,322	2,840	1.7	6.2	4.2
35-39	26,030	33,041	59,070	201	1,663	1,863	0.8	5.0	3.2
40-44	27,588	28,053	55,642	276	1,412	1,688	1.0	5.0	3.0
45-49	22,626	19,316	41,942	204	1,432	1,637	0.9	7.4	3.9
50-54	16,061	13,872	29,933	195	2,007	2,202	1.2	14.5	7.4
55-59	11,251	7,992	19,244	588	1,601	2,190	5.2	20.0	11.4
60-64	9,162	8,102	17,264	868	2,044	2,912	9.5	25.2	16.9
65+	15,417	15,645	31,063	3,634	8,383	12,017	23.6	53.6	38.7
Total	294,675	320,312	614,987	39,230	62,725	101,955	13.3	19.6	16.6

Answer:

The following graph gives information about the inactive population by age group. The items include total population, total inactive population, and inactivity rate. According to this graph, in total populations, the age from 15 to 19 of the male is around 65000. And in total populations, the age from 15 to 19 of the female is around 64000, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the highest value of the total population is in age from 15 to 19, which is around 130000. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of the total population is in female, which is around 8000. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App DI #153)

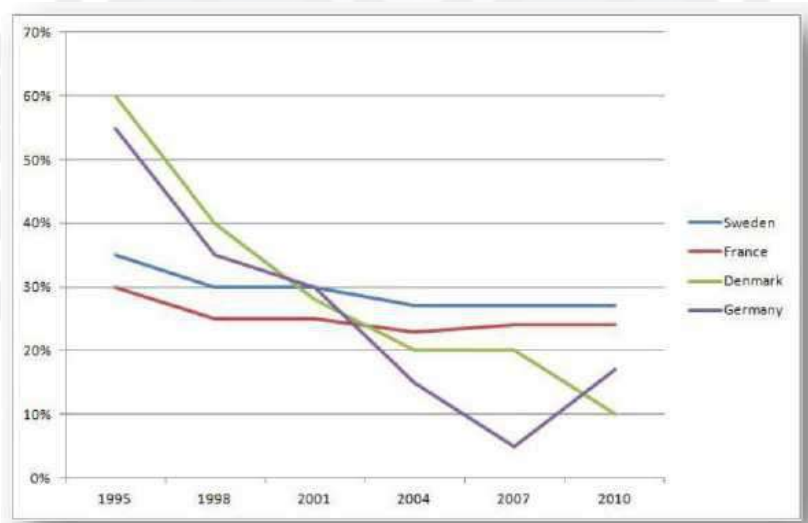
33. Contries' GDP



Answer:

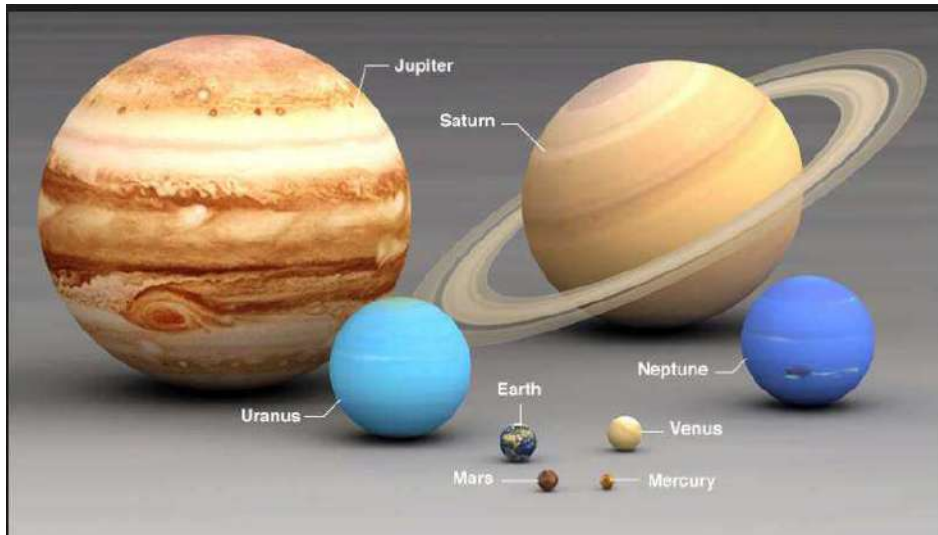
The following graph gives information about the countries by GDP per capita in 2014 in the world, measured in dollars. The largest area is \$20,000 to \$35,000 which is represented in dark green and you can find it in most of the northern parts of Asia. The second largest area is \$2000 to \$5000 which is represented in yellow, and you can find it in most parts of Africa as well as some central parts of Asia. \$5,000 to \$10,000 is represented in light green and you can find this color in China and most parts of South America. Most parts of North America and Australia lie in the category of \$25,000 which are represented in dark colors. In conclusion, this map gives very detailed information on GDP. (APEUni Website / App DI #126)

34. European Countries



(APEUni Website / App DI #104)

35. Solar System

**Answer:**

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

(APEUni Website / App DI #1)

Retell Lecture

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

1. Building Design (Incomplete)

Points: About buildings and their designs. Key words: daylight, natures and gardens as well as the nursing environment.

(APEUni Website / App RL #480)

2. History and Book (Incomplete)

Points: A men talks about some history and book. The book's name is The Beast. Children like the book. Key words: French Revolution, some regions, Asia, middle east, 1400 – 1500's. Children's behaviors, what children like the most.

(APEUni Website / App RL #479)

3. Blood Pressure (Incomplete)

Points: About the comparison between sweat and high blood pressure. Key words: hydration, other animals, heat.

(APEUni Website / App RL #468)

4. Loss of Biodiversity (Incomplete)

Points: A video about extinction and net loss of biodiversity with a female lecturer in it. Key words are displayed in the video.

(APEUni Website / App RL #467)

5. Lister (Incomplete)

Points: About a great British surgeon, Joseph Lister. He is well known because he successfully introduced carbolic acid to sterilize surgical instruments and to clean wounds, which led to a reduction in infections and made surgery safer for patients. People call him the father of modern surgery because of his great medical achievement.

(APEUni Website / App RL #429)

6. Best Managers (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #349)

7. Alaska Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

One of the social issues faced by the state of Alaska is the lack of mental and emotional well-being of the native Alaskans. It is very unfortunate that many of the Native Americans are living under poor conditions throughout the country. In the cases of native Alaskans, even virtually entire villages are suffering from a lack of mental and emotional well-being, which includes continuing poor physical and mental health. Alcohol abuse, domestic violence, homicides, and suicides are frequent among them, which of course, lead to families falling apart. It is tragic to see that many children are abused and not

educated properly. As a matter of fact, the children themselves are abusing alcohol and other chemicals, and the rate is increasing over the time. Since parents are suffering from mental illnesses and alcohol abuse, they can't take care of their children, so many children are being taken care of by others or simply neglected. Therefore, we can conclude that Alaskan natives are losing hold of their communities, cultural identities, and most importantly, their childhoods. So you can see how serious the issue is. Plus, rather than making a living for themselves, they are depending on public services and subsidies. They have lost control of and responsibility for their economy and governing institutions.

(APEUni Website / App RL #348)

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

8. City of Rome (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #347)

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

9. Energy Challenge (Audio Available)

Original:

Most Americans take energy for granted. But, for many families, maintaining access to reliable and affordable energy is a persistent challenge and a significant material hardship. This is a problem referred to as energy insecurity, and it affects millions of American households each year. We have found that energy insecurity is a growing and vexing problem among low-income households, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made this problem worse. Our analysis finds that that there are disparities in rates of energy insecurity across various socio-demographic groups. Black and Hispanic households, for example, are significantly more likely to experience energy insecurity and face utility disconnection than white households. So too are households with young children, individuals that require electronic medical devices, and those in dwellings with inefficient or poor conditions. Households that cannot pay for energy are unable to power electronic learning or medical devices, keep perishable, healthy food in the refrigerator, or maintain safe body temperatures. Under conditions of extreme heat or cold, people can suffer from mental and physical health consequences, including the possibility of death. Strategies for coping with uncomfortable temperatures, such as burning trash or sitting in one's car with the heat running, can lead to tragic outcomes as well. Our research underscores the importance of public policy that targets energy insecurity and its underlying causes. Weatherization assistance, incentives for residential solar power, energy bill assistance, and utility disconnection protections are all viable strategies for helping the millions of households across the country that are currently unable to pay their energy bills.

(APEUni Website / App RL #340)

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

10. Bumble Bees (Audio Available)

Original:

Why the bumble bees pick some flowers over others? Researchers have known for a while that flower's color can be a signal. Color in short hand that says to a bee: hey, I get some good quality nectar here, want to stop by for a visit. But new findings show that bees also use color to get clues about a flower's temperature. And according to a study from a British research team published in the journal Nature, some like it hot. Bees use up a lot of energy just stay in warm on some days. In fact, they can't even fly if they are too cold. So if one flower is warmer than another, a bee can save some of its fuel by basking on that flower while it's doing its pollinating business. And it turns out that bumble bees consistently do choose warmer flowers over cooler ones, even when the two flowers offer up the same quantity and quality of nectar. Some plants seem to be evolutionarily adapted to be slightly warmer because the warmer ones get visited more by the chilly bees. When it comes to getting pollinated, apparently the heat is on, and that is the buzz.

(APEUni Website / App RL #336)

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

11. Chemical's Label (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #334)

12. Software (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #326)

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

13. Solar Energy (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #325)

14. Dietary Health (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #55)

15. Entrepreneur (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #315)

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

16. Bilingual Parents (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #311)

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

17. DNA (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #308)

18. Hans Krebs (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

This is Hans Krebs, who in 1937 published a paper showing the sequence of chemical reactions, by which energy is released in individual cells. It is called the Krebs cycle, which some of you may remember from your chemistry course in your high school. Krebs is a wonderful example to me of how a scientist who is determined can overcome all kinds of human obstacles. Krebs' father constantly discouraged him and told him that he had just mediocre intelligence whenever to anything important in his life, as a teenager. What Krebs remembers in his memoir, his father said to him "you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear". And later on, when Krebs studied with the great biochemist Otto Warburg, Warburg also told him the same thing. Not the same quote but that he had only mediocre ability and

would never be a great scientist. And we all hear about how important it is for parents to encourage their children, but sometimes the children will go on to do great things no matter what we say to them. (APEUni Website / App RL #296)

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

19. Library Introduction (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #294)

20. General-purpose Cars (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #291)

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #283)

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

22. Child Birth Rate (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The western countries women are becoming more and more reluctant to give birth to babies. However, the male's status in society remains as strong as it ever has in recent years. The birth rates increased during 20's century but it starts to decrease over these last two decades. In the year 2000, as an example, the birth rate remained at around 1%. There are even some negative birth rates in other countries. Birth rates dropped to its lowest point that has never been seen in the society. It also has

impacts on male in the society especially young man, and it might have some connection with unemployment rates as well.

(APEUni Website / App RL #130)

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

23. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #276)

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

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #273)

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

25. Knee Cracking (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets worse when you listen up close. Knee-cracking recording "It does for most people. But for me, it actually just makes me excited." Omer Inan, an electrical engineer at Georgia Tech. "I actually feel like there's some real information in them

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #272)

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

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #271)

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

27. Housing Affordability (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The impact on young Australians who are interested in buying a home of their own has been very significant. Australia’s housing affordability now shapes the typical housing cycle or housing career as some people call it. Most Australians in the normal course of events are people who move through the housing cycle in a way that matches the stages of life that they’re at. So, they move out of the family home in their late teens or early 20s as they gain their independence from their families, then they rent save for a home they can afford as either a group, or maybe a couple. And maybe they can upgrade it when they have a family in their middle age, they are more than likely to have paid off their mortgage. And that means they have housing security in their old age. That’s no longer the typical housing cycle for Australians, young people generally live at home for much longer than they once did. They generally rent for longer and they’re more likely to be saddled with a mortgage not just into their middle age but more often than not into their retirement as well. In fact, in 2006, 65,000 retiree households were still paying

off the mortgage. Affordable rent is also an elusive right around Australia. We have very low rental vacancies, we see high turnover as landlords want to maximize their profits in tight market, and we see less long-term or lifelong rental, as we see in other countries and other economies.

(APEUni Website / App RL #270)

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

28. Science and Scientist (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #261)

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #258)

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

30. Wage, Consumption and Debt (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #238)

31. BSI (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

With over 40 years unrivaled experience and a worldwide reputation, BSI leads the way in testing and certification of fire safety products. Based on our dedicated labs in Hemel Hempstead, our team provides BSI kitemark and CE testing and certification for a broad range of products, including fire extinguishers, hoses, alarm panels, and heat and smoke detectors. We help clients to gain access into the European market by ensuring that products meet all the CE mark requirements. And we are familiar with the market access regulations of most countries across the world, enabling customers to enter markets globally. The BSI kitemark is categorized as a British super brand and acknowledged the world over as a symbol of trust, integrity, and quality. It provides the reassurance that vital product safety and performance requirements have been met. Our team subject each product to a rigorous set of tests along with robust production control audits designed specifically to ensure that they perform two required standards of safety and quality. We test for compatibility of fire detection and fire alarm system components to ensure that they're compatible and connectable. This service meets the growing

requirement of European regulatory authorities to meet national installation guidelines. We also perform tests on individual detection components. Fire suppression products such as fire extinguishers are subjected to rigorous tests designed to ensure that they're effective, safe and capable of performing in environments and conditions in which they're stored and used. The symbols for BSI kitemark and CE certification represent quality, safety, and trust. For specifiers, they demonstrate a commitment to best practice procurement. And for the public, they provide the reassurance that fire safety products are effective and reliable.

(APEUni Website / App RL #230)

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

32. Motivation (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #225)

33. Patent (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We're thinking about this and we're trying to say, alright well, let's file a patent on this clicker. If I were to go to the patent office and say, alright, I want a patent on a clicker, period. The patent office would just laugh. The clickers have been around for a while. Presentation clickers have been around for a while, and so there would be a 0% chance that you would actually get that. If we were to, somehow, to convince the patent office that we should be able to get a patent on a clicker, period, it would however be incredibly valuable. Every single clicker that was made after this point would infringe and when it infringes maybe we take one or two dollars each. That would add up to be a decent amount of money. On the other end of the spectrum, let's go to the million word version. I got to the patent office and I say, I want a patent on this exact thing. And those million words describe every single radius, material, every single thing about this. And the patent office says, yeah, we've never seen that before, go ahead and take it. Almost 100% chance of getting that patent, but the value of that patent would be close to zero.

(APEUni Website / App RL #217)

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

34. Presentation Skill (Incomplete)

Points: A video with a mid-aged male professor giving his lecture in a moderate speed and a clear logic. If people feel nervous and speak quickly, audience would not understand what you said. Another part is about how to overcome it. Don't give too much information, just only mention 3 points in 15 minutes.

(APEUni Website / App RL #187)

35. Innovation & Invention (Audio Available)

Original:

He says innovation equals invention. Let me just stop here. Innovation equals invention often people mistake these two things for the same thing. Innovation equals invention, they are not. Innovation is something that generates value for the world. It makes something faster, better, cheaper. It gives someone some great satisfaction. An invention is an idea, a technology, a patent. In and of itself, it does

not generate value. So these two are not the same thing. And sometimes you see them interchange. And that's not correct. So innovation equals invention times commercialization. So and when we look at this equation of innovation something of value, it requires a new idea and then it requires someone or some organization that is going to commercialize that idea, and to make it a value to the world.

(APEUni Website / App RL #182)

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

36. Telescope (Incomplete)

Points: A video with a lady, standing, giving her lecture. About instruments used in space observation.

Via a telescope installed in higher areas, especially desert and mountainous areas, people can observe things clearer. Some instruments, such as Hubble telescope, have many functions, like transferring other planets' images back, and thus helping us understand the earth (or space?). Key words: solar energy, the length of telescope.

(APEUni Website / App RL #179)

37. The Shuttle (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #189)

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

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

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #184)

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

39. Animal Behavior (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #181)

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

40. Teaching (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #201)

41. Saturn Rings (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #200)

42. Wind Power (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #196)

43. Flipping Coin (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Flipping a coin may not be the fairest way to settle disputes. About a decade ago, statistician Persi

Diaconis started to wonder if the outcome of a coin flip really is just a matter of chance. He had Harvard University engineers build him a mechanical coin flipper. Diaconis, now at Stanford University, found that if a coin is launched exactly the same way, it lands exactly the same way. The randomness in a coin toss, it appears, is introduced by sloppy humans. Each human-generated flip has a different height and speed, and is caught at a different angle, giving different outcomes. But using high speed cameras and equations, Diaconis and colleagues have now found that even though humans are largely unpredictable coin flippers, there's still a bias built in, if a coin starts out heads, it ends up heads when caught more often than it does tails. NPR's David Kestenbaum reports.

(APEUni Website / App RL #185)

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

44. Invention (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #163)

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

45. Music and Wellbeing (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #152)

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

46. Taxonomy (Audio Available)

Original:

Welcome to today's lesson. We're continuing with our study of taxonomy. Taxonomy is how scientists classify organisms into different groups based on the characteristics that they share. So, for instance, a good way to think about taxonomy is the US Postal Service. If we want to send a letter to someone, we

first start off by addressing it to the nation they are in. By default, we usually assume that's America but it doesn't have to be in England or Costa Rica or Spain. You put their nation or their kingdom. Then within that kingdom, you address it to a slightly more specific level their states. So, for instance, South Carolina would be the same as a phylum. And within that state, you would address it to their city and then to their street number, the street they live on. Then you would address it to say their apartment complex and within that complex, you'd address it by their last name to their family and then finally their first name to the specific person you want to get it to and in that way we're able to weed out all the 400 million people we don't want to send our letter to in America and pinpoint the exact person we want the letter to reach. And in the same way, scientists use a taxonomy chart to pinpoint a living creature and organism and how it relates to everything else in the world.

(APEUni Website / App RL #151)

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

47. Happiness (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #150)

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

48. Sugar (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #148)

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

49. London Fog (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #147)

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

50. Climate Change (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #141)

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

51. Make Errors (Audio Available)

Original:

Thinking of doing the right thing or wrong thing. For example, if a task is well designed, people are likely to do the right things, otherwise they are prone to make mistakes. Distractions: People will forget they are in the middle of doing something. For example, we usually forget to take the original copy after using the copy machine if something disrupt the thinking process. There are two strategies to avoid making mistakes. The chance of making mistakes depends on the quality of task design so you could polish the instructions. If the task is well designed, people are likely to do right things. People are likely to make mistakes. Remember to avoid distractions. The people who do photocopying might leave the original copy in the machine if the thinking process is disrupted.

(APEUni Website / App RL #140)

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

52. Brain Development (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #137)

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

53. Open Border (Audio Available)**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #136)

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

54. Brain (Audio Available)**Original:**

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

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #66)

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

55. Black Hole (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #63)

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

56. Trade-off Triangle (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #60)

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

57. Historic Library (Audio Available)

Original:

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

with the environment, but on the second place, we see the smell is also very, very important.

(APEUni Website / App RL #58)

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

58. Purpose of Museums (Audio Available)

Original:

I've been asked to speak today about the purpose of museums and I think that's something we often take for granted, that we have museums and we need museums. But with so much information available now online, people have access to whatever it is they want to know so I think we need to consider carefully just what it is that we expect of our museums today. What makes them relevant in the information age. Clearly, we've got to move beyond the early twentieth century concept of a warehouse full of old, remarkable, untouchable objects. This warehouse idea does very little to inspire people. What museum professionals need to do – what they should be doing, is make their collections and programs work towards the purpose of education. So whether that means having more hands-on exhibits, becoming involved with other community organisations, they should be doing whatever it takes to think about their visitors, to engage people, to educate them. And in that way, they can be instruments of social change. If they have knowledge and understanding of the people who visit, and the people they want to come and visit, they can take this as a starting point for providing exhibitions and services that are relevant to people's lives.

(APEUni Website / App RL #52)

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

59. Urban Planners (Audio Available)

Original:

Now as urban planners, what we really need to start considering is the amount of space allocated for residential areas within a city or town. And when I say 'space' I'm talking about space within a dwelling or home rather than the actual size of residential areas. There's growing concern that the internal space of new homes is becoming far smaller. Too small, in fact. Maybe you're thinking: Is it important for residents to have sufficient space? Is it merely a preference to have more space or are there more serious implications? Is there, in fact, any evidence to suggest cramped living conditions affect residents' physical or mental well-being or their day to day life? Well, research from a number of sources indicates that this is an important issue which needs addressing. Cramped conditions can lead to aggressive behaviour, to family tensions, psychological anguish and, in the more extreme cases, physical illness as well. Not only this but there is a proven link between overcrowding and the social and emotional development of children as well as their educational attainment. So, the main issue here is that residents require enough individual space to be able to live and function together but with sufficient private space for personal time within the home.

(APEUni Website / App RL #20)

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

60. Apple (Audio Available)

Original:

One other keys to Apple is Apple's incredibly collaborative company, and so you know how many committees we have in Apple? Zero. No committee. We are organized like a start-up. One person's in charge of iPhone OS software, one person is in charge of Mac hardware. One person is in charge of

iPhone hardware engineering, another person is in charge of worldwide marketing, another person's in charge of operations. We're organized like a startup. We're the biggest startup on the planet and we all meet for three hours once a week and we talk about everything we're doing the whole business and there's tremendous teamwork at the top of the company which filters down to tremendous teamwork throughout the company. And teamwork is dependent on trusting the other folks to come through with their part without watching them all the time but trusting that they're gonna come through with their parts and that's what we do really well and we're great at figuring out how to divide things up in these great teams that we have and all work on the same thing, touch basis frequently and bring it all together into a product. We do that really well and so what I do all day is meet with teams of people and work on ideas and solve problems to make new products to make new marketing programs whatever it is.

(APEUni Website / App RL #13)

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

61. Guiding Principles (Audio Available)

Original:

From reading philosophy, I came up with three principles as the guiding principles for a just city, of the principles of equity, democracy and diversity. Of these were derived from the works of a number of philosophers, most preeminently I supposed on Ross. My choice of word equity rather than equality is in fact based on Ross's argument that a policy ought to distribute benefits to people where the worst off become better off. So the worst off don't have to become equal to everybody else but no policy should in fact make those who are most disadvantaged more disadvantaged. And it means that we have to talk about the policy at the time it's being enacted. To say, while we have to make our city more competitive because sometime and by and by, the benefits will trickle down to those people who were worst off doesn't justify making them worst off as that time. We have a lot of examples on the world of people whose homes were destroyed in the name of the greater good and say eventually they will benefit. But equity means that you do not in fact take advantage of those people who are weakest.

(APEUni Website / App RL #5)

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

62. (Audio Available)

Original:

Hello everyone. Today's lecture is about setting up a website. I'm going to be focusing on things that you need to consider to ensure your website really adds value to the people using it. So – there are three main areas you need to think about. The first and most important thing is who is your target audience? When you're creating a new website you really need to think about who the users are and what information they'll be looking for. What we do when we set up websites is to group users based on their needs. So, for a website in the academic community, for example, we may have groups such as researchers and administrators, and this helps us design the site and add information that is relevant to each group. The second point is accessibility. The main thing here is to ensure your website can be found. And you can do this by making sure it can be reached from areas on the web where your target audience are also active. So this may mean providing links on other websites or maybe using social media. And thirdly – retention—making sure your target audience return to your website regularly. You do this by ensuring it gives them a reason to come back. So it's important to keep the site up-to-date and make sure it provides the latest news and interesting information and so on.

(APEUni Website / App RL #2)

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

[App to listen.](#)

63. Air Pollution (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App RL #4)

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

Answer Short Question

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

1. What is the largest lake in the world?

Answer: Caspian (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1506) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

2. What can we call the science or practice of drawing maps?

Answer: Cartography (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1505) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

3. What do we call a person who accesses others' computer systems without permission?

Answer: Hacker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #293) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

4. What is the ripening agent or chemical substance to ripen fruits?

Answer: Ethylene (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1504) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

5. What do we call a word or a group of words with a particular meaning such as 'the other day'?

Answer: Expression / phrase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1503) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

7. What do we call a women who is getting married?

Answer: Bride (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1501) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

8. What is the process of supplying water to an area of land through pipes or channels so that crops will grow?

Answer: Irrigation / irrigate (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1500) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

9. What do we call a scientific test that is done to discover or prove something?

Answer: Experiment (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1499) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

10. What do we call an expert in a field?

Answer: Specialist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1495) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

11. What do we call a pleasant song used for causing children to sleep?

Answer: Lullaby (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1494) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

12. What do we call a person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary?

Answer: Anarchist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1493) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

13. What do we call an assembly of listeners?

Answer: Audience (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1492) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

14. What word do we use to describe people who are subject to death?

Answer: Mortal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1491) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

15. What do we call a person who believes in the existence of God?

Answer: Theist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1490) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

16. What word do we use to describe an accident or a disease which causes death?

Answer: Fatal / deadly (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1488) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

17. What crime does someone commit if he or she steals items from a shop?

Answer: Shoplifting (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1487) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

18. What do we call a person who tells lies?

Answer: Liar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1486) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

19. What do we call the salary regularly received by a retiree?

Answer: Pension (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1485) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

20. What does the 'C' in 'CEO' stand for?

Answer: Chief (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1484) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

21. Where do we see aquatic animals?

Answer: Aquarium / water (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1483) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

22. What do you call the process of borrowing a sum of money from a bank?

Answer: Loan (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1482) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

23. What do we call the preliminary version of a document before it is finalized?

Answer: Draft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1481) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

24. What do we call a person who advocates females' rights?

Answer: Feminist (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1480) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

25. What do we call the state of sharing the same opinion?

Answer: Agreement (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1479) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

26. What do we call the period between childhood and adulthood?

Answer: Adolescence / puberty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #144) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

27. What do we call a person who is single?

Answer: Singleton (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1478) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

28. What do we call a flying machine?

Answer: Aircraft (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1477) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

30. What do we call a kitchen tool with a rough surface on which we rub food into small pieces?

Answer: Grater (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1475) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

31. What do we call the collection and study of stamps?

Answer: Philately (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1474) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

32. How many times does an isolated incident occur?

Answer: One / Once (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1472) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

33. What do we call a meeting which all staff and employees must attend?

Answer: Plenary meeting (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1466) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

35. What do we call a plan made by bad people to do a bad action?

Answer: Conspiracy / plot / scheme (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1464) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

36. In what you record your personal experience?

Answer: Diary / journal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1463) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

37. What do you eat when you are sick?

Answer: Medicine / pill / medication / tablet (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1338) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

38. What do we call a person looking for a job?

Answer: Job hunter / job seeker (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1462) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

39. What is the upper part of a leg?

Answer: Thigh (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1461) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

40. **Points:**

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

41. What do we call the bags that contain possessions and people take with when traveling?

Answer: Luggage / baggage / suitcase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1459) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

42. What do you call the brother of your father or mother?

Answer: Uncle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1458) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

43. What do we call a large container used for storing oil?

Answer: Drum / barrel (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1457) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

44. What do we call the behavior of making birds or animals get together?

Answer: Herd / herding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1456) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

45. What do we call the potential benefits of alternatives when a decision is made?

Answer: Opportunity cost (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1454) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

46. What shows how many people can be in a place like an apartment?

Answer: Capacity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1453) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

47. What do we call the different forms of money that a country uses?

Answer: Currency / Currencies (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1451) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

48. What do we call a person who writes biographies of others?

Answer: Biographer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1450) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

49. What do we call someone who travels and works in a spacecraft?

Answer: Astronaut / spaceman (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1449) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

50. Which word do we use to describe a desert, humid or dry?

Answer: Dry (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1447) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

51. What do we call the mark left on the muddy ground when a person has walked by?

Answer: Footprint / footmark (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1424) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

52. What do you call the curve of a road or a river?

Answer: Bend (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1387) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: Roommate (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1378) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

54. What is the top surface inside the room?

Answer: Ceiling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1359) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

56. What do we call the process of launching a rocket?

Answer: Lift-off / liftoff (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1291) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

57. What makes a refrigerator or any other electrical device work?

Answer: Electricity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1290) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

58. How many years are there in a half of century?

Answer: Fifty (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1289) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

59. What do we cover our necks with in the winter?

Answer: Scarf / scarves (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1255) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

60. What do people cover their heads with?

Answer: Hat / cap (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1254) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

61. What do we call the largest land animal living in Africa or India?

Answer: Elephant (APEUni Website / App ASQ #1250) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

65. If someone tells you the truth, what is the opposite?

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

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

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

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

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

68. **Points:**

Answer: (APEUni Website / App ASQ #984) [\(Incomplete\)](#)

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

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

70. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?

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

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

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

72. What does the word 'TV' stand for?

Answer: Television (APEUni Website / App ASQ #974) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

Answer: Lunar calendar (APEUni Website / App ASQ #956) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

77. What do we call a person who is in charge of a meeting?

Answer: Chairman / chairwoman / chairperson (APEUni Website / App ASQ #922) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

78. What do we call a device that cuts grass?

Answer: Mower (APEUni Website / App ASQ #911) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

84. What do you call your uncle's son?

Answer: cousin (APEUni Website / App ASQ #864) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

87. In winter, what activities do people usually do on snow mountains by standing on long, thin boards?

Answer: skiing (APEUni Website / App ASQ #831) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

88. What do we call a person who buy things in a shop?

Answer: customer / buyer / shopper (APEUni Website / App ASQ #830) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

90. What do we call a person who can speak several languages?

Answer: multilingual (APEUni Website / App ASQ #821) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

94. Which button do we use to remove something from computer?

Answer: Delete / backspace (APEUni Website / App ASQ #811) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

95. What is the opposite of majority?

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

96. What do we call a person whose responsibility is to correct others' mistakes?

Answer: Corrector / proofreader / editor (APEUni Website / App ASQ #800) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

97. What do they call the pieces of puzzle which players try to piece together?

Answer: Jigsaw puzzle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #798) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

98. What is the couple's formal relationship called?

Answer: marriage (APEUni Website / App ASQ #797) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

99. What do we call a photo of a person's face taken from the side?

Answer: profile (APEUni Website / App ASQ #790) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

100. What is the second month of the year?

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

101. Where are goods stored before sale?

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

102. What is the study of religion called?

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

103. What do people usually use to cut food?

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

104. What do you call a person from Netherlands?

Answer: dutch (APEUni Website / App ASQ #751) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

106. What do you call it when a person copies someone else's writing?

Answer: plagiarism (APEUni Website / App ASQ #739) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

107. What is the opposite of north?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

116. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

Answer: laboratory (APEUni Website / App ASQ #678) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

117. What are the first three letters of the English alphabet?

Answer: abc (APEUni Website / App ASQ #668) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

118. What do we call a baby cat?

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

119. What is the facilities on shore that monitor ships or communicate with them by radio signals?

Answer: coast radio station (APEUni Website / App ASQ #598) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

120. What is the pointing device used in a presentation?

Answer: laser pointer / laser pen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #595) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

121. What do we call a city in a country that is responsible to govern it?

Answer: political capital (APEUni Website / App ASQ #560) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

123. What do we call the sound when people clap their hands?

Answer: applause (APEUni Website / App ASQ #284) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

124. What instrument would scientists use to examine very small life forms?

Answer: microscope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #532) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

125. What's the last paragraph of an essay?

Answer: conclusion (APEUni Website / App ASQ #528) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

126. What is the name of male sheep?

Answer: ram (APEUni Website / App ASQ #271) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

127. When you have the PRIMARY, the SECONDARY, what do you have next?

Answer: tertiary (APEUni Website / App ASQ #497) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

128. What do we call people who write songs?

Answer: Songwriter / composer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #495) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

129. What do we call a person who repairs cars?

Answer: auto technician / mechanic (APEUni Website / App ASQ #493) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: soundtrack (APEUni Website / App ASQ #483) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

133. Which systems do planets such as earth, moon belong to?

Answer: solar system (APEUni Website / App ASQ #655) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

134. How many wheels does the tricycle have?

Answer: three (APEUni Website / App ASQ #468) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

135. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

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

136. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

Answer: surgeon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #437) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

137. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention?

Answer: patent (APEUni Website / App ASQ #434) [\(Explanation\)](#) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

138. When something has increased by triple, how many times does it increase?

Answer: three times (APEUni Website / App ASQ #432) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

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

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

141. What category do the bee, the butterfly, and the mosquito fall into?

Answer: insect (APEUni Website / App ASQ #407) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

142. How many hemispheres does the equator divide earth into?

Answer: Two (APEUni Website / App ASQ #404) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

143. What type of resources does an electric device use?

Answer: electricity (APEUni Website / App ASQ #358) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: telescope / astronomical telescope (APEUni Website / App ASQ #295) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

145. How many years are there in a decade?

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

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

Answer: monday (APEUni Website / App ASQ #270) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

147. What is the name of the instrument used to measure variations in temperature?

Answer: thermometer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #220) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

149. What do we call a period of ten years?

Answer: decade (APEUni Website / App ASQ #203) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

Answer: Sunrise / sunrises / daybreak (APEUni Website / App ASQ #192) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

151. What is the study of stars and planet called?

Answer: astronomy / uranological / uranology / cosmology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #179)
[\(Audio Available\)](#)

152. What planet do we live on?

Answer: earth (APEUni Website / App ASQ #170) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

154. What is the meeting point of sea and sky called?

Answer: Horizon (APEUni Website / App ASQ #286) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

155. Which part at the end of book can be used for further reading?

Answer: Bibliography / index / reference (APEUni Website / App ASQ #354) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

156. What is the month between January and March?

Answer: February (APEUni Website / App ASQ #278) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

157. What special document do most people need to carry when they travel between countries?

Answer: passport (APEUni Website / App ASQ #130) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

158. A person of bad reputation is notorious, what is a person of good reputation?

Answer: famous / well-known (APEUni Website / App ASQ #127) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

159. If you don't feel like eating, what do we say you don't have?

Answer: appetite (APEUni Website / App ASQ #95) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

160. Which is the last month of the year?

Answer: december (APEUni Website / App ASQ #80) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

161. What is the term used for the life history of a person written by himself?

Answer: autobiography / memoir (APEUni Website / App ASQ #65) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

162. What is the name of ceremony in which two people get married?

Answer: wedding (APEUni Website / App ASQ #61) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

163. Which one word is used for a brother or sister?

Answer: sibling (APEUni Website / App ASQ #55) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

164. At what age does someone become a teenager?

Answer: thirteen (APEUni Website / App ASQ #30) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

165. What desk should you go to when you first arrive to stay at a hotel?

Answer: reception / check-in / front desk (APEUni Website / App ASQ #29) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

166. What do you call a professional trained to treat illnesses?

Answer: doctor / mediciner (APEUni Website / App ASQ #27) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

167. What do things become when they come to a halt?

Answer: stationary / static / pause / quiescence (APEUni Website / App ASQ #20) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

168. What is the place at home where you cook food?

Answer: kitchen / cookhouse / cookroom (APEUni Website / App ASQ #18) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

169. What is the occupation of someone who plays a character in a movie?

Answer: actor / actress (APEUni Website / App ASQ #9) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

170. What is the quickest way to travel from Hong Kong to Paris?

Answer: plane / by plane / airplane (APEUni Website / App ASQ #3) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

171. In which season would people be least likely to go snow skiing?

Answer: In summer / summer (APEUni Website / App ASQ #85) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

172. What do we call the list of steps that tell you how to put something together?

Answer: Instructions / directions / specifications (APEUni Website / App ASQ #6) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

173. What is the word in geometry for a shape that has three sides?

Answer: Triangle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #53) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

175. Which animal does wool come from?

Answer: Sheep (APEUni Website / App ASQ #21) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

176. Which is the most common symbol of a country at international gatherings?

Answer: Flag (APEUni Website / App ASQ #73) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

177. To improve their health and fitness, most people either try to improve their diet or...?

Answer: Do more physical exercise (APEUni Website / App ASQ #31) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

178. What is a collective term for cows and bulls, especially on a farm?

Answer: Cattle (APEUni Website / App ASQ #44) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

179. What is the term used for see-through items such as clear glass?

Answer: Transparent / lucid / pellucid / crystal (APEUni Website / App ASQ #63) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

180. What is the job title of a person who paints pictures for a living?

Answer: Painter (APEUni Website / App ASQ #96) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

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

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

182. What is the thing that contains steps and allows you to climb up indoor?

Answer: Ladder / stairs / stair / ladders / staircase (APEUni Website / App ASQ #17)
[\(Audio Available\)](#)

183. Which major branch of science deals with classification of living things?

Answer: Biology (APEUni Website / App ASQ #33) [\(Audio Available\)](#)

B. Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Flow State (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #326)

2. Luck (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #325)

3. Brain Wave

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #324)

4. Fiber

Original:

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.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #318)

5. Importance of Water

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #317)

6. Global Leadership

Original:

Education for Global Leadership: The Importance of International Studies and Foreign Language Education for 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.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #294)

7. Prior Knowledge

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #257)

8. Marketing Objective

Original:

A marketing objective is a marketing target or goal that an organization hopes to achieve such as to boost market share from 9 to 12 per cent within 2 years. Marketing objectives steer the direction of the business. Operating a business without knowing your objectives is like driving a car without knowing where you want to go. Some businesses achieve a degree of success without setting marketing objectives; stumbling across a successful business model by accident. But why should anyone rely on chance? If firms set marketing objectives the probability of success increases because decision making will be more focused. Marketing objectives must be compatible with the overall objectives of the company. They cannot be set in isolation by the marketing department. Achieving the marketing objective of boosting share from 9 to 12 per cent will help realize a corporate objective of growth. To be effective, marketing objectives should be quantifiable and measurable. Targets should also be set within a time frame. An example of a marketing objective that Nestle might set is To achieve a 9 per cent increase in the sales of KitKat by the end of next year A car manufacturer, such as BMW could set the following marketing objective: 'To increase the number of BMW 3 Series cars sold in China from 250,000 to 400,000 over the next 12 months'. Setting sales volume targets can be particularly important in industries such as car manufacturing because of the high fixed costs associated with operating in this market. If sales volume can be increased, the high fixed costs of operating will be spread across a greater number of units of output, reducing fixed costs per unit.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #232)

9. Natural Language

Original:

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #230)

10. Lack of Sleep (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #226)

11. Environmental Technologies

Original:

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

Answer:

Our Department has led research into straw as a low-impact building material and the BM TRADA's Q-Mark certification guarantees a straw building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather-resilience as the technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO² performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #225)

12. Sales Survey (Incomplete)

Points:

(APEUni Website / App SWT #224)

13. Product Life Cycle

Original:

His product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products. Introduction Stage — This stage of the cycle could be the most expensive for a company launching a new product. The size of the market for the product is small, which means sales are low, although they will be increasing. On the other hand, the cost of things like research and development, consumer testing, and the marketing needed to launch the product can be very high, especially if it's a competitive sector. Growth Stage — The growth stage is typically characterized by strong growth in sales and profits, and because the company can start to benefit from economies of scale in production, the profit margins, as well as the overall amount of profit, will increase. This makes it possible for businesses to invest more money in promotional activity to maximize the potential of this growth stage. Maturity Stage — During the maturity stage, the product is established and the aim for the manufacturer is now to maintain the market share they have built up. This is probably the most competitive time for most products and businesses need to invest wisely in any marketing they undertake. They also need to consider any

product modifications or improvements to the production process which might give them a competitive advantage. Decline Stage — Eventually, the market for a product will start to shrink, and this is what's known as the decline stage. This shrinkage could be due to the market becoming saturated (i.e. all the customers who will buy the product have already purchased it), or because the consumers are switching to a different type of product. While this decline may be inevitable, it may still be possible for companies to make some profit by switching to less-expensive production methods and cheaper markets.

Answer:

The product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, including the Introduction Stage, the Growth Stage, the Maturity Stage and the Decline Stage, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #222)

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #206)

15. Sleep Time (Explanation)**Original:**

If it seems like you're not getting enough sleep, you're not alone. People have evolved to sleep much less than chimps, baboons or any other primates studied so far, a new study finds. Charles Nunn and David Samson are evolutionary anthropologists. They study how humans have evolved to behave the way we do. Nunn works at Duke University in Durham, N.C. Samson works at the University of Toronto Mississauga in Canada. In their new study, the two compared sleep patterns in 30 different species of primates, including humans. Most species slept between nine and 15 hours daily. Humans averaged just seven hours of shut-eye. Based on lifestyle and biological factors, however, people should get 9.55 hours, Nunn and Samson calculate. Most other primates in the study typically sleep as much as the scientists predicted they should. Nunn and Samson shared their findings online February 14 in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology. The researchers argue that two long-standing features of human life may play into our short sleep times. The first stems from when humans' ancestors descended from the trees to sleep on the ground. At that point, people probably had to spend more time awake to guard against predators. The second may reflect the intense pressure humans face to learn and teach new skills and to make social connections. That has left less time for sleep. As sleep declined, rapid-eye movement — or REM — sleep took on an outsize role in humans, Nunn and Samson propose. REM sleep is when we dream. And it has been linked to learning and memory. "It's pretty surprising that non-REM sleep time is so low in humans," Nunn says. "But something had to give as we slept less."

Answer:

People have evolved to sleep much less because humans' ancestors descended from the trees to sleep on the ground, having to spend more time awake to guard against predators, and another feature may reflect intense pressure humans face to learn and teach new skills and to make social connections; as sleep declined, rapid-eye movement took on an outsize role, but REM has been linked to learning and memory.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #191)

16. Deep-sea Mineral Resources (Explanation)**Original:**

The National Oceanography Center (NOC) is engaged in research into the potential risks and benefits of exploiting deep-sea mineral resources, some of which are essential for low-carbon technology, as well

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #190)

17. Bank Overdraft (Explanation)**Original:**

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

Answer:

Banks provide short-term finance to companies in the form of an overdraft, with the advantage of flexibility, and the most obvious example is farming, but the main disadvantages of an overdraft are that it is repayable on demand and the interest payable on overdrafts is variable because when interest rates increase, the cost of the overdraft increases.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #189)

18. The Women Institute (Incomplete)

Points: It has been more than 100 years since The Women Institute was established, but gender equality has not yet been achieved. Even with the equality law, the gender pay gap still exists and women are still earning much less than men are. Women need to improve themselves, in areas including..... So there is still a lot more that we need to do, such as STEM. And governments should also take actions.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #179)

19. Sustainable Development (Explanation)

Original:

The Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987), defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true? Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards. To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time. Only if we assume that society will remain static can we understand the needs of the future. The way we live today could not have been predicted twenty years ago. The sustainability paradigm fails to recognize this. It is a static view and thus places limits on human ingenuity. Similarly, a whole host of false assumptions dominate environmental thought; the scale of problems is exaggerated, the amount of resources is underestimated and spurious links are made between areas such as green policies and profit, poverty and environmental degradation. Those of us who want a better future need to question these assumptions.

Answer:

Although the implicit of sustainable development is that the old pattern of development which was driven by innovation and led to huge improvements could not be sustained, we assume that society remains static and we can understand the needs of the future, which means that sustainability paradigm fails to recognize that the way we live today couldn't be predicted and placed limits on human ingenuity, so we need to question these assumptions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #172)

20. Complaints (Explanation)

Original:

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

Answer:

With complaining to each other helping us feel less alone and understood and in some families being the

only way to get attention, negative bonding is the default for many groups, because people believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club, while they are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #80)

21. Importance of Soil (Explanation)

Original:

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #153)

22. Solar Energy (Explanation)

Original:

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

Answer:

Despite great debate, solar energy, whose advantages merit further development and possible adaptation for residences, remains popular because it is a true renewable resource which is available for collection in all areas of the world each day and it is non-polluting, creating no greenhouse gases or waste, reducing noise pollution and having very little impact on the surrounding environment, without reasonable maintenance and repair costs.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #129)

23. Positive Mindset (Explanation)

Original:

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #110)

24. Ethics (Explanation)

Original:

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

knowledge in general depends upon adhering to that ethic. Many of the ethical principles in science relate to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge, which is critical when others try to build upon or extend research findings. The open publication of data, peer review, replication, and collaboration required by the scientific ethic all help to keep science moving forward by validating research findings and confirming or raising questions about results.

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #109)

25. Independent Work (Explanation)**Original:**

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #108)

26. Tax on Meat (Explanation)**Original:**

"A day would come", Percy Shelley predicted in 1813, "when the monopolizing eater of animal flesh would no longer destroy his constitution by eating an acre at a meal." He explained: "The quantity of nutritious vegetable matter consumed in fattening the carcass of an ox would afford 10 times the sustenance if gathered immediately from the bosom of the earth." Two hundred years later, mainstream agronomists and dietitians have caught up with the poet. A growing scientific consensus agrees that feeding cereals and beans to animals is an inefficient and extravagant way to produce human food, that there is a limited amount of grazing land, that the world will be hard–pressed to supply a predicted population of 9

billion people with a diet as rich in meat as the industrialized world currently enjoys, and that it's not a very healthy diet anyway. On top of this, livestock contribute significantly towards global warming, generating 14.5% of all manmade greenhouse gas emissions, according to one much-quoted estimate from the United Nations. Now that the problem has been identified, the challenge is to persuade people in wealthy countries to eat less meat. That might seem a tall order, but governments have successfully persuaded people to quit smoking through a combination of public information, regulation and taxation.

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #107)

27. Ecology and Climatology (Explanation)

Original:

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

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #99)

28. Greenland Shark (Explanation)

Original:

An international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery. The shark is known to be the longest living vertebrate animal on the planet Earth. One of the members is Dr. Holy Shiels, a physiologist and senior lecturer in the Faculty of Life Sciences at the University of Manchester. She will be the only British scientist in the team to study Greenland shark, which is believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living. The shark is

reported to have lived for more than 200 years, and possibly close to or more than 400 years. The shark is both hunter and a scavenger, that feed on seals and other animals including polar bears and whales. It is also known as one of the largest sharks, reaching to five and a half meters (18 feet), very close to the size of a great white. The research team is commissioned by the Greenland government and will conduct the research on board the multi-purpose research vessel Sanna, operated by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources. A Greenland shark is estimated to be able to live for 400 years according to Science Magazine. Professor Shiels expects to gather sufficient data of Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic sea. She wanted to find a clue of how Greenland shark is able to survive in the deep sea of the Arctic sea, by examining how its heart and circulation work in its normal habitat, as she specializes in the cardiovascular function. "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," Shiels said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change."

Answer:

Greenland sharks, which are believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living and one of the largest sharks, are classified as data deficient, which means that people don't know enough to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change, so an international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #168)

29. Skipping Breakfast (B) (Explanation)**Original:**

Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks – It's no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well-being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem-solving as their peers who have had breakfast. For school children, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of pediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also. For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day. Green-Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar — less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one percent milk. Frederick Hirshburg, a pediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they're usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day. Breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need, Hirshburg says.

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #167)

30. English Dominance (Explanation)**Original:**

The formation of English dominance has gone through a long time. Just as Robert of Gloucester said

before, English is a language that humble people spoke 1300 years ago. In the following 200 years, the development of English has undergone the period of old English, the period of French-influencing and the period of medi-evil English. 1500 years later, modern English was taking shape, which mainly refers to the stable spelling pronunciation and meaning. However, English emerged as the international language after 19th century. The main reasons are as follows: Firstly, from the macroscopic view, the dominance of English is not precipitated by the language itself, so the arising of English dominance in international communication is not solely the dominance of language itself. Just as the professor Jean Aitchison in Oxford pointed out, the success of a language has much to do with the power of the people who use it but has little to do with internal features of the language. It is very obvious in consideration to English. During the 18th century and 19th century, the influence of the British Empire began to spread around the world for the sake of industrial revolution, so English began to become popular. English was used not only in the British colonies but also in the diplomatic negotiations of non-English-speaking countries. However, no matter how powerful the adaptively is and how large the area that the power of English covers, currently, the international status of English mainly springs from the status of America as a superpower after World War 2. Besides, with the development of the economic globalization and new political structure, there is a great need of an international language. As result, English became the first choice. Secondly, from the view of language, the dominance of English in international communication has a close relationship with the vitality of the language itself. On the one hand, English has a connection with all the Indo-European languages. Maybe it appears to be difficult to oriental people, but it is an easy job to western European and Russian people because the grammar and are similar to their mother language. Compared with Indo-European languages, English also bears the unique characteristics of the "universal language", that is diversity, flexibility and adaptivity. Although the dominance of English originated from Britain and America, it is regarded as the official language by many countries in 5 continents. Meanwhile, the vocabulary of English is the greatest in the world, but people only have to master 1000 to 2000 words to communicate. In addition, non-English speakers are allowed to localize English, and create English suitable for themselves, such as Singapore English, Chinese English, Japanese English, Western English, Creole, French English and even Germany English etc. It may also include pidgin English appeared in Shanghai. In short, the dominance of English is represented in that it can tolerate non-English speakers to use broken English, thus making them feel English convenient and close to them, making English more universal. Thirdly, the universalness of English has a close relationship with its cultural value system. It is universally acknowledged that the cultural value system of Britain and America can encourage more innovation compared with other cultures. On the other hand, the marketization and technological power of British and American media makes English a dominant language in international communication. The "Hollywood effect" and "silicon valley phenomenon" also worth mentioning here. The former is cultural products, which includes English media, film etc; the later refers to the computer-based and internet-based technical products, all of which swept over the world, thus making English a popular language. In the end, another reason of the formation of English dominance is that the universal culture appears in English. As mentioned above, 80% of the documents in the world are written in English. So the universalness of English is because of the universalness it has.

Answer:

English emerged as the international language after the 19th century, with dominance of language not the only reason, having a relationship with the vitality of the language, and the universalness of English having a relationship with its cultural value system, and in the end, another reason of the formation of English dominance is that the universal culture appears in English.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #149)

31. International Trade (Explanation)

Original:

The world is shrinking rapidly with the advent of faster communication, transportation, and financial flows. Products developed in one country—Gucci purses, Sony electronics, McDonald's hamburgers, Japanese sushi, German BMWs—have found enthusiastic acceptance in other countries. It would not be surprising to hear about a German businessman wearing an Italian suit meeting an English friend at a Japanese restaurant who later returns home to drink Russian vodka and watch *Dancing with the Stars* on TV. International trade has boomed over the past three decades. Since 1990, the number of multinational corporations in the world has grown from 30,000 to more than 63,000. Some of these multinationals are true giants. In fact, of the largest 150 "economies" in the world, only 81 are countries. The remaining 69 are multinational corporations. Walmart, the world's largest company, has annual revenues greater than the GDP of all but the world's 21 largest countries. Between 2000 and 2008, total world trade grew more than 7 percent per year, easily out-stripping GDP output, which was about 3 percent. Despite a dip in world trade caused by the recent worldwide recession, the world trade of products and services last year was valued at more than \$12 trillion, about 17 percent of GDP worldwide. Many U.S. companies have long been successful at international marketing: McDonald's, Coca-Cola, Starbucks, GE, IBM, Colgate, Caterpillar, Boeing, and dozens of other American firms have made the world their market. In the United States, names such as Sony, Toyota, Nestlé, IKEA, Canon, and Nokia have become household words. Other products and services that appear to be American are, in fact, produced or owned by foreign companies.

Answer:

As international trade has boomed over the past three decades, the world is shrinking rapidly with the advent of faster communication, transportation and financial flows, despite a dip in world trade caused by the recent worldwide recession, so many U.S. brands have long been successful at international marketing but some products and services produced or owned by foreign companies have also become household words in the United States.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #122)

32. Conspicuous Consumption (Explanation)

Original:

Almost 120 years ago, during the first Gilded Age, sociologist Thorstein Veblen coined the term "conspicuous consumption". He used it to refer to rich people flaunting their wealth through wasteful spending. Why buy a thousand-dollar suit when a hundred-dollar one serves the same function? The answer, Veblen said, was power. The rich asserted their dominance by showing how much money they could burn on things they didn't need. While radical at the time, Veblen's observation seems obvious now. In the intervening decades, conspicuous consumption has become deeply embedded in the texture of American capitalism. Our new Gilded Age is even more Veblenian than the last. Today's captains of industry publicize their social position with private islands and superyachts while the president of the United States covers nearly everything he owns in gold. But the acquisition of insanely expensive commodities isn't the only way that modern elites project power. More recently, another form of status display has emerged. In the new Gilded Age, identifying oneself as a member of the ruling class doesn't just require conspicuous consumption. It requires conspicuous production. If conspicuous consumption involves the worship of luxury, conspicuous production involves the worship of labor. It isn't about how much you spend. It's about how hard you work. Nowhere is the cult of conspicuous production more visible than among America's CEOs.

Answer:

“Conspicuous consumption” used to refer to rich people flaunting their wealth through wasteful spending, which was radical at the time, but the observation seems obvious now, and in the new Gilded Age, identifying oneself as a member of the ruling class doesn’t just require conspicuous consumption, but requires conspicuous production, which means involving the worship of labor.
(APEUni Website / App SWT #102)

33. Reading (Explanation)

Original:

It might seem a little eccentric, but reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas. This works best if you perform your reading in a theatrical way, pausing at the commas and ends of sentences. If you run out of breath during a sentence, it is probably too long. You ought to be able to convert your writing into a speech in this way if it sounds too stilted and convoluted, perhaps you could rework these parts until they sound fluid. It is unlikely that your reader will be fooled by the idea that long words make you sound clever. Cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words can prevent its meaning from being understood at all. A short word is always preferable to a long one. Why should anyone choose the word erroneous over the word wrong in an essay? Usually, writers who employ more obscure words are trying to sound impressive but can appear pretentious. Direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and are not necessarily babyish, but the most appropriate ones for the job. When you read your writing aloud, you will notice that the key stress comes at the end of your sentence. It is, therefore, most effective to end with a short and emphatic word to secure your point. Try to resist the impulse to waffle at the end of your sentence by trailing off into qualifying clauses. It might be worth relocating the clause to the beginning of the sentence or losing it altogether if you feel that it adds little to its meaning. Your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect in the world, but still, cause your writing to sound wrong if you have misjudged its tone. A colloquial style, which uses slang and exclamations, is an inappropriately chatty tone for an essay. However, style can be equally jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious for its context. It is much more impressive to make complicated points using simple language and grammar.

Answer:

Reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas, including cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words, which can prevent its meaning from being understood because direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect while a colloquial style is an inappropriate tone for an essay and style can be jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #88)

34. Plug-in Vehicle (Explanation)

Original:

Here’s a term you’re going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It’s what you and many other people will drive to work in ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car – your plugin vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50–100 kilometers through city traffic. When you arrive at work you’ll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car’s batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car’s batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very

expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey. Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #56)

35. Plants Research (Explanation)**Original:**

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they shape our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental degradation. All three are plant related. All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a source of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution. What's more, none of these issues are independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly forward, Ehrhardt and Frommer say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life, they say.

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #55)

36. Online Teaching & Learning (Explanation)**Original:**

What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom "smart" whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok,

even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students. Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades—all online.

Answer:

Because teaching online uses the internet as the primary means of communication, teachers don't have to be someplace to teach and they can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner; online learning offers more freedom for students as they can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #48)

37. Hookham (Explanation)**Original:**

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

Answer:

According to the Hookham's found, there is a dramatic increase in the proportion of female purchasers of novels and purchases of novels authored by females, and also, these female aristocrats and gentry have accounts under their own names, and more disposable income and leisure time certainly account for the significant increase, thus more female were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #34)

38. Geothermal Energy (Explanation)

Original:

What is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands, hindered by frequent power cuts and an inability to compete in the international oil market? For East Africa at least, experts think geothermal energy is the answer. More promising still, the Kenyan government and international investors seem to be listening. This is just in time according to many, as claims of an acute energy crisis are afoot due to high oil prices, population spikes and droughts. Geothermal energy works by pumping water into bedrock, where it is heated and returns to the surface as steam which is used directly as a heat source or to drive electricity production. Source: Energy Information Administration, Geothermal Energy in the Western United States and Hawaii. Currently over 60% of Kenya's power comes from hydroelectric sources but these are proving increasingly unreliable as the issue of seasonal variation is intensified by erratic rain patterns. Alternative energy sources are needed; and the leading energy supplier in Kenya, Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply from 13% to 25 % of its total usage by 2020. The potential of geothermal energy in the region was first realised internationally by the United Nations Development Program, when geologists observed thermal anomalies below the East African Rift system. Locals have been utilising this resource for centuries; using steam vents to create the perfect humidity for greenhouses, or simply to enjoy a swim in the many natural hot lakes. Along the 6000 km of the rift from the Red Sea to Mozambique, geochemical, geophysical and heat flow measurements were made to identify areas suitable for geothermal wells. One area lies next to the extinct Olkaria volcano, within the Hell's Gate National Park, and sits over some of the thinnest continental crust on Earth. This is a result of the thinning of the crust by tectonic stretching, causing hotter material below the Earth's surface to rise, resulting in higher temperatures. This thin crust was ideal for the drilling of geothermal wells, reaching depths of around 3000 m, where temperatures get up to 342°C, far higher than the usual temperature of 90°C at this depth. Water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam by the heat. The steam can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.

Answer:

With the increasing energy demands in East Africa and the current unreliable energy source, Kenya has already adopted a geothermal energy as an alternative source and hopes to increase its supply in the future, which is mainly generated from the thinnest continental crust on Earth where the water is converted into steam that can be either used as a direct heat source or drive electricity production. (APEUni Website / App SWT #30)

39. Electric Cars (Explanation)

Original:

Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes – as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example. Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own. Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large

part for – among other things – the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport.

Answer:

Although electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in, they declined because cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, ; however because of economic reasons and environmental motivations, nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #26)

40. American English (Explanation)

Original:

American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

Answer:

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

(APEUni Website / App SWT #6)

41. Ageing Australia (Explanation)

Original:

In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's. The ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers, particularly in regard to the long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase. Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalists and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services. How quickly this occurs

depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues. But how severe is the ageing of Australia's population, relative to other countries? One way of applying a degree of perspective to the ageing debate is to compare ageing in Australia with that of other countries. This article examines the population structures in Australia and Japan and the demographic forces that shape the respective populations, both historically and projections for the future.

Answer:

While Australia's population was moderately aged, the ageing of the population is still a major issue for Australian policy makers because it not only has long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions and aged care services, but also leads to slowing or negative population growth, so governments and society need to take actions to address these issues together.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #3)

42. 2014 Olympics (Explanation)**Original:**

11 February 2009 — Major athletic events around the globe — from the 2014 Sochi Olympics to an annual powerboat race in Norwegian fjords — are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said today. The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director. "Whether carried out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide," Mr. Steiner said. "It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament," he added. Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games — to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow-capped Caucasus Mountains — say they will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy. That investment will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

Answer:

While major athletic events are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, they are also the latest participants to join the network and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment; organizers will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy, which will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure and offsetting greenhouse gas emissions.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #1)

43. Paleolithic People (Explanation)**Original:**

The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, together with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making. The people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding. They hunted the bigger herbivores, while berries, leaves, roots, wild fruit and

mushrooms probably played a major role in their diet. Their hunting was indiscriminate; perhaps because so many animals were about they did not need to spare pregnant females or the young. In the cave of Enlène, for example, many bones of reindeer and bison fetuses were found. Apparently, upper Paleolithic people hunted like other predators and killed the weakest prey first. They did, however, sometimes concentrate on salmon runs and migrating herds of reindeer. Contrary to popular beliefs about cave man, upper Paleolithic people did not live deep inside caves. They rather close the foot of cliffs, especially when an overhang provided good shelter. On the plains and in the valleys, they used tents made from hides of the animals they killed. At time, on the great Russian plains, they built huts with huge bones and tusks collected from skeletons of mammals. Men hunted mostly with spears, the bow and arrow were probably not invented until the Magdalenian period that came at the end of the Upper Paleolithic.

Answer:

While Upper Paleolithic people were hunter–gatherers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding, they did not live deep inside caves but rather close to the foot of cliffs and hunted with spears, the bow and arrow, which suggest their living ways are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making.

(APEUni Website / App SWT #51)

Write Essay

1. Zoo and Animal

Question:

Animal rights have been a subject of debate since the 1970s. Are zoos helping or hurting animals?
(APEUni Website / App WE #73)

2. Gender Equality

Question:

Despite all the advancement made by mankind, some people still argue that gender equality is a myth. What is your opinion?
(APEUni Website / App WE #294)

3. Travel for Education

Question:

People dispute whether travel is or is not a component of a quality education. Some believe travel is overrated. What is your opinion?
(APEUni Website / App WE #261)

4. Television (Explanation)

Question:

Television serves many useful functions. It helps people to relax. Besides, it can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain it with your own experience.
(APEUni Website / App WE #160)

5. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been evolving on a daily basis. Please describe a new invention, and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.
(APEUni Website / App WE #159)

6. Dangerous Activities (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving, skiing and motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Why?
(APEUni Website / App WE #158)

7. Tourism's Pros and Cons (Explanation)

Question:

The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?
(APEUni Website / App WE #156)

8. Law Effect (Explanation)

Question:

Some people think human behavior can be limited by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?
(APEUni Website / App WE #149)

9. Marketing in Companies (Explanation)

Question:

Should marketing in companies which produce consumer goods like food and clothing, place emphasis on reputation of the company or short-term strategies like discount and special offers? Why?
(APEUni Website / App WE #195)

10. Studying Climate Change (Explanation)

Question:

Imagine you have been assigned on the study of climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #155)

11. Distraction (Explanation)

Question:

Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. it is impossible to combine learning with employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.
(APEUni Website / App WE #106)

12. Life Experience (Explanation)

Question:

Experience is the best teacher. Some people think life experiences teach people more efficiently than books or formal education can. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your reason or provide your personal experience.
(APEUni Website / App WE #102)

13. Credit Cards (Explanation)

Question:

In a cashless society, people use more credit cards instead of cash. Cashless society seems to be a reality. How realistic do you think it might be? What are the benefits and problems of this phenomenon?
(APEUni Website / App WE #95)

14. Digital Materials (Explanation)

Question:

With the increase of digital information available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
(APEUni Website / App WE #86)

15. Tourism (Explanation)

Question:

Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.
(APEUni Website / App WE #79)

16. Facing Issues (Explanation)

Question:

The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?
(APEUni Website / App WE #76)

17. Building Effects (Explanation)

Question:

Do you think the design of buildings affects positively or negatively where people live and work?
(APEUni Website / App WE #72)

18. Experiential Learning (Explanation)

Question:

Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?
(APEUni Website / App WE #56)

19. Personal Life (Explanation)

Question:

Nowadays, people spend too much time at work to the extent that they hardly have time for their personal life. How widespread do you think it is? Discuss the problems caused by the shortage of time.
(APEUni Website / App WE #40)

20. Getting Married (Explanation)

Question:

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

21. Formal Written Examination (Explanation)

Question:

Many education systems assess students using formal written examinations. Those kinds of exams are a valid method. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give examples with your own experience.
(APEUni Website / App WE #17)

22. Global Issue (Explanation)

Question:

Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?
(APEUni Website / App WE #9)

23. Transportation Networks (Explanation)

Question:

As cities expand, some people claim governments should try to create better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support your opinion.
(APEUni Website / App WE #5)

24. Mass Media (Explanation)

Question:

Mass media, such as TV, radio and newspapers, has an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivotal role on shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. Do you agree with this? Please give examples.

(APEUni Website / App WE #35)

25. Right Balance (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #39)

26. Shopping Malls (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #30)

27. Marks Deduction (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #63)

28. Legal Responsibility (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #43)

29. Inventions (Explanation)

Question:

In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. Which do you think is the most important one? Why?

(APEUni Website / App WE #22)

30. Studying Theater (Explanation)

Question:

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

(APEUni Website / App WE #77)

31. Reputation or Short Term Strategies (Explanation)

Question:

Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food emphasize reputation or short term strategies like discounts and special offers?

(APEUni Website / App WE #48)

32. Extending Life Expectancy (Explanation)

Question:

Medical technology will extend human's life expectancy. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?

(APEUni Website / App WE #71)



C. Reading

Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

1. Early Childhood Disadvantage

Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long-term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting **impacts** on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating disadvantage, preschool education can help to **lessen** the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be **barriers** to preschool attendance for groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of many government and non-government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to **prepare** them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full-time schooling at five years of age, when they enrol in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001, just over half of five-year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can **commence** preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three-year olds are much lower than four-year olds (24% compared with 56% for four-year olds in 2001). The preschool participation rate of four-year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

Options:

- 1) impressions, impacts, affects, variations
- 2) lessen, hold, hoist, enlarge
- 3) barriers, roundabouts, accesses, assessments
- 4) undo, fix, tie, prepare
- 5) commence, alter, lead, raise

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #429)

2. Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organized by the International Shakespeare Association, the World Congress **is** held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted in two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive **in** London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford-upon-Avon. **With** a main theme of 'Creating and Recreating Shakespeare', the Congress will look **at** the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops .

Options:

- 1) are, is, have, has
- 2) in, at, on, to
- 3) Above, With, To, Beyond
- 4) in, at, over, to

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #428)

3. Superintelligence

A superintelligence is any intellect that vastly outperforms the best human brains in practically every

field, including scientific creativity, general wisdom, and social skills. This definition leaves open how the superintelligence **is implemented** : it could be in a digital computer, an ensemble of networked computers, cultured cortical tissue, or something else. On this definition, Deep Blue is not a superintelligence, since it is only smart within one narrow domain (chess), and even there it is not vastly superior **to** the best humans. Entities such as corporations or the scientific community are not superintelligences either. Although they can perform a number of intellectual feats of which no individual human is capable, they are not **sufficiently** integrated to count as intellects, and there are many fields in which they perform much worse than single humans. For example, you cannot have a real-time conversation with the scientific community.

Options:

- 1) has implemented, is implemented, implements, implementing
 - 2) against, to, for, by
 - 3) barely, sufficiently, vaguely, sparsely
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #427)

4. Prisoners

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** .

Options:

- 1) recharged, renamed, refunded, erased
 - 2) engagement, measurement, illusion, rehabilitation
 - 3) raw, genuine, radiated, trivial
 - 4) imprisonment, felon, redemption, redundancy
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #426)

5. Working Heritage

In this role, due to their working heritage, Border Collies are very demanding, playful, and energetic. They thrive best in households that can provide them with plenty of play and exercise, either with humans or other dogs. Due to their demanding personalities and need for mental **stimulation** and exercise, many Border Collies develop problematic behaviors in households that are not able to provide for their needs. They are infamous for chewing holes in walls and furniture, and **destructive** scraping and hole digging, due to boredom. Border Collies may exhibit a strong desire to herd, a trait they may show with small children, cats, and other dogs. The breed's herding trait has been deliberately encouraged, as it was in the dogs from which the Border Collie was developed, by selective breeding for many generations. However, being **eminently** trainable, they can live amicably with other pets if given proper socialization

training. The American Border Collie Association recommends that potential owners, before taking on the breed as a household pet, should be sure they can provide regular exercise **commensurate** with the collie's high energy and prodigious stamina. A working collie may run many miles a day, using its experience, personality and intelligence to control challenging livestock. These dogs will become **distressed** and frustrated if left in isolation, ignored or inactive. Like many working breeds, Border Collies can be motion-sensitive and may chase moving vehicles and bicycles, but this behavior can be modified by training. Some of the more difficult behaviors require patience, as they are developmental and may disappear as the dog matures.

Options:

- 1) establishment, estimation, stimulation, condition
 - 2) abrupt, mild, destructive, periodical
 - 3) whole, mostly, eminently, minor
 - 4) commensurate, collaborative, collective, evenly
 - 5) tossed, pinched, distressed, consistent
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #425)

6. Employee Mood

Research from the Terry College of Business reveals **becoming** a happy, helpful employee takes effort and, eventually, that effort **erodes** the energy needed to do one's job. It could lead to quiet quitting — the new term for just doing your job but not going above and beyond — or even actual quitting. The more people adjust their moods to be happy, the fewer emotional resources they have **at** the end of the day. That means they are less able to handle challenging tasks and interactions and have a harder time staying on task. Their tank is empty despite being in a good mood, Frank explained. For managers, this means it may make more sense to meet employees **where** they are emotional and not force upbeat attitudes in the office. For employees, it may mean letting bad days happen and leaving more mood-demanding work — such as sales calls or tough conversations — for better days.

Options:

- 1) becomes, becoming, become, become to
 - 2) concludes, erodes, expects, collects
 - 3) at, since, by, for
 - 4) where, which, as, that
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #424)

7. Drama

I do not think I am twisting the usual meaning of drama if I define it as a presentation before spectators by performers who take on roles and who interact with each other to further a story or a text intended for such presentations. This is intended as a **working** definition simple enough to be recalled easily. Indeed, it is so simple that I should point out that it makes one or two **distinctions** that are perhaps not immediately obvious. First, to say that performers "take on roles" leaves **open** the possibility that they are not within the roles to other performances as such alternative phrases as "performers in character" or "characters represented by actors" do not. To say that the performers "interact with each other" might seem **unnecessary**, but is in fact important, for in traditional societies there are many performances in which different characters appear successively and simultaneously but, **nevertheless**, do not interact. And I say "to further a story" because a progression of the story may not provide the structure of the performance.

Options:

- 1) hanging, working, using, applying
 - 2) implementations, distributions, distinctions, comprehensions
 - 3) go, covered, undoubted, open
 - 4) uneven, unnecessary, unabated, uncaring
 - 5) accordingly, timely, nevertheless, subsequently
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #146)

8. Technology Calendar

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life. Pearson has **pieced** together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a **unique** millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key **breakthroughs** and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an **extended** life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs **coming** into use between now and 2040.

Options:

- 1) pieced, finalized, pictured, filled
 - 2) hovering, compromised, unique, loose
 - 3) plateaus, procrastinations, breakthroughs, devastations
 - 4) shared, lubricant, entitled, extended
 - 5) changing, coming, delving, squeezing
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #422)

9. Tokyo Skytree

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

Options:

- 1) however, ever, how, when
 - 2) in fact, as whole, in common, of course
 - 3) apart from, further afield, along with, out of
 - 4) Thus, So, And, But
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #421)

10. Ebb and Flow

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.

Options:

- 1) orthodox, volatile, constant, cheap
 - 2) heart, limb, womb, brain
 - 3) prevalent, detached, relevant, dominant
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #420)

11. Dictionary Publishers

For the first time, dictionary publishers are **incorporating** real, spoken English into their data. It gives lexicographers (people who write dictionaries) **access** to a more vibrant, up-to-date **vernacular** language which has never really been studied before.

Options:

- 1) incorporating, enlarging, treating, excluding
 - 2) honor, access, prevision, privilege
 - 3) obscure, indifferent, vernacular, common
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #419)

12. Health Concept

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.

Options:

- 1) existed, changed, vanished, adopted
 - 2) identical, unique, evident, ironic
 - 3) contours, figures, notions, costs
 - 4) emitted, served, dictated, expanded
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #417)

13. A National Crisis

In 1868, botanist Jules-émile Planchon **unmasked** the culprit behind a national crisis. For five years, a **blight** had been stealing across France's vineyards. Its cause was invisible, its spread **inexorable**. Always it followed the same pattern. First a single vine would **wither**, then a circle of plants. Entire vineyards were wiped out within years.

Options:

- 1) unmasked, created, imagined, packed
 - 2) current, cold, preference, blight
 - 3) meaningful, faint, countless, inexorable
 - 4) densify, wither, vaporize, thrive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #414)

14. Birds

Some birds of prey have learned to control fire, a **skill** previously thought to be unique to humans. The birds appear to deliberately spread wildfires in order to **flush** out prey. The finding suggests that birds may have **beaten** us to the use of fire.

Options:

- 1) question, profile, tale, skill
 - 2) prevent, limit, span, flush
 - 3) prophesied, beaten, transmitted, forced
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #413)

15. Heart of Study

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’!

Options:

- 1) was made, making, made, makes
 - 2) put off, turned over, set up, pushed down
 - 3) fired, overlapped, trained, deduced
 - 4) expanded, gathered, covered, endeavored
 - 5) will be labelled, being labelled, have labelled, labelled
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #416)

16. Nissan

Nissan will overhaul the inspection process for its Japan–destined vehicles for the first time in decades as the carmaker seeks to address a widening **inspection** scandal that has forced it to suspend production for the domestic market. The company said on Thursday that unauthorized workers had been **certifying** vehicles set for sale in the Japanese market, even after the company announced the recall of nearly 1.2m cars earlier this month over the same issue. With investors increasingly concerned about Japan Inc’s adherence to standards — concerns that were most recently **inflamed** by the Kobe Steel data falsification scandal — the news pushed Nissan shares down 1.6 per cent on Friday, and also weighed on the prices of its suppliers. Hiroto 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.

Options:

- 1) section, inspection, financial, taxation
 - 2) certifying, exposing, piling, purchasing
 - 3) underestimated, cured, overlooked, inflamed
 - 4) suspension, expenditure, resume, delay
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #412)

17. Academic Writing (B)

Academic writing is an **expression** of logic that is the product of thinking. This **means** that the writing that you produce is a **reflection** of your intellectual abilities. It **puts** into words your knowledge and your conceptual understanding and shows **evidence** of your ability to think critically.

Options:

- 1) expectation, entitlement, expression, exchange
 - 2) means, questions, stipulates, answers
 - 3) redundancy, mission, credit, reflection
 - 4) enriches, shows, allows, puts
 - 5) hassle, excuse, capacity, evidence
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #407)

18. Recycling Materials (Incomplete)

Points: One factory took measures to improve the productivity. ... used (recycled / recyclable / repeatable / returned / returnable) materials to reduce waste recycle ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #411)

19. Charles Dickens (Incomplete)

Points: About Charles Dickens. ... was (sent / took / brought / given) to a "blacking factory ... Someone whose name starts with 'O' (describes/ will describe/ was described/is describing, was describing) as started career (for / in / of / at) journalist ... An article was published in (editions / installments / resources / versions) of a magazine ... His childhood's impact on his writing style is also mentioned.
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #409)

20. Left-handed Population

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.

Options:

- 1) relative, closely, thus, relatively
 - 2) dominance, proportion, strength, balance
 - 3) figured, changed, distributed, added
 - 4) largely, mainly, barely, evenly
 - 5) conclusions, roundabouts, preferences, conditions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #408)

21. Computer Viruses

Computer viruses have been a **fact** of life at least since the 1980s, if not before. They can cause companies to lose hours of working time and they can also spread panic among computer users everywhere. There are, however, several **distinct** types of computer infection — all loosely referred to as viruses — and they each work in a slightly different way. A particularly nasty one is the worm, which is a

program designed to sneak its way into an entire computer network, and reproduce itself over and over again. Then there is the Trojan, which strictly **speaking** isn't a virus, but a piece of software that appears to do one thing, but actually does something malicious instead. When the 'unsuspecting' operator introduces it into the computer, the alien program will take over the machine. With Trojans you have to be particularly careful because they can often be introduced by way of a message advertising an anti-virus product. So what motivates someone to **introduce** a virus into the computer systems of innocent victims? Perhaps it's simply the desire to prove that it can be done. Or because it gives the kind of pleasure you get from solving a difficult problem — nowadays people protect their computers with all sorts of security software, so it takes considerable **skill** to break through all the defences and introduce a virus.

Options:

- 1) link, verge, fact, virtue
 - 2) successive, distinct, discreet, opaque
 - 3) speaking, doing, done, figured
 - 4) deploy, deduce, introduce, imply
 - 5) consumption, regret, skill, degree
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #406)

22. Light Energy

Light is usually described as a form of energy and it is indeed a kind of electromagnetic energy, not much different from radio waves, television signals, heat, and X-rays. All of these are made up of waves that **spread**, bend, interfere with one another, and react with obstacles in their path, rather like waves in water. A physicist might tell you that light, along with all its electromagnetic relatives, is really a form of matter, little different from more **substantial** matter such as houses and, like them, it is made up of individual particles. Light particles, called photons, travel in streams, similar to the way in which water pours through a hose. To most people, this might sound paradoxical or illogical, as many things to do with physics seem to these days. How can light be both energy and matter, wave and particle? The reason it can be is, in fact, not at all **complicated**: all energy is a form of matter. Almost everybody recognizes — even if they do not understand — Einstein's famous equation, $E = mc^2$, which spells it out: E refers to energy and m to the mass of matter. Furthermore, all matter has some of the characteristics of waves and some of the particles, but the waves of such solid-seeming things as houses are not **discernible** and can generally be ignored because ordinary matter acts as if it were made up of particles.

Options:

- 1) spread, curve, occur, inflict
 - 2) invisible, valuable, abstract, substantial
 - 3) apparent, complicated, abrupt, implicit
 - 4) responsible, accurate, discernible, consecutive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #405)

23. Heart Functions

The heart functions as a pump at the centre of the circulatory system. In humans it is located in the chest cavity, between the lungs, **a bit** to the left. The heart consists of four chambers surrounded by a very strong muscular wall, the myocardium. The upper chambers, the right and left atria, **receive** blood entering the heart, and the lower chambers, the right and left ventricles pump the blood out of the heart, via the pulmonary and the systemic circulatory systems. The two systems work as **follows**. Blood from the body enters the right atrium, **is** passed into the right ventricle and from there is propelled through

the pulmonary artery to the lungs. In the lungs the blood releases carbon dioxide and absorbs oxygen and is then **transported** back to the heart into the left atrium. From here it passes into the left ventricle, which pumps the oxygenated blood around the body.

Options:

- 1) compared, rather than, a bit, less than
 - 2) lower, receive, repel, transfer
 - 3) well, followed, follows, follow
 - 4) being, is, has, had
 - 5) transporting, transported, transport, having transported
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #404)

24. Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he **meant** by this is to take two glasses of water which are identical in every **respect**. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! **According** to Mill's method of difference it is safe to **assume** that the change in the color of the water is due to the **introduction** of a new factor — the independent variable — in this case, the ink.

Options:

- 1) capped, charged, left, meant
 - 2) measure, thought, identity, respect
 - 3) Compared, According, Contrary, Sorted
 - 4) assume, discuss, prefer, acclaim
 - 5) introduction, magnitude, preparation, purification
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #403)

25. European Culture

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **concept** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't **fit** into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behavior**. In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **argue** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

Options:

- 1) classification, concept, renovation, identity
 - 2) cut, dismiss, fit, solve
 - 3) blessing, curse, habit, behavior
 - 4) argue, doubt, pretend, deny
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #402)

26. HongKong APP (Incomplete)

Points: An organization, HKUST, created an APP to help people learn sign language interpretation

because many people in HongKong have a hearing problem. ... (however / therefore / consequently / although) ... (as well) to educate public ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #401)

27. Sand Battery

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.

Options:

- 1) substitutes for, is caught up with, lives up to, is charged up with
 - 2) which, however, what, that
 - 3) except, therefore, while, then
 - 4) Of course, Besides, Apart from, Right now
 - 5) as well as, inside, despite, along
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #399)

28. Security Footage

The introduction of security footage in courtrooms as evidence is increasingly common. With the number of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras rising, the likelihood of images deemed relevant for criminal proceedings being recorded also increases. However, while CCTV footage may arguably have assisted in achieving convictions in some high-profile cases, can it assist in the overall reduction of violence against women? A well-known example in Australia of CCTV helping solve a crime is the footage pulled from a shop on Sydney Road the night Jill Meagher was raped and murdered by Adrian Bayley. This footage was mentioned in his sentencing in 2013. In the same year, Simon Gittany was found guilty of the murder of his partner Lisa Harnum. CCTV footage — taken from his own security cameras — was again interpreted as key evidence. Beyond the courtroom, news media reports of crime are saturated with the use of CCTV footage. In both contexts, it is often seen to be decisive — an authoritative and objective witness that can tell us "what really happened". While used in a range of offenses, its inclusion in instances of extreme (and public) violence against women can mean certain images receive significant and sustained media attention, and may remain online indefinitely. The strength of CCTV in our public consciousness is such that questions of privacy are often dismissed as inconsequential. CCTV installed in the homes of family violence victims has even been considered.

Options:

- 1) convictions, discharges, disclaimers, connections
- 2) guilty, excessive, obsessive, abundant
- 3) interpreted, changed, disciplined, dictated
- 4) doubtful, decisive, inclusive, incisive
- 5) abortion, conception, abruption, attention

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #398)

29. Flowers and Bees

Most people assume, correctly, that flowers look the way they do to attract insects that pollinate them. But that's not the whole story. Scientists have now discovered that plants have another 'trick up their leaves' to make themselves **irresistible** to even the most choosy insect. Cambridge University's Beverley Glover and her colleagues recently set up some fake flowers filled with a sugar solution, which they kept at different temperatures. Unleashing a team of bumblebees on their floral **offerings**, they watched as the insects visited the flowers to drink the surrogate nectar. Very quickly, it became obvious that the bees were concentrating on the flowers with the warmest nectar. Just in case it was something to **do** with the color of the fake flowers, the scientists also tried a different color **combination** and got the same result.

Options:

- 1) irresistible, expensive, explicit, false
- 2) contours, shapes, organisms, offerings
- 3) make, do, have, go
- 4) consequence, tone, combination, appearance

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #397)

30. Giant Exoplanets

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

Options:

- 1) borders, expressions, characteristics, shapes
- 2) frame, subordinate, planet, comet
- 3) members, astronomers, parties, makers
- 4) denounce, detect, deflect, determine

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #395)

31. Food Wastage (Incomplete)

Points: It was 50 percent of food wasted before () because of () transport and marketing.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #394)

32. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts **on** Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies **fell into** the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories **combined** . **After** appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then **came** ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, **rather than** taken with a group. **Overall** , an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18–35–year–old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising **considering** the demographics of the social

media platform. The under-18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies.

Options:

- 1) of, in, above, on
 - 2) summed up, broke down, fell into, focused on
 - 3) constrained, confined, combined, unconfined
 - 4) Regarding, Unless, After, Against
 - 5) let, were, came, come
 - 6) less than, other from, rather than, most of
 - 7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
 - 8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #389)

33. Shrimp Farm

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only **factor**, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards: if you do so with mangroves themselves, add another \$9,318 per hectare. The overall lesson is that what looks **beneficial** only does so because the profits are retained by the private sector, while the problems are spread out across society at large, appearing on no specific balance sheet.

Options:

- 1) deserved, exchanged, conserved, converted
 - 2) index, element, choice, factor
 - 3) accounting, percentage, aggregation, division
 - 4) comprised, uneven, neglected, augmented
 - 5) productive, interactive, distinctive, collective
 - 6) beneficial, immediate, moderate, modest
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #388)

34. Green Spaces

Green spaces contribute significantly to a **reduction** in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden **context**, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants **differ** in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of **low** rainfall and minimal water inputs.

Options:

- 1) genesis, conclusion, purification, reduction
 - 2) extent, level, context, volume
 - 3) confer, differ, coincide, defer
 - 4) total, low, parallel, partial
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #387)

35. Product Selling

Once an organization has its product to sell, it must then **determine** the appropriate price to sell it at. The price is set by **balancing** many factors including supply-and-demand, cost, desired profit competition, perceived value, and market behavior. Ultimately, the final price is determined by what the market is willing to **exchange** for the product. Pricing theory can be quite complex because so many factors influence what the purchaser decides is a fair **value** . It also should be **noted** that, in addition to monetary exchange, price can be the exchange of goods or services as in a barter agreement, or an exchange of specific behavior, such as a vote in a political campaign.

Options:

- 1) tolerate, determine, fabricate, fancy
 - 2) comparing, begetting, balancing, offsetting
 - 3) consign, design, exchange, prepare
 - 4) addition, shape, content, value
 - 5) pointed, enlarged, overrated, noted
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #386)

36. Estee Lauder

She transformed beauty into big business by cultivating classy sales methods and giving away samples. 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, 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 Estee 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 potions were good – Estee Lauder was a quality fanatic – but the sales lady 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 .

Options:

- 1) has, controls, makes, maintains
 - 2) switched, changed, raised, used
 - 3) emphasis, institute, companion, enterprise
 - 4) stated, bridged, stalked, heaved
 - 5) potent, collective, potential, expensive
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #370)

37. Plants and Animals

From the earliest civilisations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording the potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties. From the first illustrated **catalogue** of medicinal plants, De Materia Medica by Dioscorides, in the first century through to the late fourteenth century the illustration of plants and animals changed very little. Woodcuts in instructional manuals and herbals were often repeatedly copied over the centuries, resulting in a loss of

definition and accuracy so that they became little more than stylized decoration. With the growing popularity of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more accurate. Then, with the emergence of artists such as Albrecht Durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunfels, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulisse Aldrovandi in zoology, nature began to be depicted in a more realistic style. Individual living plants or animals were observed directly and their likeness rendered onto paper or vellum

Options:

- 1) catalogue, calculation, formation, figuration
- 2) popularity, popular, singularity, resilience
- 3) emergence, descent, havoc, omniscience
- 4) observed, observe, had observed, were observed

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #363)

38. Philosophy (Incomplete)

Points: Philosophy is the study of (). The teacher showed the scenario through a video to students after silence of some time. Before, ... (splits/ is splitting/ has splitter) the class into groups. Student provoke discussion with (philosopher/philosophy) potential....

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #362)

39. Gravity (Incomplete)

Points: About gravity. Every object pulls on every other object with an (invisible/unknown/unbelievable) force called gravity. and is ... (theory) ... proposed by Newton. Isaac Newton, over 300 years ago a scientist, (explained) this invisible force of gravity.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #303)

40. Internet Use

People are spending twice as much time online compared to 10 years ago, fueled by increasing use of tablets and smartphones. The biggest increase has been among young adults, with time spent online almost tripling from 10 hours and 24 minutes each week in 2005 to 27 hours and 36 minutes in 2014. In total, the average adult spends more than 20 hours online a week, which includes time spent on the internet at work. Meanwhile the average person spends 2.5 hours every week 'online while on the move' – away from their home, work or place of study. This is a five-fold increase from 2005, when the figure was just 30 minutes. Overall, the proportion of adults using the internet has risen by half – from six in ten in 2005 to almost nine in ten today, according to Ofcom's Media Use and Attitudes 2015 report, which questioned 1,890 adults aged 16 and over about their internet consumption habits.

Options:

- 1) within, along, between, among
- 2) However, Despite, Unless, Meanwhile
- 3) increase, magnitude, grid, space
- 4) according to, due to, thanks to, except for

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #300)

41. Kennedy (Incomplete)

Points: About Kennedy. He had a high academic degree, and was handsome with a Hollywood style appearance. He was the most popular politician because of ... war. A blank which is to be filled with a preposition. A beautiful wife. To prepare for the reelection in advance.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #298)

42. Desert Ants

There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy *Cataglyphis fortis* normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with **its** other three legs. But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward 'tripod' walking style is **abandoned**. Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. 'This is the first time we **have seen** this in any ants,' said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the **scorching** desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60 cm per second. The researchers, who publish the findings on ant locomotion and navigation in the *Journal of Experimental Biology*, believe that robotics will be one of the first technologies **to benefit** from the discovery.

Options:

- 1) its, own, that, their
- 2) abandons, abandon, abandoning, abandoned
- 3) saw, seen, having seen, have seen
- 4) emotional, stuck, uncensored, scorching
- 5) benefited, to benefit, benefit, benefits

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #296)

43. Mini Helicopter

A mini helicopter modelled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park **turned to** the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex **design** of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature **had beaten** them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that **allows** them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to **spin** through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design.

Options:

- 1) turned to, turned for, turned in, turned off
- 2) overhaul, gauge, imagination, design
- 3) has beaten, was beaten, had beaten, beaten
- 4) had allowed, allowed, allows, allowing
- 5) spin, fluctuate, drift, bob

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #70)

44. Intelligence Comparison

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence.

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

Options:

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

45. Eco-friendly Smoothies

Students at the University of Leicester have recently whizzed up a storm of eco-friendly smoothies. This comes as part of a week of events aimed at promoting environmental initiatives **on** campus. A range of events and activities were organized by the University Environment Team and the Students Union to encourage students to waste less, recycle **more** , travel sustainably and save energy to contribute to the University's target of cutting its carbon footprint **by** 60% by the year 2020. The highlight of the week was a cycle-powered smoothie maker. Students rescued fruit from Leicester market which would **otherwise** have been thrown away and salvaged it to create delicious smoothies.' **No** electricity was used as the fruit was whizzed up in a blender attached to the back of a bike pedaled by enthusiastic student volunteers.

Options:

- 1) off, on, in, at
 - 2) few, many, more, less
 - 3) throughout, by, through, about
 - 4) ever, also, otherwise, never
 - 5) No, A little, None, Nonetheless
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #289)

46. Roman and Water

Clean water was very important to the Romans. Cities, towns and forts were built near springs. However, as Roman cities and towns grew, they needed to bring in water from **further afield** . As the population grew, **so** did the need for clean water. Trying to shift **large volumes** of water underground in pipes was not possible as lead pipes would be too weak and bronze pipes would be too expensive. The Romans could not make cast iron pipes as the **techniques** for doing this were not known to them. If water could not be brought via pipes, the Romans decided to bring it overland in what were conduits. When the water got to the city, it was fed off into smaller bronze or ceramic pipes. To get the water to flow at an even (and slow) pace, conduits were built on a slight slope. Valleys were crossed by using aqueducts. One of the most famous of these is the Pont du Gard aqueduct at Nimes in southern France. Where possible, the Romans did take water through tunnels but the hills needed to be relatively small for this to be successful.

Options:

- 1) different parts, these origins, further afield, specific sources
 - 2) as well, so, how, thus
 - 3) loads, improper intakes, relative levels, large volumes
 - 4) spans, proportions, scales, techniques
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #283)

47. Research Ship

The modern research ship takes its origins from the early exploration voyages such as HMS Endeavour and HMS Challenger, both of which were converted vessels, fitted with a range of research facilities to sample and measure across a range of disciplines in extreme environments. Early research vessels were fairly basic and simplistic compared to the state-of-the-art ships we see being developed today. Gradually, the trend of converting other vessels into research ships **was challenged** by the challenging demands of investigating increasingly complex areas of oceanographic research, such as physical, biological and chemical oceanography; marine geology and geophysics; ocean engineering and atmospheric science in one expedition. In order to carry **out** multi-disciplinary research in extreme environments, specially designed research vessels became a requirement. Research ships are the primary source of oceanographic observations and **will remain** so for the foreseeable future. As time **goes on**, science is likely to be conducted in increasingly remote and environmentally challenging areas, including the polar seas, so the ability to operate with minimal interruptions from the natural elements remains unchanged from the days of the Challenger Expedition.

Options:

- 1) was challenged, was a challenge, were challenged, will have been challenged
 - 2) over, out, of, through
 - 3) will have remained, remaining, remains, will remain
 - 4) flies away, goes on, disappears, moves
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #274)

48. The Speech of Alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart, no list of elements. To the alchemists the **universe** was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead it was made of substances, and one substance—say, walnut oil—could be just as **pure** as another—say, silver—even though modern **scientists** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures, how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

Options:

- 1) universe, horizon, heaven, spirit
 - 2) all, completed, pure, wholesome
 - 3) affidavits, laws, scientists, medicines
 - 4) proper, necessary, capable, possible
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #115)

49. Dam

Dams are huge man-made structures that act as barriers on a river. Today, the main reason people build dams is to produce electricity. They are also built to **restrict** and control the flow of water in a river. **Throughout** history, dams have been used to prevent flooding and to irrigate (water) farmland.

Dams supply about a sixth of the world's electricity and they significantly reduce the risk of floods and droughts. They also make water easier to access, especially in desertlike areas, where water is in low supply. There are, **however**, some negative effects of damming rivers. Many people's homes are **knocked down** to make space for the dam, and flooding can occur in the reservoir, which is the area behind the dam where water collects. This can cause valuable farmland to become submerged under the lakes.

Options:

- 1) channel, cross, span, restrict
- 2) In, For, Against, Throughout
- 3) again, never, also, however
- 4) traded up, worn off, knocked down, moved on

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #265)

50. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a general term for **interspecific** interactions in which two species live together in a long-term, **intimate** association. In everyday life, we sometimes use the term symbiosis to mean a relationship that **benefits** both parties. However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include **close**, lasting relationships with a variety of positive or negative effects on the participants.

Options:

- 1) disembarking, intractable, interspecific, homogeneous
- 2) suspectable, dense, intimate, sparse
- 3) resembles, separates, hampers, benefits
- 4) spiritual, complete, imaginary, close

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #255)

51. Cell

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

Options:

- 1) determined, revised, claimed, accepted
- 2) unification, uniting, unity, unit
- 3) much, ever, so, very
- 4) earliest, first, last, latest

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #243)

52. Warming Oceans (Incomplete)

Points: About impacts of global warming on oceans. Why sea levels are uneven is mentioned and it is because of (waves). Water, like (land), absorb heat unevenly. Sea levels of hotter waters rise more obviously because larger (space) is needed. The final two sentences mention that icebergs (melt). The melting ice also causes the rise of sea level.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #241)

53. Refunded Money (Incomplete)

Points: About refund money if student visa is not granted. The University reserves the right to verify details with high commission. They refund money but without giving extra cost. They don't refund if student have lack of information.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #240)

54. Ancient Superhighway

Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient 'superhighway' in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the **network** of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago. The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom) in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador **was founded** around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the **heart** of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways. The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, **making** it difficult to see from the air.

Options:

- 1) network, surface, length, width
- 2) has founded, founded, was founded, was founding
- 3) volume, heart, column, facet
- 4) makes, making, make, made

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #235)

55. Teaching of Languages

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

Options:

- 1) dew, claw, clue, due
- 2) but also, all together, even though, if so
- 3) down, up, off, on
- 4) evaluate, exaggerate, describe, boost
- 5) requiring, required, directed, to require

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #234)

56. Contexts

Contexts is a quarterly magazine of the American Sociological Association about society and social behavior. Directed to **anyone** interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, Contexts seeks to

apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information **produced** by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave **together** diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy. The hallmarks of Contexts are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, **but** a magazine for diverse readers who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.

Options:

- 1) anyone, someone, whom, nobody
- 2) covered, shaded, produced, overcome
- 3) within, together, into, regardless
- 4) and, but, also, never

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #221)

57. PIE

No matter whether you speak English or Urdu, Waloon or Waziri, Portuguese or Persian, the roots of your language are the same. Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is the mother tongue _ shared by several hundred contemporary languages, as well as many now extinct, and spoken by people **who** lived from about 6,000 to 3,500 BC on the steppes to the north of the Caspian Sea. They left no written texts and **although** historical linguists have, since the 19th century, painstakingly reconstructed the language from daughter languages, the question of how it actually sounded was assumed to be permanently out of reach. Now, researchers at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have developed a sound-based method to move back through the family tree of languages that stem from PIE. They can simulate how certain words **would have sounded** when they were spoken 8,000 years ago. Remarkably, at the **heart** of the technology is the statistics of shape. 'Sounds have shape,' explains Professor John Aston, from Cambridge's Statistical Laboratory. 'As a word is uttered it vibrates air, and the shape of this soundwave can be measured and turned into a series of numbers. Once we have these stats, and the stats of another spoken word, we can start asking how similar they are and what it would take to shift from one to another.'

Options:

- 1) that, which, what, who
- 2) therefore, until, however, although
- 3) would have sounded, would sound, have sounded, sound
- 4) cost, heart, end, moment

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #218)

58. Gunpowder and Fireworks

Gunpowder and fireworks might have been invented independently in Europe, but they probably reached Europe via the Mongols, who spread west from China as far as central Europe by the mid-13th century. In 1267, the English monk Roger Bacon **recorded seeing** what were very likely firecrackers, which he compared with the flash of lightning and growl of thunder. In 1377 fireworks accompanied a religious mystery play by the bishop's palace in Vicenza, and were soon used to add sparks to figures of doves, representing the Holy Spirit, or angels, made to ascend and descend from the heavens on ropes. By the 15th century, rockets were being used in Europe for military and peaceful purposes. Italian and Spanish cities in particular **began to use** fireworks for outdoor celebrations. The Italian metallurgist Vannoccio Biringuccio described festivities in Florence and Siena for feast days. These included 'girandoles' or whirling decorated wheels packed with fireworks which **were suspended from** a rope hung across a street or square. Fireworks were also used in the German lands. An elaborate colour-painted

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

Options:

- 1) recorded seeing, recorded seen, recording seeing, took sight of
 - 2) initially using, began use, began to use, beginning to using
 - 3) were suspending by, was suspended within, were suspended from, suspending from
 - 4) souvenirs, commemorates, calculates, communicates
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #216)

59. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of psychology, which is often cited as evidence of the importance of self–control. In the original test, which was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen–sixties, Mischel’s team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat the one treat **immediately** or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing **wait** was ring a bell to call the experimenter back—although in that **case** , she wouldn’t get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found—that is, the longer she was able to wait—the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would **perform** better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use.

Options:

- 1) ironically, impressively, immediately, imaginatively
 - 2) sleep, wait, walk, time
 - 3) quantity, case, span, consumption
 - 4) slump, heave, slumber, perform
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #215)

60. Human Brain

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** in the observer. Human beings tend to **imitate** actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances** , watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the ‘shared representations’ generating feelings within us that **reflect** the experience of those we are observing.

Options:

- 1) emotion, experience, expression, expectation
 - 2) prevent, imitate, limit, discipline
 - 3) recover, refer, react, reflect
 - 4) cords, nuances, volumes, shapes
 - 5) circle, multiply, reflect, subscribe
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #205)

61. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

- 1) volunteers, watchdogs, employees, tourists
 - 2) waters, connection, atmosphere, volume
 - 3) enacted, registered, honed, wasted
 - 4) fell, enacted, followed, attacked
 - 5) credits, insurances, lives, contributions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #187)

62. Ozone

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that concentrations may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that **blows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

Options:

- 1) implanted, supplanted, fused, planted
 - 2) climbs, stays, blows, strikes
 - 3) overwhelming, overrated, overacting, overestimated
 - 4) quote, pay, refund, copy
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #179)

63. Colonial Era

At the end of the colonial era, as many new nations gained independence, relative levels of economic development became an important criterion by which to distinguish between countries. The former colonial powers and **wealthier** parts of the world generally became known as advanced industrial, or developed countries, **while** former colonies and poorer nations became known as less developed, or more positively, developing countries. Critics of the **uneven** distribution of wealth across the globe highlighted the role which wealth creation in some places had played in impoverishing poorer nations and, rather, described them as actively underdeveloped. The question as to **whether** economic change is developing or underdeveloping countries remains a vital issue, as the debate over sweatshops highlights.

Options:

- 1) wealthier, richer, healthier, warmer
- 2) while, although, so, because
- 3) odd, uneven, ubiquitous, sporadic
- 4) whether, which, what, when

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #172)

64. Colour Preference

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlaying this basic order of color preference, **however**, are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong **preferences** for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside **factors** may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender–stereotyping and peer–group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors **other than** those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer–group as feminine.

Options:

- 1) however, thus, therefore, nevertheless
- 2) widely, slightly, badly, strongly
- 3) preferences, similarities, divergences, comparisons
- 4) pressures, factors, appearances, reasons
- 5) ahead of, rather than, together with, other than

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #171)

65. Ice Storm (Incomplete)

Points: Ice storm is a type of (weather, condition, climate) cold rainfall down into the cold air.... From water into ice... When rain drops cool down they will turn into ice, on flat surface, creating an ice storm. It can be so heavy, and shut down the entire city (or a previous ice storm has shut down an entire city). The ice is formed by icy/cold rain. What is the surface of cold? Then, for example, there is a very serious ice storm. More than ... residents have no electricity after/during the storm hail, because the hail has broken the cable.

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #169)

66. Fossil Fuels

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

Options:

- 1) plenty, money, value, worth
 - 2) relevant, similar, communal, relative
 - 3) outline, address, point, highlight
 - 4) thus, thereby, also, nonetheless
 - 5) over, with, within, by
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #168)

67. Marshmallow

They call it the "marshmallow test." A four- to-six-year-old-child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: "If you don't eat this **treat** for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one." Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The **longer** a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn't strictly **innate** -- it's also highly influenced by environment.

Options:

- 1) fun, joy, recipe, treat
 - 2) longest, longer, long, longing
 - 3) artificial, innate, intimate, disguised
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #167)

68. Abstract

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.

Options:

- 1) get, give, take, make
 - 2) contemplate, content, account, comment
 - 3) from, within, to, in
 - 4) it is placed, it places, it has placed, it is placing
 - 5) once, then, before, and
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #156)

69. Noisy Studying

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

Options:

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

70. Biological Systems

Since biological systems with signs of **complex** engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their **organization** must come from natural selection, and hence should have **functions** useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

Options:

- 1) complimentary, complex, compensatory, compendious
 - 2) compilation, organization, eccentricity, metabolism
 - 3) evaluations, functions, intentions, attentions
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #126)

71. Cultural Studies

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

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

Options:

- 1) However, Then, Subsequently, Consistently
 - 2) renewed, refunded, renowned, irresistible
 - 3) discriminations, similarities, boundaries, differentiations
 - 4) simultaneous, spontaneous, resulting, derivative
 - 5) have promised, promising, promises, would have promised
 - 6) phase out, pull together, be widely recognized, be narrowly reduced
 - 7) dispersion, focus, heart, center
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #125)

72. Amount of Sleep

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep. As you get older, your sleeping **patterns** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults. Getting enough sleep is **important** to your health because it

boosts your **immune** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance. So how many hours of sleep are enough for You? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day – even during boring activities – you are not getting enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep. If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **identify** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

Options:

- 1) reasons, possibilities, fractions, factors
 - 2) durations, structures, distributions, patterns
 - 3) benevolent, important, additional, luxurious
 - 4) ecological, immune, medical, psychological
 - 5) discharge, identify, dismiss, tout
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #69)

73. Renewable Energy

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

Options:

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

74. Mothers' Employment

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies **have found** that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty **has been shown** to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax.

Options:

- 1) have been found, had been found, have yet to find, have found
 - 2) have shown, has been shown, was showing, showed
 - 3) enact, enacting, enter, entering
 - 4) through, within, by, throughout
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #35)

75. Brains or Brawn

While workers worry about whether robots will take their jobs, teachers are wondering how to use

education to insulate the next generation from such a fate. This **has worked** before. When the last wave of automation swept the developed world at the start of the 20th century, policymakers decided education was the answer. If machines were going to substitute for brawn, they **reasoned** , more people would need to use their brains. The US invested **heavily** in education, with good results. Workers reaped the benefits through better jobs and higher wages. Economists Andrew McAfee and Erik Brynjolfsson summed it up like this: 'The industrial revolution **started** a race between technology and education — and, for most of the 20th century, humans won that race.'

Options:

- 1) would work, had worked, has worked, has yet to work
- 2) analyzed, approved, reasoned, examined
- 3) inadvertently, heavily, stingily, expensively
- 4) started, set, ran, began

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #34)

76. Melting Ice

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

Options:

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

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #30)

77. Wholeness of Thought

The writer, or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader, or listener, must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Options:

- 1) recover, respect, reconstruct, reduce
- 2) little, much, more, few
- 3) lean, cut, intrude, get
- 4) conveying, combining, collecting, converging
- 5) tune, thumb, tone, tile

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #18)

78. Interior Design

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

Options:

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

79. Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as erosion **exposes** new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, **filled with** towering trees and extraordinary creatures we can only imagine. **While** more than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists, species of reptiles, such as Desmatosuchus, similar to the armadillo, have also been discovered. Archaeologists have found **much** evidence to indicate that ancient native people inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago. Petroglyph drawings on rock surfaces, gives a glimpse of the past and you can see the marks of a solar calendar at Puerco Pueblo near the time of the summer solstice.

Options:

- 1) exposes, makes, distributes, forges
 - 2) connected to, filled with, restored with, treated by
 - 3) While, Thus, However, Once
 - 4) full, entire, much, somewhat
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #114)

80. Native Species in North America

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito–sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

Options:

- 1) local, national, native, residential
 - 2) suppose, champion, breed, fight
 - 3) spend, consume, provide, deplete
 - 4) species, pests, objects, animals
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #78)

81. Pidgins

Pidgins are languages that are born after contact between at least two languages. As many pidgins developed during the period of empire and international trade, one of the language parents was frequently a European language such as French or English, and the other language parent was the

language of the people with whom the Europeans were **trading** or whom they were colonising. Usually one of the languages provided the majority of **vocabulary** items and the other provided the grammatical structure. When pidgins become learned as a mother tongue, they become **known** as creoles. I am not going to discuss pidgins and creoles and contact languages as such in this book in **any depth** .

Options:

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

82. MBA Programmes

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programmes on **offer** around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **choose** the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. "Probably the **majority** of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **want** to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they would like to do with their professional lives," says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. "If that's the case with you, look at other **criteria** : culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management programme. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process."

Options:

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

83. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

- 1) colossal, various, tremendous, overwhelming
 - 2) admired, influenced, awed, appreciated
 - 3) specialities, species, spices, materials
 - 4) value, profit, price, power
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #740)

84. Sigmund Freud

That Sigmund Freud became a major intellectual presence in twentieth-century culture is not in doubt. **Nor** is there any doubt that at all times there was both fervent enthusiasm over and bitter hostility to his ideas and influence. But the exact means **by which** Freud became, despite this hostility, a master of intellectual life, on a par, already in the 1920s, with Karl Marx, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie and

Bertrand Russell, has not been sufficiently explored. Strikingly, Freud emerged as a twentieth-century icon without the endorsement and support of an institution or a profession (in contrast to Einstein, Curie and Russell). Where are we to look for the details of this story of an emergent – and new – figure of immense cultural authority? One of the principal aims of this book is to show how this happened in one local, parochial yet privileged, site – Cambridge, then as now a university town stranded in the English Fens with a relatively small fluctuating population.

Options:

- 1) Otherwise, Nor, Yet, Nevertheless
- 2) by which, to where, to what, by where
- 3) of, against, for, towards
- 4) fluctuating, fluctuate, fluctuated, fluctuation

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #725)

85. Interdisciplinary Centre

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

Options:

- 1) separate, collaborate, participate, cooperative
- 2) overlapped, overload, overlap, folded
- 3) enhanced, released, revealed, deluded
- 4) workshop, library, laboratory, basement
- 5) adventure, movement, advent, approach

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #722)

86. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life rather than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of progress in the area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes. A girl born in 2009 could expect to reach 83.9 years of age, while a boy could expect to live to 79.3 years. Over the decade, boys' life expectancy increased slightly more than girls' (3.1 compared with 2.1 years). This saw the gap between the sexes' life expectancy decrease by one year to 4.6 years. In the longer term, increases in life expectancy also occurred over most of the 20th century. Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Options:

- 1) rather, more, none, better
 - 2) density, volume, progress, surface
 - 3) that, as, while, which
 - 4) lightly, slightly, slowly, dramatically
 - 5) at, in, for, above
 - 6) the most, most, a majority, a few
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #721)

87. Learning Process

Learning is a process by which behavior or knowledge changes as a result of experience. Learning from experience plays a major role **in** enabling us to do many things that we clearly were not born to do, from the simplest tasks, such as flipping a light switch, to the more **complex**, such as playing a musical instrument. To many people, the term 'learning' **signifies** the **activities** that students do reading, listening, and taking tests in order to acquire new information. This process, which is known as cognitive learning, is just **one** type of learning, however. Another way that we learn is by associative learning, which is the focus of this module. You probably associate **certain** holidays with specific sights, sounds, and smells, or foods with specific flavors and textures. We are not the only **species** with this skill even the simplest animals such as the earthworm can learn by association.

Options:

- 1) to, above, in, despite
 - 2) composite, compound, complex, manifold
 - 3) signify, signified, signifies, was signified
 - 4) activities, matters, actions, routines
 - 5) one, the, any, each
 - 6) certain, few, uncountable, dependent
 - 7) species, class, types, categories
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #717)

88. Effective Leader

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers –that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

Options:

- 1) solicit, request, apply, appeal
 - 2) emulate, ferret, purge, conspire
 - 3) think, behave, launch, act
 - 4) reliable, responsible, integrative, indispensable
 - 5) which, each, every, all
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #709)

89. Crime

Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent **feature** in the news and is a popular subject for fictional portrayal. Most students commencing legal studies will have some experience of crime,

whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that most offenses **covered** on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar terms. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real disadvantage **in terms of** the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived notion of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely **essential** to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. **By** doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

Options:

- 1) feature, point, aspect, fuss
 - 2) covering, covered, cover, has covered
 - 3) in spite of, in front of, in terms of, by comparison with
 - 4) inevitable, responsible, essential, important
 - 5) For, Despite, By, Without
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #689)

90. Leadership

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **sources**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **factors** build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **unethically**, they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction, or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose **connection** with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to **abide** by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

Options:

- 1) foundations, derivatives, outcomes, sources
 - 2) origins, functions, elements, factors
 - 3) falsely, outrageously, eternally, unethically
 - 4) contempt, confirmation, connection, convection
 - 5) abide, coincide, stand, conform
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #678)

91. Museum

The best way to experience the museum is from the top floor down. One emerges from the elevators into a spacious hallway. At some hours, museum staff members are giving small hands–on **demonstrations** of techniques such as quillwork. These activities take place near wall cases filled with objects. These small surveys of the museum's vast holdings are called "Windows on the Collection." Appearing on every floor in the halls that **overlook** the rotunda, these display cases serve as a kind of visible storage, presenting a panoply of objects and materials. Their arrangements are artistic, and their contents perhaps **intentionally** designed to jar the visitor. For example, the largest case on the fourth floor displays animal imagery of all sorts. Older **sculptures** of birds, mammals and sea creatures **appear** alongside witty contemporary works such as Larry Beck's version of a Yup'ik mask

made of rubber tire treads and metal tools, and Jim Schoppert' s "Walrus Loves Baby Clams" mask. Recently-made ivory carvings challenge the common distinction between so-called "authentic fine art" and commodity(a distinction which may be passé in the academic world, but which still **holds** strong among much of the general public).

Options:

- 1) articles, patterns, specimens, demonstrations
- 2) override, overwhelm, overturn, overlook
- 3) intentionally, inevitably, inadvertently, favourably
- 4) statutes, totems, images, sculptures
- 5) present, flourish, appear, scatter
- 6) insists, notes, holds, heaves

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #671)

92. Romans

Over many centuries and across many territories the Romans were able to win an astonishing number of military victories and their success was due to several important factors. Italy was a peninsula not easily attacked. **There was** a huge pool of fighting men to draw upon, a disciplined and innovative army, a centralized command and line of supply, expert engineers, effective diplomacy **through** a network of allies, and an inclusive approach to conquered people, **which** allowed for strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases. **Further** , her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials such as grain and ships. **On top of all** this, Rome was more or less in a continuous state of war or readiness for it and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and imposing on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority.

Options:

- 1) But with, There was, There is, Here has
- 2) through, by, about, and
- 3) which, who, whom, that
- 4) Further, Recent, Because, So
- 5) Despite of, Instead of, On top of all, At the thought of

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #648)

93. Cardona Salt Mountain

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

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

Options:

- 1) would have, have had, has, is having
 - 2) performance, significance, vibration, maintenance
 - 3) correspondence, economy, accordance, trend
 - 4) ratio, addition, interest, adaption
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #647)

94. Questions

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. **Leave** space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

Options:

- 1) marked, needed, taken, available
 - 2) scoring, marking, answering, ignoring
 - 3) Attend, Acquire, Leave, Focus
 - 4) life, space, time, mind
 - 5) available, valuable, useful, beneficial
- (APEUni Website / App FIBRW #628)

95. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack **open** the egg as it passes through the throat.

Options:

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

96. Architectural Museum

The Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En is an open-air architectural museum, but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from **all** around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle-class street from Edo 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 Cafe occupies the **ground** floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and 30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free **to wander** through a

kitchenware shop, a florist's, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop .

Options:

- 1) across, almost, fully, all
- 2) residential, residing, resident, residence
- 3) base, dusty, ground, earthly
- 4) wandering, to wander, wandered, wander

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #13)

97. Honorary Degree

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch **received** the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has **played** a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution. In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **which** are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. **In addition to** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

Options:

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

(APEUni Website / App FIBRW #1)

Multiple Choice (Multiple)

1. Turks and Caicos (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #105)

2. Children Care (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #91)

3. Optional Courses (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #90)

4. Jails (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #88)

5. (Incomplete)

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

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

6. Pink Tube (Incomplete)

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

7. ANZAC (Incomplete)

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

8. History of Sleep

Original:

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

Question:

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

Options:

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

Answer:

B, C, E

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #52)

9. Decision**Original:**

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

Question:

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A, B

(APEUni Website / App RMCM #50)

Re-order Paragraphs

1. Antarctic Ice

Correct Order:

- 1) Scientists have known for over a decade that the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been losing mass and contributing to sea level rise.
 - 2) Its eastern neighbor is, however, ten times larger and has the potential to raise the global sea level by some 50 meters.
 - 3) Despite its huge size and importance, conflicting results have been published on the recent behavior of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.
 - 4) A study led by a group of NASA scientists, that was published in 2015, suggested that this part of Antarctica was gaining so much mass that it compensated for the losses in the west.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #392)

2. Poincaré

Correct Order:

- 1) Poincaré had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.
 - 2) Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.
 - 3) Rather, the scientist declares the law to be some interpolated curve that is more or less smooth and so will miss some of those points.
 - 4) Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #377)

3. Sun Light (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1.The sun ... light Sentence 2. It provides for plants ... Sentence 3. Trees use this sunlight chemical energy ... Sentence 4.This energy ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #391)

4. Huawei Program (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1.Huawei offers college students a certification program. Sentence 2. The program includes various training. Sentence 3. The program exempts students from exam fees. Sentence 4. The fee for the program used to be 200 or 500 dollars each student.

(APEUni Website / App RO #389)

5. School as Industry (Incomplete)

Points: Schools are of an industry. Even poor families will work hard for the education of the children. No other industries have customers with such a high level of loyalty.

(APEUni Website / App RO #388)

6. Women Force (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1: During wars, women have to go to work. Sentence 2: Women earn less a half of what men earn. Sentence 3: Women do not have the same physical strength as men have. Sentence 4: But men stress on their own contribution when men will come back after wars.

(APEUni Website / App RO #386)

7. Playwrights

Correct Order:

- 1) Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.
 - 2) They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.
 - 3) Others dismiss the “illusion of the real” to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.
 - 4) Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.
 - 5) However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression — the play.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #384)

8. English Agricultural Revolution

Correct Order:

- 1) Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.
 - 2) English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.
 - 3) They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.
 - 4) In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #379)

9. Big Five

Correct Order:

- 1) Some psychologists believe that independent, peer-reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers-Briggs.
 - 2) They champion the notion of the “Big Five” personality traits — openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.
 - 3) Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI — extroversion.
 - 4) Myers-Briggs does not focus on “neuroticism” or, indeed, any similarly negative trait, which may point to one of the reasons why the criticisms lobbed at the test by modern science have yet to undermine its popularity.
 - 5) As Adam Grant says, ‘Going around telling people that they’re neurotic and disagreeable will not win you any friends.’
- (APEUni Website / App RO #378)

10. First Publication

Correct Order:

- 1) To celebrate his first publication, Frost had a book of six poems privately printed; two copies of *Twilight* were made—one for himself and one for his fiancée.
 - 2) Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.
 - 3) During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard and earned a living teaching school and, later, working a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.
 - 4) But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines’ constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #376)

11. Photogrammetry

Correct Order:

- 1) Photogrammetry involves taking hundreds of photos of an object at slightly different angles and

‘stitching’ them together to create an interactive digital 3D model.

2) The process is already being used by the University of Aberdeen’s anatomy department to create digital models of organs and other body parts to aid teaching and learning for young doctors.

3) Now the same technology is being used to create virtual replicas of artifacts within the University’s museum’s collections, including an ancient Egyptian mummified cat, prehistoric skulls and ancient Greek pottery.

4) These artifacts are rarely handled as they are so fragile.

5) Photogrammetry lets the public and students get to see them close-up and in very high detail.

(APEUni Website / App RO #374)

12. Hottest Earth

Correct Order:

1) The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it’s even worse than normal.

2) The record comes in a run of unprecedentedly hot months.

3) Not only does it break through the all-time record set a year before, it also continues a now 10-month long streak of months that are the hottest ever according to Nasa data.

4) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly differently.

(APEUni Website / App RO #372)

13. History

Correct Order:

1) The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.

2) That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.

3) The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.

4) It is only through a chronological survey that students can begin to understand the process of social and cultural change, which is one of the principal purposes of history.

(APEUni Website / App RO #370)

14. Research Report

Correct Order:

1) So now that you’ve completed the research project, what do you do?

2) I know you won’t want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.

3) In fact, this final stage — writing up your research — may be one of the most difficult.

4) Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.

5) And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.

(APEUni Website / App RO #361)

15. Farmland (Incomplete)

Points: Sentence 1. Grasses come out and grow. Sentence 2. They grow up and become saplings, which shade the lawn down below. Sentence 3. The saplings become big trees and then forests. Sentence 4. If abandoned, it will start over. Sentence 5. Farmlands always come from forests.

(APEUni Website / App RO #349)

16. LiDARs

Correct Order:

- 1) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.
 - 2) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, a drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.
 - 3) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.
 - 4) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #309)

17. Echolocation

Correct Order:

- 1) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
 - 2) One narrow range of radiation — light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation — provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.
 - 3) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
 - 4) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
 - 5) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #308)

18. Noise and Study

Correct Order:

- 1) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.
 - 2) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.
 - 3) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.
 - 4) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let yourself distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #307)

19. An Important Measuring (一个重要的方法)

Correct Order:

- 1) A review is a survey of what you have covered.
 - 2) It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.
 - 3) Rereading is an important part of the review process.
 - 4) Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #297)

20. Melting Ice (Incomplete)

Points: Melting Iceberg's impact on the west environment, huge impact and conflicts. The impact on the east place as well.

(APEUni Website / App RO #291)

21. Pronunciation (Incomplete)

Points: Grammar is very important... Vocabulary also provides... However, pronunciation is also important... but it isn't taught. Pronunciation is ...

(APEUni Website / App RO #266)

22. German Books (德国书)

Correct Order:

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #203)

23. Children's Verbal Skills

Correct Order:

- 1) Many young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.
- 2) As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.
- 3) In particular, they lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.
- 4) The frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviors.
- 5) Moreover, such behaviours may risk developing behavioural, social and emotional problems.

(APEUni Website / App RO #193)

24. Unprecedented

Correct Order:

- 1) We live in an age of unprecedented opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out.
- 2) But with opportunity comes responsibility.
- 3) Companies today aren't managing their knowledge of workers' careers.
- 4) Instead, you must be your own chief executive officer.
- 5) That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.

(APEUni Website / App RO #192)

25. World Feeding

Correct Order:

- 1) We' ll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century —more than nine billion people.
- 2) But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we' ll need more food.
- 3) The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.
- 4) If these trends continue, the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.

(APEUni Website / App RO #189)

26. Two-and-a-half (2.5升空气)

Correct Order:

- 1) To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
- 2) Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
- 3) In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.

- 4) The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.
 - 5) The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #188)

27. Glow Worm

Correct Order:

- 1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.
 - 2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.
 - 3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.
 - 4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the *Arachnocampa richardsae*, a type of fungus gnat.
 - 5) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #174)

28. Hip Pop

Correct Order:

- 1) Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
 - 2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
 - 3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
 - 4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #157)

29. Wagonways

Correct Order:

- 1) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
 - 2) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
 - 3) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
 - 4) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
 - 5) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #162)

30. Financial Crisis (Incomplete)

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

(APEUni Website / App RO #181)

31. Four Rock Planets (四颗星球)

Correct Order:

- 1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact

hypothesis”.

2) The precursors to the current four rock planets — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as “planetary embryos”.

3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of “giant impact” mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.

4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth-sized and the other approximately Mars-sized.

(APEUni Website / App RO #176)

32. Color TV (Incomplete)

Points: There are many color such as red, yellow and blue in the color system behind the camera. Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image. And then there comes the color TV/And that’s how color TV was invented. (Further development of color TV) Key words: cathode or some tube.

(APEUni Website / App RO #172)

33. Easier Said than Done

Correct Order:

1) In ‘Easier Said than Done’, we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.

2) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.

3) These include Commitment devices, where we make it very unattractive to not follow through on an intention.

4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle

(APEUni Website / App RO #147)

34. Country’s Most Elite (最精英的国家)

Correct Order:

1) England’s most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country’s fair access watchdog has warned.

2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.

3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country’s most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.

4) Such defenses from the country’s most elite universities “do not hold water”, Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.

(APEUni Website / App RO #143)

35. 50 cm – 1 m

Correct Order:

1) Sea level raise led to 36 thousand people died every year.

2) This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.

3) According to the research, if sea level raises 50 centimeters, 86 million people will die.

4) If sea level raises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.

(APEUni Website / App RO #140)

36. The Light Bulb (电灯泡)

Correct Order:

- 1) In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.
 - 2) Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.
 - 3) It was a light bulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?
 - 4) The Repeat Photography Project was born.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #138)

37. Piano

Correct Order:

- 1) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.
 - 2) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
 - 3) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.
 - 4) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #73)

38. Restaurant

Correct Order:

- 1) The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure.
 - 2) Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location.
 - 3) All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.
 - 4) Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #38)

39. Sojourner

Correct Order:

- 1) More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.
 - 2) Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.
 - 3) Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site (dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.
 - 4) The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader).
- (APEUni Website / App RO #29)

40. Airbnb

Correct Order:

- 1) Back in 2008 a small company in San Francisco called Airbnb had a dream.
- 2) People with spare bedrooms would welcome strangers into their homes and share restaurant recommendations with them for a small fee.
- 3) Fast forward to 2016 and the big, successful Airbnb is considered a mainstay of what we now call "the sharing economy".

4) It is also the business that defines the mentality of the millennial.
(APEUni Website / App RO #10)

41. Some Type Soda (某些类型的苏打)

Correct Order:

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

42. Sleep

Correct Order:

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

43. Hand-axe

Correct Order:

- 1) Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing.
 - 2) He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.
 - 3) The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand-axe, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.
 - 4) It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand-axes of their own.
 - 5) Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.
- (APEUni Website / App RO #32)

44. Social Sites (Incomplete)

Points: About social sites... Facebook When a person create a profile on a facebook, then add information on the profile like personal details, images etc., then 3 features Five sentences in total.
(APEUni Website / App RO #380)

Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

1. Keith Haring

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of **stylized** graffiti drawn in New York subway stations. Haring travelled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he **grew** so prolific, doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed. Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full-sized pieces by Haring. The paintings **skyrocketed** in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or at least his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of whom **accused** Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

Options:

skyrocketed, stylized, accused, framed, remained, grew, retrospected, recommended
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #596)

2. Bias

One of the questions we need to ask ourselves is: How much of the news is biased? Can we recognize bias? The fact is, despite the journalistic ideal of 'objectivity', every news story is **influenced** by the attitudes and background of its interviewers, writers, journalists, photographers and editors. That is not to say that all bias is **deliberate**, but it does exist. So how can we, as readers or viewers, **determine** bias? Well, in the case of newspapers, it manifests itself in a number of ways, such as what events are selected for inclusion or omission. The placement of the article, meaning its proximity to the front or back pages, is significant. The use of headlines, photographs and language are **further** examples.

Options:

deliberate, random, bare, influenced, further, determine, hampered, measure
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #583)

3. Organic Food

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 organizations.

Options:

financed, measurements, oversight, insights, standards, clearance, certification, context, regulated
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #594)

4. Economic Inequality

For the past thirty years, the United States has been **conducting** what one observer (Samuelson 2001) has called a massive social experiment regarding the political and social consequences of increasing economic inequality. The share of national income going to families in the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution **declined** by about one-fifth, from 17.4% in 1973 to 13.9% in 2001, while the share

going to families in the top 5 percent increased by more than one-third, from 15.5% to 21.0% (Mishel, Bernstein, and Boushey 2003). And **meanwhile**, the share of income going to the top one-tenth of one percent quadrupled between 1970 and 1998, leaving the 13,000 richest families in America with almost as much income as the 20 million poorest families (Krugman 2002). The economic causes of technological change, demography and global competition are a matter of some scholarly controversy. But the important political point is that, whereas most rich democracies have significantly mitigated increasing economic inequality through government action, the United States has mostly been content to let economic trends take their course, doing less than almost any other rich democracy to **limit** economic inequality through employment and wage policies, taxes, and transfers.

Options:

conducting, declined, remained, reciprocating, thus, meanwhile, analyze, limit
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #593)

5. Sound Speed

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound **both** decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature remains steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 — 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the **variation**, it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends **from** around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves form on the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

Options:

via, towards, both, from, variation, differences, either
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #592)

6. Sheepdogs

Considered highly intelligent, **extremely** energetic, acrobatic and athletic, they frequently **compete** with great success in sheepdog trials and dog sports. They are often **cited** as the most intelligent of all domestic dogs. Border Collies continue to be employed in their traditional work of **herding** livestock throughout the world.

Options:

compete, herding, cited, extremely, compel, harboring, sighted, barely
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #590)

7. Asking Questions

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.

Options:

vacant, hypotheses, dent, incorporate, arena, compelling, eponym, contextual, illusive, ethos
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #589)

8. Emotional Intelligence

High emotional intelligence can help a manager **improve** workplace communication skills, employee motivation and organizational 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.

Options:

attach, improve, employed, empathy, positive, bland, listen, determiner, increased
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #588)

9. Montego Bay

Montego Bay is the second largest city in Jamaica by area and the third by population. It is a lively and **bustling** beach resort and attracts a lot of tourists from many different countries with its **sandy** beaches and **peaceful** relaxing atmosphere. Many Americans and Europeans, as well as Jamaicans, have summer homes in Montego Bay, so it is a **cosmopolitan** city and becomes more **crowded** during the holiday seasons. It is most famous for Doctor's Cave beach, which has clear, turquoise waters.

Options:

hospital, bustling, peaceful, cosmopolitan, sandy, crowded, polluted, facilities
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #587)

10. Road Taken

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 traveling 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.

Options:

direction, choices, both, foresee, each, fork, trail, patches, pleasant, sorry
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #586)

11. Animals' Role

Animals have played a major role in human's lives throughout history. Today, scientific research is trying to **discover** the positive aspects of living with companion animals. Animals have been used as an **alternative** form of treatment for many years. More recently it has been discovered that owning a pet can help lower people's blood pressure, **enhance** the chances of living after a heart attack, keep people more active and provide more satisfaction with life. It is **theorized** that this happens because pets help people become more social, provide a means to give and receive **affection**, and help connect us with the natural world.

Options:

alternative, affection, enhance, discover, decisions, different, theorized, preferential, acclaimed
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #585)

12. Hans Christian Andersen

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.

Options:

body, company, convergent, comparison, related, popular, luxurious, disintegrated, spiracle, barren
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #584)

13. AI

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.

Options:

incarnation, inverted, image, consciousness, divided, rehabilitation, constructed, poised, ignited, invented
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #581)

14. Entrepreneur Philosophy

The majority of the British officials in the 1840s adopted the entrepreneur philosophy, which supported a policy of non-intervention in the Irish plight. Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel was **different**. He showed compassion toward the Irish by making a move to **repeal** the Corn Laws, which had been put in place to protect British grain producers from the competition of foreign markets. For this hasty decision, Peel quickly lost the support of the British people and was forced to **resign**. The new Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, allowed assistant Charles Trevelyan to take complete control over all of the relief efforts in Ireland. Trevelyan believed that the Irish situation should be left to Providence. Claiming that it would be dangerous to let the Irish become dependent on other countries, he even took steps to close food consumers that were selling corn and to redirect shipments of corn that were already on their way to Ireland. A few relief programs were eventually **implemented**, such as soup kitchens and workhouses; however, these were poorly.

Options:

apportioned, repeal, vow, implemented, arrogant, different, resign, repeat
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #582)

15. Lyrebirds

Lyrebirds, a common bird in rainforest areas of Australia, have an incredible repertoire of sounds that they are able to **mimic** from their environment, including over 20 other bird calls as well as sophisticated mechanical sounds. They have been known to **replicate** the sounds of chainsaws and pneumatic drills. The male lyrebird sings a medley of mimicry to impress females — and the more detailed and varied

his **repertoire** is, the more interesting it seems to potential mates. Like females of other bird species, female lyrebirds do not take place in the imitating, but simply judge the competing males' symphonies. Once learned, it seems a lyrebird rarely forgets a call, and the sounds are passed down through the **generations**. There are some lyrebirds in Australia, that still recreate the sounds of axes, saws and old-fashioned cameras which have not been used in the area for years

Options:

prevent, legends, reservoir, repertoire, document, mimic, replicate, generations
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #580)

16. Airborne Diseases

Airborne diseases are very easily transmitted, and can result in respiratory illness that can be life threatening. It's therefore no wonder that **outbreaks** of airborne infectious diseases are a major public health **concern**, and that researchers are working hard to come up with technologies to provide clean air. So far, however, such technologies have had limited **success**.

Options:

concern, outbreaks, success, applications, production
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #579)

17. Man-killers

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.

Options:

activists, propensity, reacquainting, reintroducing, cite, proponents, accuse
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #578)

18. Organic Culture

A charge often leveled against organic agriculture is that it is more philosophy than science. There's some truth to this indictment, if that is what it is, though why organic farmers should feel **defensive** about it is itself a mystery, a relic, perhaps, of our fetishism of science as the only **credible** tool with which to approach nature. The philosophy of **mimicking** natural processes precedes the science of understanding them.

Options:

mimicking, logic, supportive, defensive, credible, repeating
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #576)

19. Enlightenment

Of course there were many different Enlightenment, and scholars still argue about which was the real torch-bearer. However, despite their quarrelsome diversity, most Enlightenment thinkers shared certain intellectual traits – a / an **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.

Options:

conclusion, proposal, commitment, dislike, belief, insistence, rejection, though

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #577)

20. Lizard (Incomplete)

Points: About lizard. In the beginning ... tended to live with fish in ... environment, then gradually developed ... (organ?), and ... began to live (alone / lonely) ... Key words: eight weeks, impair.

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #575)

21. Program

Our program will develop your **theoretical** knowledge of Computer Science and your problem–solving and **analytical** skills, while enabling you to achieve the **ultimate** qualification for the IT professional. The program structure is extremely **flexible** , enabling you to personalize your MSc through a wide range of electives.

Options:

utmost, theoretical, uprising, ultimate, analogous, analytical, flexible

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #574)

22. OpenLearn Free Course

This OpenLearn free course, therefore, looks at the **nature** of organizations, specifically their objectives and structure. Organizational objectives and structure are key elements of organizations and they determine management **functions** and responsibilities within the organization. The course also considers the main environmental factors (economic, social, political, legal and technological) that impact on organizational **behavior** .

Options:

behavior, investigation, nature, peril, obligations, functions

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #573)

23. Management Accounting

Management accounting is concerned with providing information and **analysis** to managers to help them plan, evaluate and control activities, in order to achieve an organization's **objectives** . Whereas financial accounting is concerned with reporting on the past financial performance of an organization, management accounting is essentially concerned with improving its future performance. In order to understand the **concepts** and principles of management accounting it is necessary first to have some **appreciation** of what managers do! This, in turn, requires an understanding of the organizations in which managers work — and of the external environment in which these organizations exist and operate.

Options:

fames, category, appreciation, analysis, comparison, concepts, objectives

(APEUni Website / App FIBR #572)

24. Computational Thinking

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the **bonnet** . So is it necessary for children to learn how to **program** computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's **curriculum** for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London,

argues that they should learn to understand what makes computers work and try to solve problems as a computer **might** .

Options:

curriculum, sonnet, cycle, should, bonnet, program, might, ceiling
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #571)

25. Studying Law

It is important to **emphasize** the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials .

Options:

level, gratification, emphasize, taste, prefer, expenditure, laborious, expensive, meet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #570)

26. World Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organised 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', the Congress will look **at** the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops.

Options:

With, Without, at, upon, is, was, in, to
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #569)

27. Voting (Incomplete)

Points: Voting is your civil (duty) and that's regarding (study\research) from the US ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #566)

28. Nature Conservation Amendment Act

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act of 1996 enables the Minister of Environment and Tourism to register a conservancy if it has a **representative** committee, a legal constitution, which provides for the sustainable management and utilization of game in the conservancy, the ability to **manage** the funds, an approved method for the **equitable** distribution of benefits to members of the community and defined boundaries .

Options:

manage, appropriate, exquisite, equitable, representative, legislative
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #564)

29. Color Preference

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlying this basic order of color preference, **however** , are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong preferences for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside **factors** may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender–stereotyping and peer–group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors **other than** those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer–group as feminine.

Options:

widely, however, other than, therefore, factors, thoroughly, counters, rather than
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #552)

30. Shrimp Farms

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

Options:

regenerating, study, estimated, accounting, productivity, productive, converted, comprised
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #540)

31. GM Corn

Almost no one regards corn with suspicion. But the **same** can’t be said for humans’ ingenious ability to engineer the plants we eat. Genetically modified(GM) crops are viewed with **such** hostility that they are barely grown in Europe. However, a new study by an independent group of scientists, who have done the most comprehensive **review** of the evidence so far, shows that our aversion to GM food is pointless , **unscientific** and harmful to farmers .

Options:

same, unscientific, sickness, those, such, some, terrific, review
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #539)

32. Contagious Emotions

As research has shown, emotions are contagious. And empaths are especially **sensitive** to others’ emotional energies. Because they’re so attuned to others. They can get easily exhausted in crowds, be drawn into codependent **relationships** , exhaust themselves trying to solve others’ problems, or burn out from too much caregiving. Yet empathy is also a gift that brings greater **insight** and understanding. Some of the finest therapists, doctors, nurses, professors, writers, designers, musicians, artists and leaders in many have been empaths.

Options:

confusion, relationships, issues, sensitive, resistant, insight
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #481)

33. Childcare

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, **although** untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. And, **from** the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.

Options:

from, except, although, through, call, at, against, enter
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #475)

34. Native Species

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

Options:

consume, champion, preys, objective, besiege, pests, native
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #473)

35. Power Station

The ruins of the South Fremantle Power Station have stood empty since 1985, home only to urban explorers and street **artists**. Opened in 1951, the power station was once a pillar of progress for the expanding energy **demands** of Perth. Here it stood proud and strong for 34 years, supplying energy to its surrounding metropolis until 1985 when it was deemed to no longer be worth the **money**. The doors were shuttered, and the plant's four tall chimney stacks were demolished, leaving the rest of the plant to rot by the sea.

Options:

ratings, usage, demands, collectors, artists, money
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #429)

36. John Milton

John Milton wrote in a wide range of genres, in **several** languages, and on an extraordinary range of subjects. His was a more general **education** than is offered at Cambridge these days, and it continued after his seven years here, equipping him with the tools to write some of the most **groundbreaking** literature ever seen, and to engage as a polemicist on many different social, political, and theological **questions**.

Options:

several, questions, groundbreaking, simulations, mediocre, education
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #422)

37. Atoms (Incomplete)

Points: About atoms. ... atoms free (float) ... nuclei and electrons are easily (attractive) to each other. New electrons enter the (orbit). ... (forced) to leave ... this (phenomenon) Key words: inclined.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #466)

38. Hotel Reservation (Incomplete)

Points: About hotel reservations, three blanks. ... remote (function) ... Key words: , smartphones, key, enjoy relaxing, luxury–luxurious. Options: hosts, guests, wallet, bill, experience.
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #462)

39. Egg–eating Snakes

Egg–eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole** , as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment** . These snakes have spines that stick **out** from the backbone. The spines crack the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

Options:

saliva, part, open, taste, diet, whole, treatment, out
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #455)

40. Britain's Past

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100 BC, and after 43 AD (when the Roman Army **invaded** Britain) represent the key points of socio–economic trend in Britain's past. During the first century BC, the traditional communal form of life **shifted** rapidly to a world where certain individuals become more important. During the first century AD, Britain **became** fully a part of the Roman Empire.

Options:

invaded, shifted, became, entailed, enlarged, change
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #440)

41. Insect Concealment (Incomplete)

Points: The world of species is tricky, in which it is (fatal) for insects to be exposed, and they have to (conceal) themselves. For predators, nothing is less (appetizing) than a dead prey. Blanks: works, until, ... Other options: thrives, caution, cautious, ...
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #421)

42. Silk Road

The Silk Road has often been **blamed** for the spread of infectious diseases in the past between East Asia, the Middle East and Europe. While such a hypothesis seems plausible, there is actually very little **concrete** evidence to prove that diseases were **transmitted** by early travelers moving along its **various** branches.

Options:

claimed, concrete, incorrect, overrated, various, blamed, transmitted, individual
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #420)

43. Fossil Fuel

But look beyond fossil fuels for the most intriguing trends. One is that the energy intensity of the world economy -- the amount of energy it takes to produce one dollar's worth of **income** -- keeps falling, at a

rate of about 2 percent. What this means is that even without any change in the **relative** shares of fossil-based and fossil-free sources in the world's energy mix, we could have 2 percent annual economic growth without increasing carbon emissions from energy use. Of course that is not enough to **address** climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is **nonetheless** a stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible **with** finite physical resources.

Options:

nonetheless, address, irrelevant, outcome, merge, income, relative, however, with, by
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #407)

44. Effective Leaders

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers –that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

Options:

integrative, disdain, emulate, either, each, appoint, show, apply, think, communal
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #398)

45. Weather Predictions

All kinds of predictions may be about to get even more difficult **thanks to** climate change. Though no one is sure **exactly** what its effects will be, it seems that extreme weather conditions, **such as** storms and hurricanes, are **likely to** become more common. Such events have far-reaching effects on distant weather systems, making general forecasting much harder.

Options:

such as, according to, likely to, thanks to, exactly, rarely, probably
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #359)

46. Giant Exoplanets

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

Options:

characteristics, imagine, astronomers, pilots, detect, weight, planet
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #357)

47. Geography

Many famous geographers and non-geographers have attempted to define the discipline in a few short words. The concept has also changed throughout the ages, making it difficult to create a **concise**, universal geography definition for such a dynamic and all-encompassing subject. After all, Earth is a big place with many **facets** to study. It affects and is affected by the people who live there and use its **resources**. But basically, geography is the study of the **surface** of Earth and the people who live there, and all that encompasses.

Options:

concise, facets, complex, resources, surface, options, methods
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #351)

48. Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

Options:

tremendous, awed, fathomable, deterred, species, appreciation, skeletons, value
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #333)

49. Dance

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some **cases**, dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the **plot**. An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes(1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that **enhances**, rather than interrupts the drama.

Options:

punctuates, plot, itineraries, judgement, enhances, cases
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #309)

50. Critical Thinking

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different **angles** and perspectives. It involves going beyond the **obvious** or beyond 'easy' to seek new understanding and rare **solutions**. It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing **curiosity** and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

Options:

curiosity, solutions, oblivious, caution, functions, angles, consequences, obvious
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #304)

51. Financial Crisis

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal explanations for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to **function** as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or **ignored**. The second explanation is that Wall Street was **incompetent**, that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without **understanding** the consequences.

Options:

incompetent, function, provision, understanding, predicting, mixed, ignored
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #302)

52. Corn People

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as the corn people. The phrase is not intended as **metaphor**. Rather, it's meant to **acknowledge** their abiding dependence on this

miraculous grass, the **staple** of their diet for almost nine thousand years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a **manifestation** of this plant.

Options:

stage, metaphor, acknowledge, staple, declaration, implicit, stable, manifestation
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #252)

53. Tidal Energy

The Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) has **awarded** \$2.49 million to cover a portion of the cost of a collaborative project led by the Australian Maritime College at the University of Tasmania, in **partnership** with The University of Queensland and CSIRO. The \$5.85 million 'Tidal Energy in Australia – Assessing Resource and Feasibility to Australia's Future Energy Mix' project will map the country's tidal energy in unprecedented detail before assessing its ability to contribute to Australia's energy needs. Lead chief investigator Associate Professor Irene Penesis from the University of Tasmania said the project would help overcome **barriers** to investment in commercial-scale tidal farms in Australia. 'With some of the largest tides in the world, Australia is **ideal** for this extremely reliable and low-carbon form of energy,' she said.

Options:

part, awarded, partnership, generated, barriers, thoroughfares, ideal
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #243)

54. Standard Response

The **casual** observer does not necessarily recognize the **skill** in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the 'standard response' to a commonly inquisitive or **talkative** student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the **best** in their students.

Options:

most, talkative, skill, celebrated, casual, reason, best
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #242)

55. Low Fertility

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes **comparisons** between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age **patterns** of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are **postponing** childbirth and having fewer babies. The **associations** of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also **explored**.

Options:

sense, patterns, notions, postponing, associations, comparisons, gaps, accelerating, explored, comparable
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #90)

56. Tokyo's Skytree

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 metres long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital art becomes — and it's a form subject to rampant inflation — Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and

often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognised when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common** : something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **along with** the conventions of western art, were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface. **But** Japanese traditions employed “a different spatial logic”, as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, that is “uniquely Japanese”.

Options:

however, therefore, different, in common, similar, along with, But, So
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #150)

57. The Resultant Force

The overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force. The resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined. If two forces pull an object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by subtracting one force from the **other** . If the forces are **equal** , they balance each other, which means a resultant force of zero.

Options:

more, other, opposite, equal, compatible, adding, same
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #147)

58. The Wholeness of Thought

The writer—or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader — or listener — must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Options:

much, tone, converging, little, concentrating, reconstruct, reshape, cut, get, installation
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #132)

59. Health Professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population, because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health **therapists** was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Options:

acceptance, public, proportion, independence, contrasted, majority, elder, health, therapists, doctors, controlled, general
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #128)

60. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a biological **relationship** in which two species live in **close** proximity to each other and interact regularly in such a way as to benefit one or both of the organisms. When **both** partners benefit, this **variety** of symbiosis is known as mutualism.

Options:

metaphor, close, variety, neither, distant, both, relationship
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #104)

61. White Paper

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, **void** of all characters, without any ideas: – How comes it to be furnished? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and **boundless** fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from experience. In that, all our knowledge is **founded** ; and from that it ultimately **derives** itself.

Options:

fancies, boundless, void, useless, sight, founded, derives, sponsored
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #95)

62. Shark's Personalities

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' **personalities** may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and **habitat** . Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are **adventurous** , and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behaviour **patterns** .

Options:

personalities, offspring, dangerous, habitat, patterns, extrovert, adventurous
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #89)

63. Light Pollution

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

Options:

pending, by the way, exceptionally, to move away from, disturb, to stay away from, interfere, in some way, specifically, relying
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #87)

64. Planes

By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** as planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes** , competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding mid-air **collisions** , and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and tourists into space.

Options:

thousands, satellites, collisions, much, altitudes, many, times, time, least, piles, traffic, passengers
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #74)

65. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists** . From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers honed their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives** , proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Options:

attacked, competed, beliefs, tourists, employees, waters, lives
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #72)

66. Teenage Daughter

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, she text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless **at the same time** ? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been **exploring** the **unique** structure and chemistry of the **adolescent** brain. "The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it," says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. "It's a paradoxical time of **development** . These are people with very **sharp** brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them." Research during the past 10 years, powered by technology such as functional magnetic resonance imaging, has revealed that young brains have **both** fast-growing synapses and sections that remain unconnected.

Options:

explored, adult, respectively, sharp, exploring, unique, adolescent, at the same time, both, development
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #10)

67. Elephant Communication

Elephants have a very **complex** communication system, which helps them maintain their close **family** bonds. When they are near each other, they use verbal and visual signals to express a wide **variety** of emotions. As they move further **apart** , they use less common rumbling **sounds** that can be heard over two kilometres away.

Options:

distant, variety, family, ranging, apart, sounds, complex, round
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #20)

68. Answering Questions

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

Options:

time, accelerated, routine, valuable, answering, available
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #9)

69. Dark Matter

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

Options:

laboratory, discoveries, collaborate, destination, overlap, polish, vicious, involve
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #4)

70. Botswana

Although Botswana is rich in diamonds, it has high unemployment and stratified socioeconomic classes. In 1999, the nation **suffered** its first budget deficit in 16 years **because** of a slump in the international diamond market. Yet Botswana **remains** one of the wealthiest and most stable countries on the African **continent**.

Options:

suffered, endure, while, continent, remains, enjoyed, because
(APEUni Website / App FIBR #1)

Multiple Choice (Single)

1. Social Scientists

Original:

Social scientists use particular methods to gather qualitative evidence, from observation to interview, but they also use autobiographical accounts, journalism, and other documentary material to flesh out and add meaning to statistics. As with reading numbers, reading textual evidence requires us to practice, to set time aside to learn how to do it, and to understand the conventions of writing which operate in the different forms of writing we encounter. One of the main problems with reading textual evidence, though, is that, unlike the relationship most of us have with numbers where we may use them at a pretty basic level, most of us are, if anything, over-familiar with words. When we want to understand their value as social science evidence we need to forget how familiar we are with first person accounts and everyday speech – for example, in newspapers, magazines, and books – and learn a different approach to them. Social scientists use observation, interviews and even print journalism as evidence for the claims they make. They may collect evidence through questionnaires with pre-set questions and by open-ended interviews which allow respondents to speak for themselves. They may observe social relations explicitly as social scientists or may participate themselves in a particular community to gain 'inside' information. Social scientists also draw on print journalism on occasion and may use the same sources, for example official statistics, and the work of other social scientists to support their claims. We need to remember, though, that journalists do not need to present the same rigorous referencing and support for their claims as social scientists are required to do. Most importantly, newspaper and magazine articles are written under commercial pressures; for example they must help to sell the newspaper by being deliberately provocative, or by reflecting the dominant views of its readers.

Question:

According to this passage, what do social scientists use written sources to do?

Options:

- A) Formulating questionnaires and interview questions.
- B) Advising them on how to collect qualitative evidence.
- C) Adding information to other data they have collected.
- D) Change their understanding of numbers.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App RMCS #115)

2. John Robertson

Original:

When he was awarded an Honorary Degree by the University of Newcastle, even John Robertson himself must surely have looked back in wonder at his astonishing rise to success. The year was 1910, and those assembled were to hear not only of his generosity to the University, which enabled it to contribute to the pioneering research into tropical diseases being carried out at that time, but also of his humanitarian work in southern Africa, where he was ahead of his time in improving the working conditions of local mine workers. To those who knew John in his youth, it will have come as no surprise to hear of his success. He was now enjoying the rewards of the fierce determination, desire to succeed and extraordinary ability to acquire knowledge, which they had noticed in the young man.

Question:

What does the reader of this text learn about John Robertson?

Options:

- A) He was born in Africa.
- B) His abilities were evident at a young age.
- C) He studied medicine.
- D) He completed his degree in 1910.

Answer:

B
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #114)

3. Lighthouse (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：欧洲国家有一航空公司收购一个灯塔改造成旅馆，很多国际旅客想体验，旅游人数增加。选项：航空公司拥有这个小旅馆。（答案）
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #106)

4. Euripides (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：介绍古希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯 Euripides 问该作家的作品有什么特点？不再关注英雄式的主题，更加注重平民的普通生活
(APEUni Website / App RMCS #97)

D. Listening

Summarize Spoken Text

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

1. Technology Development (Incomplete)

Points: ... application ... technology development ... To form a company ... A group of people ... work out the solutions ... Higher level of confidence.

(APEUni Website / App SST #501)

2. Air Pollution (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App SST #500)

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

3. Categories of Strategies (Incomplete)

Points: About categories of strategies that make things easier. The lecturer's voice is fast and vague. Strategies are important and categories are useful. Guess length of the linens. Key words: creating categories, labelling categories, examples, runner, ruler.

(APEUni Website / App SST #495)

4. Start-up Application (Incomplete)

Points: About a start-up application. ... seed funds ... banks ... design for manufacturing ... several people work in the team to solve problems. Previously, there are doubts, but later, it has got more and more clear. Key words: creating solutions, solving problems, couple of team people, ready, general availability.

(APEUni Website / App SST #494)

5. Sociology (Incomplete)

Points: What is sociology? Sociology is a subject that researches the structure any people are in, not very difficult. Academic construction in college is mentioned: how it has been an institutionalized subject at universities and how the teachers were amateurs. Sociology involves various professions in the world, and is taught in many institutions around the world. Key words: academic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #493)

6. Primary Sources (Incomplete)

Points: A lecture by an old women, rather vaguely. We should attach importance to primary sources. Even if primary sources are wrong, they are the materials that are closest to the truth then. What are the closest to the truth are textbooks, because they were written by people then. Key words: primary sources, secondary sources, tertiary sources, Greek.

(APEUni Website / App SST #492)

7. Cover Letter (Incomplete)

Points: About what each paragraph of a cover letter for applying for a job should write about. ... evidence should be included in the first paragraph. Information including phone numbers (reference number ?), graduation school, etc., should be included. Your motivation, what you are good at, why this job suits you, and your knowledge, skills and abilities should be presented in the second paragraph. Do not use the marketing words in recruitment. The third paragraph to draw attention, with why you are suitable for this job. You are grateful for your cover letter is read by the employer, 'thank you for your time ...'. The final paragraph for conclusion and positive notes. If the employer is interested, "don't hesitate to email/contact me".

(APEUni Website / App SST #490)

8. Patent (Incomplete)

Points: An slow and clear lecture by an old man about patent (read very like 'proten' in the audio), then protection of patent. Patent is a legal right and achievements obtained by people through around-the-clock work, protected by law for twenty years until expiration. People can apply a patent for inventions, new ideas, or inventories, and can also use patents to fight against some illegal activities. Keywords: beneficial to our society, slides, perspectives, principles.

(APEUni Website / App SST #489)

9. Salt (Incomplete)

Points: We can run faster because we sweat more than other animals. When we sweat, we lose lots of water and salt from our bodies. People love sweet and salt. we love eating salty food. One third of ... markets produce salty food, so many people have high blood pressure. Physical exercises have impact on the heart and the blood pressure. One third of Americans have excessive intake of ... Humans can run longer because we sweat. But it's important to take some salt after long time exercises to prevent dehydration. Salt was as valuable as gold in ancient history. We need to be cautious when using salt because it can cause high blood pressure and other diseases.

(APEUni Website / App SST #488)

10. Human Rights (Incomplete)

Points: What exactly are the basic human rights? Who gets to pick them? Who enforces them, and how? The history behind the concept of human rights is a long one. Throughout the centuries and across societies, religions, and cultures we have struggled with defining notions of rightfulness, justice, and rights. But one of the most modern affirmations of universal human rights emerged from the ruins of World War II with the creation of the United Nations. The treaty that established the UN gives us one of its purposes to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights. And with the same spirit, in 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document, written by an international committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, lays the basis for modern international human rights law. The declaration is based on the principle that all human beings are born free and equal in

dignity and rights. It lists 30 articles recognizing, among other things, the principle of non–discrimination and the right to life and liberty. It refers to negative freedoms, like the freedom from torture or slavery, as well as positive freedoms, such as the freedom of movement and residence. It encompasses basic civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, religion, or peaceful assembly, as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, such as the right to education and the right to freely choose one's occupation.

(APEUni Website / App SST #377)

11. Inequality in Children (Incomplete)

Points: A professor's sociology find out the capacity of well–educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they are born. The life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a very compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.

(APEUni Website / App SST #330)

12. Time Travel (Incomplete)

Points: The main problem of time traveling is that people need to understand what time is, but nobody can explain it. People know what time means when they talk about it, but no one can explain it in specific. Talking about what is time has been a popular topic in modern society. However, time is not a new subject because it actually started around 600 years ago.

(APEUni Website / App SST #302)

13. Australian Culture (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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. Migrants make an enormous contribution to Australia's economy and provide an estimated fiscal benefit of over 10 billion dollars in their first ten years of settlement. Despite legal protection, too many people in Australia continue to experience prejudice and unfair treatment because of how they look or where they come from. Most new migrants say they feel a strong sense of belonging to Australia and that this feeling deepens over time. This rich, cultural diversity is one of the Australian greatest strengths, although it has a negative effect, which we do not emphasize in detail.

(APEUni Website / App SST #129)

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

14. Absolutism (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

With the concept of moral objectivism, what we're looking at is the idea that there can be some universal moral principles: some rules, some ideas and guidelines that are valid for all people in all social environments and all situations. The idea that we can essentially have some signposts or a road map to guide behavior is going to be consistent across all individuals. Now if we take a look at this in another perspective, we can come up with a view of moral absolutism. In the area of moral absolutism, basically, what we have is illustrated on the right–hand side of this slide, is a very firm and unyielding boundary between what is right and what is wrong. And so, within moral absolutism, basically what you have are these non–overridable principles. They must be followed. They must never be violated and there were no

exceptions. It is always right. It is always wrong. And nothing is subject to interpretation, and nothing is dependent upon the situation.

(APEUni Website / App SST #115)

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

15. Alternative Energy (Incomplete)

Points: Traditional energies are mentioned, such as oil and fuel. There is fear of energy depletion because the natural resources we consume are unsustainable, so we have to develop renewable and consumable energies, such as wind power, biological energy, and hydropower. Among them, solar energy should be given high priority to because it's not only reusable and renewable but also can be easily acquired on land. However, these types of energy are hard to store, so new technologies are still required.

(APEUni Website / App SST #285)

16. Hook Sentence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

An essay is a chance to identify your read and learned. As a writer, you first need to collect many materials, then write an essay in four or five paragraphs, structures and quotes. If someone is searching for a book or article to read, he or she will decide from the very beginning whether this work is worth attention. If you want to wow your teacher, polish the introduction, especially the first couple of sentences. Add an essay hook—something interesting, funny, shocking, or intriguing to win the reader's attention. Build an emotional connection with your reader right from the start. A hook in the essay is a catchy sentence or paragraph in the impressive introduction which serves as an attention element and an important part. An excellent hook sentence is engaging and interesting; it is a perfect method to start an argumentative or persuasive essay. The hook for your essay often appears in the first sentence. The opening paragraph includes a thesis sentence. Some popular hook choices can include using an interesting quote, a little-known fact, famous last words, or a statistic.

(APEUni Website / App SST #284)

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

17. Energy of Internet (Incomplete)

Points: The internet, the most powerful tool in terms of engineering and complex engineering made by humans, has the most complicated structure. The internet can be connected via a modem, or an ADSL switch, to a local landline telephone exchange network. It can connect us from Sydney to Melbourne and then to the U.S.. However, it takes energy to transmit information. For example, the longer email you write, the more energy is consumed. Key words: longer usage

(APEUni Website / App SST #215)

18. Approach and Avoidance (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Approach and avoidance motivation is composed of three conceptually distinct components. Approach indicates a propensity to move toward (or maintain contact with) a desired stimulus, such as vocational plans. Avoidance indicates a propensity to move away from (or maintain distance from) an undesired stimulus in order to reduce anxiety. Motivation is defined as the energization and direction of behavior. The valence of stimuli is at the core of the distinction between approach and avoidance, with positively valenced stimuli typically leading to approach and negatively valenced stimuli typically leading to

avoidance. Stimuli can be external or internal, implicit or explicit, conscious or non-conscious.

(APEUni Website / App SST #283)

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

19. Boys and Girls (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The research shows that girls have a higher level of English results than boys in the same class, because boys and girls are different in learning styles, and their brain functions are different in mechanisms. Male students were detected to be significantly more aware of the developments in the field of physics than female students. According to the content analysis results concerning this finding, unlike female students male students were more interested in technological developments. This finding is not surprising when the passive social role of females and the general social structure in which they tend to more sociable fields are considered. This finding may have occurred due to the fact that males are generally more interested in technology than females. Previous studies support this finding. Boys are more simplified, and teachers' teaching style normally suits girls better than boys. Teachers should find different teaching approaches respectively for boys and girls.

(APEUni Website / App SST #282)

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

20. Credit Card (Incomplete)

Points: About a study by a banker on using a credit card, talking about messages and how it is crucial. There are two groups of inactive credit card users. One group receives messages saying they will be offered benefits if they continue to use the credit cards. The other group receives messages saying they will be applied a penalty if they don't use the credit cards any more. The conclusion is that customers are more motivated by a potential loss than by a potential benefit. Key words: being beneficial.

(APEUni Website / App SST #280)

21. DNA Pieces (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Now I'm going to talk about biology, especially applications used in biological systems. The biological system does not always stay the same, but it evolves. Biology engineering is the next level of engineering. Nowadays, scientists rewrite DNAs by cutting the pieces, and can create new organisms, so they can engineer and design nature. While scientists could only cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can now write and synthesize DNA to create new organisms with new techniques. If these organisms have a bacterium, when they go to the lab tomorrow, they will see millions of bacteria. Besides, scientists are building a cellular factory and cultivating millions of bacteria based on one bacterium. People also want to see a natural world in the future.

(APEUni Website / App SST #278)

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

22. Chimpanzees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are from an organization called Nonhuman Rights Project, and we fight for legal rights of non-human animals. Drawing a line in order to enslave an autonomous and self-determining being is a violation of equality. We then searched through 80 jurisdictions. We chose the state of New York. Then

we decided upon who our plaintiffs are going to be. We decided upon chimpanzees. We know the extraordinary cognitive capabilities that they have, and they also resemble the kind that human beings have. And so we chose chimpanzees, and we began to then canvass the world to find the experts in chimpanzee cognition. So now we needed to find our chimpanzee. Our chimpanzee, first we found two of them in the state of New York. Both of them would die before we could even get our suits filed. Then we found Tommy. Tommy is a chimpanzee. Tommy was a chimpanzee. We found him in that cage. We found him in a small room that was filled with cages in a larger warehouse structure on a used trailer lot in central New York. And so on the last week of December 2013, the Nonhuman Rights Project filed three suits all across the state of New York using the same common law argument. The court didn't approve our appeal because they think chimpanzees are not humans even though they have cognitive skills. We proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities, and they were not hearing us. We wanted the chimpanzees out, and we wanted them brought to Save the Chimps, a tremendous chimpanzee sanctuary in South Florida which involves an artificial lake with 12 or 13 islands -- there are two or three acres where two dozen chimpanzees live on each of them. And these chimpanzees would then live the life of a chimpanzee, with other chimpanzees in an environment that was as close to Africa as possible.

(APEUni Website / App SST #274)

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

23. Needs (Incomplete)

Points: In English language, the term 'need' has different meanings. When you say, 'I need a vacation', it is an expression of a strong desire but not a basic need. When you say, 'the plant needs water,' it is an objective statement because it is essential, as much as sunlight to plants. Meanwhile, there is a psychological use of 'need' when someone lacks something. People's needs advance revolutions of social structures. 'Natural need' is also mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #273)

24. Stress (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

There are two kinds of stress. The first one is little stress, which happens in special circumstances such as exams or other competitions, and can be considered as a motivation to improve performances. You always think about stress as a really bad thing, but it's not. Look on the bright side, and some stress is good for you. Stress can be something that makes you better, but it is a question of how much, how long and how you interpret or perceive it. The other one is what we usually talk about, caused by poor time management. Good time management is essential if you are to handle a heavy workload without excessive stress. Time management helps you to reduce long-term stress by giving you direction when you have too much work to do. It puts you in control of where you are going and helps you to increase your productivity. By being efficient in your use of time, you should enjoy your current work more, and should find that you able to maximise the time outside work to relax and enjoy life. Poor time management is a major cause of stress. I'm sure we have all had the feeling that there is too much to do and not enough time. We can start to feel panicky and anxious and lose focus. It's important to note that you can have this feeling even if there's hardly anything to do at all. Hence, to release such stress, people could use a calendar to schedule and find a balance between play and work.

(APEUni Website / App SST #272)

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

25. Patients' Recovery (Incomplete)

Points: About patients' recovery speed. A long time ago, people began to study therapeutic environments. They found that fresh air and sunlight had positive impacts on patients' recovery, and so does architecture. Views of the hospital's backyards could help patients rest well and sleep well, and could also help release their stress and pain easily. 90% of nurses in hospitals agreed that the designed hospital environment links to patients' recovery. Key words: hospital design, pleasant setting, environment, family and friends visits
(APEUni Website / App SST #269)

26. Newspaper Industry (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Because of the economic model, the newspaper industry has been shrinking drastically from the last 50 years of the 20th century in some states of America. Also as the economic model changed, newspapers increased the cash flow. However, there are still some newspaper industries losing money because of a decrease in advertising and buyers. They can't find buyers. Only a few newspapers have positive cash flow. Over 100 newspapers with cash flow in red had no money to publish the newspaper everyday. Some of them published three days per week. Small-sized newspapers only published once a week and had to go online. Some newspapers even disappeared. The staff working in newspaper industry decreased by 30–60% or more.

(APEUni Website / App SST #264)

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

27. Management (Incomplete)

Points: Managers should read more to gain a broad range of perspectives and go back to university to improve themselves. Reading widely enables managers to apply their skills in different circumstances. Some managers need all kinds of perspectives. The best manager is not only to know their organization better, but also to be a professor of management. Experience is not necessary, but management knowledge is important. Keyword: skills.

(APEUni Website / App SST #263)

28. Children's Lost Life (Incomplete)

Points: About the similarities of children's past and present. Children lost their childhood in the 19th century in different situations. There was much children employment, which brought lots of risks to working children in society, such as sexual harassments and criminal events. They also suffered exploitation and high demand for the workload. Besides, children may be threatened on the street for destroying objects. Finally, society has changed, and commercials features and gender bias exposed children's personal lives to these negative factors. Because children always change a lot, manufacturing has developed some products specially for children, including pink products. 'Advertisement' and '6–,7– and 8–year–old girls' are mentioned.

(APEUni Website / App SST #261)

29. Automatic Driving (Incomplete)

Points: To make our road safer, we should make a full use of technology of automation, which is a more fuel efficient technology used on vehicles. Level three is conditional automation, which means drivers must be ready to intervene in some specific circumstances. Level four is of complete control by the vehicle even in specific circumstances, which means humans can be removed from driving and the lecturer suspects. The speaker thinks that level three would be more acceptable based on the above

concerns.

(APEUni Website / App SST #190)

30. Sugar (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

(APEUni Website / App SST #260)

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

31. MPA Campaign (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The ocean provides habitats for 98% fish, the source of protein feeding 4.8 billion of people. But human activities and climate change have left corals bleached in some oceans. There are many species of fish that are endangered. The government set up a network, called MPA marine campaign, in which countries and organizations have been collaborating with each other to protect the environment for 32 years. A marine protected area (MPA) is a zone designated and managed to protect marine habitats and species for the good of the ocean, society, economy and culture. Within MPAs, human activities such as fishing, vessel traffic and tourism are regulated. MPAs can come in the form of a fully protected marine reserve, a moderately protected marine park, or a no-take zone among others. But MPA is faced with lots of challenges, as some developing countries lack management and resources, and feel being excluded.

(APEUni Website / App SST #242)

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

32. Artificial Intelligence (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavours — the attempt to understand the most complex object in the universe, the brain. Scientists are accumulating vast amounts of data about structure and function in a huge array of brains, from the tiniest to our own. Tens of thousands of researchers are devoting massive amounts of time and energy to thinking about what brains do, and astonishing new technology, including computers and artificial intelligence, is enabling us to both describe and manipulate that activity. Humans can tell computers what to do and how to do, by giving the meaning of the certain words. Computers can operate as programed, and develop systems and symbols. Computers work by analyzing messages into bytes, and this function is similar to human brains. Both human brains and computers are symbol processors, so computers have potential to bring artificial intelligence.

(APEUni Website / App SST #235)

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

33. Survey on Happiness (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So happiness economics can help us get to these questions, and I'll try to give you some examples of this. Now, even though there's a lot of skepticism, originally about using this survey – surveys what people say make them happy. The number of reason that we are getting increasingly confident in doing so. One is that their consistent pattern – remarkable consistent pattern, determines well-being across large samples of people, across countries, across the world, and over time. Some of the basic things that make people happy, and I will show you some of these income health, marital status, employment status. Some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across countries across world. So that gives us some sense that these surveys are picking up consistent patterns. And when we know what consistent patterns are, we can look how other things that very much more, affect people's well-being. The environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things that very much more.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about happiness economics. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that their consistent pattern determines well-being across large samples of people. Also, she mentions that some of these very basic things are remarkably consistent across the world. Lastly, the speaker believes that the environment and equality, the nature's institution raging on living, and all kinds of other things affect people's well-being. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #232)

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

34. History of English (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

English, as you have already read, is not a pure language. I don't think there really are any pure languages in the world. But English is definitely not a pure language. English, in fact, has borrowed from over 350 languages in its history. So it's a variety of many languages. Some people say it's like a dog, a mongrel dog, a dog that has been made up of many different dogs. The English language is like that. By looking at the history of the English language we learn about the history of the English people. The two things are closely connected. So, in fact, today we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history. The fact that English has borrowed words from over 350 languages has been viewed differently throughout history. So for example in Shakespeare's time people were very angry about words which were not, they thought, original English words – words which came from other languages, they didn't like them.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the English language's history. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes English is definitely not a pure language, which has borrowed from many languages. Also, she mentions we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history, which are closely connected. Lastly, the speaker believes borrowed words have been viewed differently throughout history. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #223)

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

35. Genetic Impact (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. However, the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors, which has changed the way we understand our behaviors. Findings from behavioral genetic research have broadly impacted modern understanding of the role of genetic and environmental influences on behavior. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists. Qualitative research has fostered arguments that behavioral genetics is an ungovernable field without scientific norms or consensus, which fosters controversy.

(APEUni Website / App SST #222)

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

36. Decline of Bees (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

So various conclusions. Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well-documented. They are real and supported by good, strong scientific evidence, which is the only of these counts. The drivers of decline on many varied depending on species. The effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet. But it could be. On the positive side, we are aware of the problem. Awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. Before fixing is missing, you can recognize the problem. At least it's been done.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about bees in decline. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these declines are well-documented, supported by good, strong scientific evidence. Also, he mentions that the effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. Lastly, the speaker believes that awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #217)

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

37. New Zealand (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

This is my next contribution to New Zealand's super diverse future. The status quo is not sustainable. Super diversity stocktake, which I will talk to you about now, is designed to help us to adapt to a super diverse New Zealand to make sure that we fit for the future. Because New Zealand is super diverse right now, predominately in Auckland but actually throughout New Zealand. Here we're already 50% Māori Pasifika and Asian, 44% are not born in New Zealand. And we have over 200 ethnicities. Now the definition academically of super diversity is 25% not born in New Zealand, a hundred ethnicities. So we are almost double that number already. And Auckland will continue to become younger and browner as the Anglo-Saxon population ages and shrinks. So the mega trend here is not age and the myth. The mega trend here is not urbanization. The mega trend is demography. It's ethnicity and we need to get our head around that because most of the benefits from super diversity that we as a country are enjoying at the moment, such as greater innovation productivity and investment increase New Zealand's financial capital whereas most of the challenges from super diversity adversely affect New Zealand's social capital. However if you don't mitigate the challenges to your social capital, you are not going to maximize sustainably the diversity dividend benefits for your financial capital.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about New Zealand's super diverse future. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes New

Zealand is super diverse right now, predominately in Auckland but actually throughout New Zealand. Also, she mentions the mega trend is demography and ethnicity. Lastly, the speaker believes if you do not mitigate the challenges to your social capital, you are not going to maximize the diversity dividend. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #187)

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

38. Industrial Revolution (B) (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was that it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry but also in mining that eliminated blocks to assembly line production. Then everybody was crowded into factories and the new brave world opened up. In fact, one of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic historian at Harvard who's still alive called David Landes. It's a good book called *The Unbound Prometheus*, which was basically that. Some of the inventions that I briefly describe in your reading, the spinning Jenny, etc, refer to that. Well, and that kind of analysis led one to concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began, and to view industrialization as beginning a situation of winners and losers by not going as fast. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Industrial Revolution. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry. Also, he mentions that that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years. Lastly, the speaker believes that the rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #175)

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

39. Internet (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Internet was invented by people who were good at programming, and people keep optimizing it for different purposes. So Internet has been growing organically. Internet can achieve many things but has advantages and disadvantages. The email system was designed by graduate students and researchers who know and trust each other. Using email needs trust between the senders and the receivers as the authentication process was not originally built in this system. Email authentication is a technical solution to proving that an email is not forged. In other words, it provides a way to verify that an email comes from who it claims to be from. Email authentication is most often used to block harmful or fraudulent uses of email such as phishing and spam. In practice, we use the term "email authentication" to refer to

technical standards that make this verification possible. Initially, the email system didn't consider security because there was no suspicion between them at that time, and there was no authentication process built into this system.

(APEUni Website / App SST #174)

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

40. Architecture Design (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Design of buildings is important according to architectural textbooks. At its roots, architecture exists to create the physical environment in which people live, but architecture is more than just the built environment, it's also a part of our culture. It stands as a representation of how we see ourselves, as well as how we see the world. There are poorly designed buildings, but also some great building works. In the Victoria Era, architects designed buildings based on bricks and other materials. The design of flaws was based on lighting as it would not only affect appearance but also health conditions. The materials that buildings are made of also matter. For example, the design of ground floors must ensure that the building is able to withstand the weight of the higher levels. In the 20th century, many old buildings with design flaws were demolished or modified through a natural selection process, which means they are an altered state rather than an original state. This is an application of Darwin's theory of natural selection to modification of old buildings, which means buildings should adapt to the new world to survive, or be pulled down. So, it's argued to be unfair to criticize the demolition, although some people believe that whether to be remained should be decided based on their nature and functions. As the world became more and more connected, the styles evolved, but even in modern construction, there is still an importance in honoring the cultural nuances in the built environment.

(APEUni Website / App SST #172)

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

41. IT Development (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the development of IT industry. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is really only 67 years old. Also, he mentions the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing. Lastly, the speaker believes that that is what has guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #171)

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

[App to listen.](#)

42. The Republic (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Why should we read the Republic? I image lots of students asked this question to me when they're given it as a set book at the beginning of their university course, but in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. And first one I would pick on is just that it is immensely readable. It's not Plato did not write philosophy like a dry text book. He wrote it like a living conversation. The whole of the Republic which is fairly fat book is a living conversation written in short almost soundbite type answers, but nevertheless, developing some very important ideas so my first answer then we should read the Republic just because it is readable. It is readable it was written by a genius and it's worth reading. It's easy to read. It's not difficult. But then there's also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book and he's asking this absolutely fundamental question why should we bother to be good, what's in it for us effectively. It seems when we look at the world, it looks as though injustice pays. It looks as though crime pays or as the good people get trodden down. So, Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why should we be good. I'm not going to tell you his answer. Read the book.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Republic. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that in fact there are many good reasons to read the Republic. Also, he mentions that there are also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book. Lastly, the speaker believes that Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question why we should be good. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #169)

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

43. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville (Audio Available)

Original:

But if you were to go to a library at the end of the 1300s, or through the 1400s, you would probably find a book that was then, way more popular than those titles we still read, a book that purported to be a description of the world, a guide the traveling and distant lands of BC area and Almanac of everything that was just off the horizon. I am not talking about Marco Polo. No, I'm talking about something far, far weirder and far, far less tethered to reality, a volume of medieval fantasy masquerading as a field guide called The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, supposedly the Titular Knight set out from England in the 1330s and embarked on a journey that would take him to the Middle East, Africa and Asia, though as it will become apparent, not a Middle East, not in Africa and not an Asia that we would recognize here in reality. No Mandeville spoke is not really about actually real foreign lands. It's about what European's thought that was just outside the bounds of their civilizations. It's about what's beyond that mountain range that marks the borders of the lands you know. It's about what medieval people thought the foreign looks like. And all of it is mysterious, alluring, and intimidating unknown.

(APEUni Website / App SST #167)

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

44. Youth Communities (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

A research on 7000 young students and children in the United Kingdom is about how they participate in their communities, how they form values with character education and what influence them most. The

outcomes involve parents, friends, schools and siblings, and researchers figure out which factors are essential and more important than others. Successful schools depend on the resources and support of their communities and schools at the centre of their communities are often the most successful schools. In turn, schools are vital to the social health of their local communities. Also, families are the first social unit in which children learn and develop. Good parenting can take different forms and be shaped by various social and cultural forces, but it invariably involves providing children with the support, care, love, guidance and protection that set the conditions for healthy physical, mental and social development. The research has also attracted attention and interest from many national policy makers and contacted me. (APEUni Website / App SST #155)

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

45. Science (Incomplete)

Points: About ... science. Many subjects are mentioned, such as sociology, literacy, philosophy. ... do not need to be restricted, ... liberty.
(APEUni Website / App SST #114)

46. Human Rights (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

The Human Rights Act can be seen as far-reaching, some would argue controversial in the UK's history of rights. At the same time, it can be described as a somewhat cautious document that provides the starting point for a wider application of law to rights. In many ways, the freedom protections contained in the Human Rights Act were not new to people in the UK. The Act puts into UK law most of the clauses of the European Convention on Human Rights. The convention itself was devised following the end of the Second World War by the Council of Europe. UK law has played a significant role in the drafting of the Convention and the UK was among the first governments to ratify the convention in 1951. Rights are sometimes described as being of a positive or a negative nature. That's to say some can be expressed as a right to and others as freedom from. The 1998 act puts into place 15 specific rights and freedoms which include rights to liberty and security, a free trial, free expression, free elections and the right to marry and found a family. There are also freedoms from torture, from slavery or forced labor and from discrimination on grounds such as race, sex, religion, political opinion or social origin. The Human Rights Act has been described as the start of a process. The act itself does not expand on the provisions made by the European Convention which some would consider is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights.

Answer:

The Human Rights Act in the UK is far-reaching, controversial, and somehow a cautious document. UK signed the European Convention to protect human rights in 1951. Afterwards, the Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. Lastly, the speaker believes the European Convention is following a baseline or a minimum standard for human rights. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.
(APEUni Website / App SST #119)

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

47. Globalization (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. We hear it all the time on news

broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. But the starting point for understanding globalization is that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. That's why it's helpful to think of globalization as 'the integration of economic activities across borders'. But why does globalization matter? I would argue globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. For example, one of the reasons why the financial crash of 2007/2008 was so serious was because the financial and banking systems of countries around the world have become so closely interconnected with the globalization of markets.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about globalization. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. Also, he mentions that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. Lastly, the speaker believes that it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #149)

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

48. Good Ideas (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

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

(APEUni Website / App SST #144)

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

49. Agricultural Trading (Incomplete)

Points: Trading of agricultural products forms the relationship between urban and rural areas.

Urbanization requires increasing supply of workforce for urban development. Less people are needed for agricultural industry. One method to push farmers into city is to increase the productivity of agricultural sector. This will compel farmers to go to cities because there are more jobs and opportunities in the cities. People moving to cities are more likely to lose their jobs and farmers can serve as labour supply for the cities.

(APEUni Website / App SST #137)

50. Recycling Water (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Why do we need to recycle water? Because we don't generate much new water. Chemically the process of generating water, which is basically taking hydrogen and oxygen and burning them to produce water, is not a process that happens a lot anymore. So in terms of our total volume of water in the world, yes it

is changing, but it's not changing significantly relative to the rate at which we are using or demand fresh new water. Now there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling, and we are later in the interview going to get to industrial use and the reclamation of sewerage. What about in the home at the moment; what sort of technology is being utilized in the home when we talk about water recycling? Well very little on average. Typically in a modern home, we turn on the tap, we take a glass of water, we probably in turning on that tap flush ten glasses of water down the sink. We take a shower, we use fresh water, we do a whole range of things, and there is nominally very little recycling of that. It goes down the drain and it goes off to a wastewater treatment plant. There is actually very, very little recycling at a local level. People don't actually say well I'm now going to take the water I just used, put it through a sophisticated process and reuse it and have a closed loop. It's not a closed loop in the home.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about water recycling. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that chemically the process of generating water is not a process that happens a lot anymore. Also, he mentions that there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling. Lastly, the speaker believes that there is nominally very little recycling of water used at home. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #136)

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

51. Dropping from School (Audio Available)**Original:**

Low achievers are more likely to drop out of school. Some boys leave school early. And the main reason is push and pull factors. The main reason of pull is that economy and market provide many job opportunities for boys with mainly two destinations, shipping and traineeship. So dropping from school is not absolutely bad for boys. But girls don't have the same opportunities. Girls are less likely to leave school because fewer jobs are available for them. The transmission is hard. So, for girls dropping from school is completely bad, and if they do so, they can either get part-time jobs or just stay unemployed.

(APEUni Website / App SST #135)

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

52. Mars and The Earth (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

We are going to look at an very interesting and important place today. It is called the Mars which is not far away from the earth. Mars is an interesting neighboring planet to Earth with a similar geological surface and landscape, such as the desert, covered with rocks. Although there has not been evidence for the existence of water yet, the trace of heavy gases has existed on Mars for billions of years. Traces of a great amount of water in icy form just like mountains have been found. There is not much atmosphere, but rare gasses are still found. It is possibly because heavy gasses do not evaporate within a low gravity. The low gravity on Mars indicates that there may be a thin layer of the atmosphere on Mars. Therefore, Mars might be the most ideal destination other than Earth.

(APEUni Website / App SST #127)

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

53. Food Production (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

It is projected that people are going to suffer from a serious food crisis for the next 30 years until 2030. Unless immediate action is taken, it is increasingly clear that there is an impending global food emergency that could have long-term impacts on hundreds of millions of children and adults. We must double the yield of our production by increasing 100% to feed a growing global population and to cater for the future demand of food. This is an urgent matter and is quite frightening. About 50 million people risk falling into extreme poverty this year. People should elevate food production now. Scientists have predicted an increase in food production of 30% to 50% for developing countries in the next three years. There will be an increase of the cost of the production. There is also an opportunity for developing countries to improve food systems alongside reducing poverty and increasing global resilience to shocks. (APEUni Website / App SST #126)

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

54. Negative Emotions (Incomplete)

Points: Positive emotions, such as contentment and pleasure, are more frequently and more lightly experienced, and cannot be easily recalled. Negative emotions, like fears, are less frequently experienced, strong and intense, and can stay in our minds for long. They can help us evaluate the environment, avoid life-threatening issues, and survive. 'pay attention to' repeats many times in the lecture.

(APEUni Website / App SST #123)

55. Language Levels (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Well a historical linguist compares languages at several levels. You start out looking for basic vocabulary. All languages of the world, natural languages at least, have words for eye and head and nose and ear and for sky and earth and for water, sand and for sibling, mother and father. They may not have words for uncle and aunt. It becomes much vaguer because in one culture an aunt is different when it comes from your father's side than from your mother's side. You don't include snow. Most people know what snow is but in the tropics you don't have it. So you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. You take the hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those which you call the basic vocabulary. So you take basic vocabularies and languages that you think are related. You look for words that sound the same ...

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about basic vocabulary. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes you look for notions that are totally comparable and that occur everywhere in the world. Also, he mentions there are one hundred or two hundred most universal notions in a human life, those that you call the basic vocabulary. Lastly, the speaker believes you take related basic vocabularies and languages. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #134)

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

56. Separation of Power (Incomplete)

Points: About the separation of power of the United States. In the three systems, the first one is legislation, the second, the execution, and the third, judicial power. Legislative power means to make laws, and executive power is to carry out laws by officers appointed by presidents, while judicial power

is to interpret laws. Nowadays, they clarify what they should do, but in the past, there was a blurry line between any two of them. Key words: constitution, article.

(APEUni Website / App SST #130)

57. Identity Theory (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

And then in the 1950s, philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. OK? And this had occurred to philosophers before, and so happen, it happened around the same time the first department of neuroscience started forming like MIT in Sandford so for. But basically, there is a couple of philosophers both educated here in Oxford Place (1956) and Smart (1959), and they made the claim that the mind just is the brain. So that is the identity theory and with identity, identity in logic is the strongest relation. When you have identity between A and B, you don't have two things, you have one thing. Alright? So now when you talk about mental events, you are talking about brain events. Maybe when you talk about brain events, you are talking about mental events. So that's the identity theory. The identity theory is very popular and the basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Identity Theory. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. Also, he mentions that when you talk about mental events, you are talking about brain events. Lastly, the speaker believes that the basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #111)

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

58. Roman Building (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about Rome. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the streets of the city of Rome were not planned all at once. Also, she mentions that the Romans structured it in a methodical way, based on military strategy. Lastly, the speaker believes that they would build camps, always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid square or rectangular. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #110)

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

59. Climate and Crops (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Now we spend a lot of time thinking about how climate will affect crops. But crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. First of all, about one-quarter of the land surface is used for growing crops. Another 10–15 % are used for pasture. So a substantial amount of the land surface is used in crop and agricultural production. And how we used that land affects our climate? If we were, for example, to deforest a substantial area and replace it with the annual crop such as soybean. Then we would alter the characteristics of the land surface, alter the way that water and heat flows from the land surface to the atmosphere and back, and ultimately change the regional climate if that is not enough to change the land surface. So this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. It's difficult because it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist, colleagues. And it's difficult because we have to join our models together.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about climate and crops. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. Also, he mentions this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. Lastly, the speaker believes it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #109)

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

60. Canned Food (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

One of the things that was going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of canned foods were being – coming onto the market at the time. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular during the Great Depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country. Thanks to electrification, the Rural Electrification Administration, people could buy appliances. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant frozen foods were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. But, you know, gradually, these things picked up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were starting to think about supermarkets with rows and rows of freezer cases and rows and rows of canned foods.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about canned food. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes one of the things going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology ruling the way Americans eat today. Also, he mentions refrigerators were becoming popular. Lastly, the speaker believes few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #120)

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

61. Fight or Flight (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

To understand the Fight or Flight response it helps to think about the role of emotions in our lives. Many of us would prefer to focus on our logical, thinking nature and ignore our sometimes troublesome emotions, but emotions have a purpose. Our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers: they evolved as signals to help us meet our basic needs for self-preservation and safety. It would be dangerous to be indecisive about a threat to our survival so the brain runs information from our senses through the most primitive, reactive parts of our brain first. These areas of the brain control instinctive responses and they don't do too much thinking. This more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and our body to create signals we can't ignore easily: powerful emotions and symptoms.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about fight or flight. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it helps to think about the role of emotions. Also, he mentions our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers. Lastly, the speaker believes this more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and body to create signals we can't ignore easily. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #103)

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

62. Children Depression (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

A depression in a child dates back as far as the 16th century when the first concept of children's depression was discovered. A research was taken at that time to find out what happened to children who suffer from depression. The study revealed that a dramatic increase in children's depression can increase the risk of life. For example, long-term illness such as diabetes and heart disease are caused by depression. One of the studies shows children with depression behave differently and respond differently to medical treatment. This is why many specialists respond differently to medical treatment. This is why many specialists have tried bringing a cure but no one found a perfect medicine. It is quite rare that children suffer from depression but in the recent study the number has dramatically increased. Nowadays no one doubt about children's depression. It has become a common sickness in a child. Children's depression is still a puzzle for scientists and specialists that needs to be resolved sooner than later.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about children's depression. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes children's depression dates back as far as the 16th century when discovered. Also, she mentions a dramatic increase in children's depression can increase the risk of life. Lastly, the speaker believes Children's depression is still a puzzle that needs to be resolved sooner than later. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #91)

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

63. Children Literature (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

And I am the professor of children's literature at Newcastle University and I want to write a very short introduction to children's literature because although here in Britain one of the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children, perhaps the longest and most distinguished in the world. We often take them for granted and we don't pay enough attention to what a remarkable cultural

resource they are for adults and kind of cultural work they do for children and the way that they have served writers and illustrators as a cultural space for creativity subversion and opportunities to experiment with new ideas. So what kind of cultural work the children's books do? Well, at the level of individual child, this is one of the places where children learn the vocabularies, get the vicarious experiences, and see the images of the world that help them think about how the world works and where they fit into it, because children's books are first places that children encounter these things they are often very direct, as a source of information about what a particular period thinks including what it thinks a child is, what a child needs to know, what childhood looks like, sometimes when we are looking at children's books from the past, it is very important to notice these kinds of children who aren't there, for instance. So that is one of the things that we have in children's books.

(APEUni Website / App SST #41)

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

64. Monster (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

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

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the Royal Academy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that they were thrown out of the museum for her child's shouting. Also, she mentions in The Guardian, they set up a campaign, called the Kids in Museums campaign, but it didn't really exist. Lastly, the speaker believes she began touring the country talking about how to make museums family friendly. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #78)

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

65. Environmental Law (Explanation) (Audio Available)

Original:

Before we consider international environmental law and climate change we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally act locally'. United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of mans' activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of Charles II the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of 'sea coal. Almost all areas of trade and industry were

subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'self-regulation' in the form of guilds, who regulated both supply and methods of production. However, the measures implemented were mostly ineffective because then, as now, the specifying of legal duties and standards without providing any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions but were of little practical effect. The next stage was prompted by the Industrial Revolution with the urbanization of society and its profound effects on the environment. Local industrialists used the Adam Smith model to maximize their economic benefit, but this was to the detriment of the local environment with the operation of 'Gresham's Law' that is, the bad drives out the good. Those industrialists who were concerned for either the health of their employees or the local environment faced higher costs than their competitors. The result was the need for increasingly comprehensive statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants into various receiving media.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about international environmental law and climate change. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we need to consider domestic legislation, where international law is put into practice. Also, he mentions that the legal duties and standards without any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions. Lastly, the speaker believes the result was the need for statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #71)

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

66. Laughter (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Laughter is one of the greatest therapies in combating adversity; and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humour to get them through their bleakest times. On August 13, 1961, the barbed wire was rolled out of Berlin to create the Berlin wall. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled, wall jokes proliferated –especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left. Jokes about those who rule you – and sometimes those who tyrannise you – are a form of folklore that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12-century Persia, and modern day Iran. Humour can also be wonderfully subversive. It can protect self-respect and identity.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about the functions of laughter. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that laughter is one of the greatest therapies to combat adversity. Also, he mentions that jokes about those who rule people and sometimes those who tyrannize people are a form of folklore. Lastly, the speaker believes that humor can be subversive and can protect self-respect and identity. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #63)

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

67. Alaska (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

One of the social issues faced by the state of Alaska is the lack of mental and emotional well-being of the native Alaskans. It is very unfortunate that many of the Native Americans are living under poor conditions throughout the country. In the cases of native Alaskans, even virtually entire villages are suffering from a lack of mental and emotional well-being, which includes continuing poor physical and

mental health. Alcohol abuse, domestic violence, homicides, and suicides are frequent among them, which of course, lead to families falling apart. It is tragic to see that many children are abused and not educated properly. As a matter of fact, the children themselves are abusing alcohol and other chemicals, and the rate is increasing over the time. Since parents are suffering from mental illnesses and alcohol abuse, they can't take care of their children, so many children are being taken care of by others or simply neglected. Therefore, we can conclude that Alaskan natives are losing hold of their communities, cultural identities, and most importantly, their childhoods. So you can see how serious the issue is. Plus, rather than making a living for themselves, they are depending on public services and subsidies. They have lost control of and responsibility for their economy and governing institutions.

Answer:

Many native Americans' lives are under poor conditions. They lack mental and emotional well-being. Alcohol abuse, domestic violence, homicides, and suicides are the results. In addition, children are not properly taken care of by their parents. A lack of education leads to alcohol and other chemicals abuses. As they lose control of themselves, they are also losing control of and responsibility for their economy and governing institutions.

(APEUni Website / App SST #51)

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

68. Are We Animals (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Far too many people often say things like animals do this but we don't. Or this animal does this and that animal does this, but the humans don't do things like that. Those statements have some assumptions like we are not animals. When we say animals do this, animals do that, we often assume they are not animals. If we are not animals, what are we? Are we plants or trees or flowers? No, we are not. Then okay we are not plants? And are we microorganisms, really tiny microscopic things? No, we are not. Then the natural conclusion must be we are not living things. That's not true. Yes, we are animals and I see animals in us and I see humans in animals. So I'm going to talk about the animal behavior and human nature. In order to understand human nature, we can look into animals eyes and animal behaviors and find something about what made us, who we are.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about animal behaviors and human nature. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that there are some statements with assumptions that we are not animals. Also, he mentions the natural conclusion must be we are not living things. Lastly, the speaker believes we can look into animals' eyes and animal behaviors and find what made us. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #30)

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

69. Sociologist (Explanation) (Audio Available)**Original:**

Thank you all for coming out this evening to meet sociologist Ellen Lambert. Ms. Lambert specializes in research on the workplace and recently has been writing about the future of work. This topic should be of special interest, since I know many of you are already at the forefront of workplace technology. For example, let's have a show of hands to see how many people here telecommute at least part of the time. Hmm. I see eight hands raised. Well, you eight folks who work at home and communicate with your office via computer represent one of the trends Ms. Lambert has described: that people are becoming

less tied to the workplace. One of the important tools for telecommuting is electronic mail, or E-mail. E-mail lets you send and receive messages almost immediately on your computer, but you control when you read them and when you respond to them. This technology allows people to have more control over time than when relying solely on the telephone. Our guest tonight will discuss how these important changes will alter the way we work. But, before turning the floor over to Ms. Lambert, I would just like to remind you that she will be available to answer any individual questions at the reception immediately following this talk.

Answer:

This lecture mainly talks about Ellen Lambert. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that Ms. Lambert specializes in research on the workplace and recently has been writing about the future of work. Also, he/she mentions that people are becoming less tied to the workplace. Lastly, the speaker believes This technology allows people to have more control over time than when relying solely on the telephone. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

(APEUni Website / App SST #25)

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



Multiple Choice (Multiple)

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

1. Complaints (Incomplete)

Points: Two students complain about their classes. A boy asks a girl how about her classes. She says she does not major in science but she also suffer pressures with a lot of reading and essays to do.

Options: Two students in science complain about too much school work; A student says she has many options but still has a lot of school work to do.

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #78)

2. Nano-gold (Incomplete)

Points: About nano-gold and micron-gold. Question: What is the difference... Options: If the practical size changes, the matter's property changes.

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #81)

3. Sharks (Incomplete)

Points: 要点：视频题，一个青年（奥克兰的鲨鱼博士）介绍自己为什么要研究鲨鱼和学习相关知识。鲨鱼种类实在是太多了，你看这片水域就有XXX，那片水域有XXX，这些都对生物链有重要的影响。sharks at risk. 提到fierce。问题：这人刚开始研究鲨鱼时，觉得鲨鱼如何？选项：amazing； at risk。

(APEUni Website / App LMCM #69)

Fill in the Blanks

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

1. Adidas (Audio Available)

Adidas **teamed** up with an organization called Parley for the Oceans. Parley goes out and collects plastic waste from the ocean. Adidas uses the plastic waste to make shoes. Shoes made with plastic from the ocean: good for the **environment** and good for business. Because if you know that rapidly growing consumer **segment** known as hipsters — and I know you know hipsters — then you know that a hipster faced with the **choice** between a no-name shoe and an Adidas made with plastic from the ocean will pick the Adidas every day of the week and twice on Sunday, and then walk around like it's no big deal but look for every **opportunity** to talk about them.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #225)

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

2. Medical Care (Audio Available)

So two decades later, what's changed? It's now widely recognized that just 20 percent of health **outcomes** are tied to medical care, whereas up to 70 percent are tied to healthy behaviors and what's called the social **determinants** of health — basically, everything that happens to us for that vast **majority** of time when we're not in the doctor's office or the hospital. Health care **executives** now routinely remind us that our zip code matters more than our genetic code. And one health care publication even recently had the **audacity** to describe the social determinants of health as "the feel-good buzzword of the year".

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #224)

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

3. Technology and Business (Audio Available)

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. My theme for this **session** is convergence Technology Change and Business Practice. This is somewhat dear to my heart, in that I have spent much of the last fifteen years involved in various **aspects** of technology and their impact on business, across a broad **spectrum**, from applications of signal processing in manufacture right through to the use of utilization data and diary applications, to improve the time utilization of the **sales** force.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #223)

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

4. Age (Audio Available)

What was interesting and revealing about younger and middle-aged views on old age was how **relative** these were to the individual's own age. Those in their teens regarded 40 as old whereas those in their 40s thought 70 or 80 was old. For many, health was seen as a **determining** factor in deciding who is old, and many young participants commented on how fit and active their grandparents are, while others thought ill-health and **dependence** were an inevitable part of aging. The **majority** of participants, however, regarded old age as something negative, and many expressed fear of **growing** old.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #222)

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

5. Lead-in Time (Audio Available)

Lead-in time is the amount of time that elapses between a business placing an order with a supplier for more stock or raw **materials** and the delivery of the goods to the business. Businesses want the lead-time to be as short as possible, so that they can meet their customer orders and **minimize** the time between paying for the stock and receiving the **feedback** from the customer. However, this may not happen due to a number of **factors**, such as delays in the supplier receiving the order, or the breakdown of the suppliers' lorries **delivering** the stock to the business.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #221)

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

6. Early Chocolate (Audio Available)

The earlier chocolate was quite unpalatable. They used to add things to it to make it more palatable, so for the early chocolate, they didn't know how to extract all the **cocoa** fat from it, so it was, or could be quite **greasy** and if you made it as a drink you'd have this sort of scum on the top. So they used to try and add things to it, like **starch** and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of or **scandals** around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this **horrible** fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #220)

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

7. Palm Oil (Audio Available)

So, palm oil is the most widely produced oil crop currently. It's used in a wide range of **industries**, including food for bio-fuels and in soaps and shampoo. However, though sector's growing fast, and unfortunately palm oil grows in exactly the same **environment** as tropical rain forest. So, the use and the **development** of palm oil, the growth in the sector, is leading to wide-scale deforestation. What we are hoping to do is if we can come up an **alternative** we can slow the growth of the sector and therefore stop the wide-scale **deforestation** in south Asia.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #219)

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

8. Superiority (Audio Available)

As with all human behavior, there are **numerous** reasons for it. But often it's caused by someone who feels the need to show their **superiority** over someone else, in order to feel that they aren't at the lowest level in **hierarchy** or a group of people. In some cases one person simply dislikes the other, on the **basis** that the personality of one is in some way **incompatible** with that of the other person.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #218)

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

9. Loose Theme (Audio Available)

We've decided to adopt, just as a loose theme for the course, a **biological** theme so that you can see the connections between chemistry and biology and the things you might consider doing in the future. We want you to think about the **molecules** that are relevant to your body, the processes that occur in your body, the chemistry that's going on and how **energy** plays a role. And we've divided the course into four sections and after each section there will be a mid-term. The first one is about **matter** .

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #217)

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

10. Seminal Difference (Audio Available)

One seminal difference in policy remains; the **coalition** has not matched what is Labor's most important innovation promise. That is to bring together responsibilities for innovation, industry, science and research under one single federal minister. Innovation responsibilities **currently** lie within the powerful Department of Education and Science, and while there is a **separate** industry department, it has little influence within Cabinet. This has **hampered** policy development and given Australia's innovation policies a distinct science and research **bias** . It is the scientists rather than the engineers who call the tune in innovation policy in Canberra, so it's no surprise our policies are all about boosting government funded research and later **commercializing** their results.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #216)

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

11. (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: industry, welcome, particularly, ...

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #214)

12. Well-being (Audio Available)

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be **delivered** by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be updated and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the **unemployment** rate or number of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, **satisfaction** with our jobs or leisure time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #208)

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

13. Unstoppable (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: Unstoppable, disables, nauseating.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #159)

14. Electrical Field (Incomplete)

Points: Blanks: electrical, field, force, equation, commonly

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #6)

15. Gap Year (Incomplete)

Points: I'm a big fan of gap years. I took one myself so I'm probably $\{\{1\}\}$. I think that if you've got something you want to do in the year before you come to university, that you should do it — and a lot of

students who want to study a {{2}} degree actually want to go off and travel and perhaps work on a {{3}} project and of course that's all very good, it will {{4}} towards your degree and your preparation for that and then when you come to us you'll be ready for your studies. So if there's something you really want to do then my {{5}} is to go for it.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #122)

16. Economists (Audio Available)

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic toolkit. That involves things like thinking at the **margin**, rationality, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other **discipline** rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to **apply** micro-economic concepts like that to explain the way humans **behave** and to make predictions about the future.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #104)

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

17. Oceanographer (Audio Available)

For many years the favorite horror story about **abrupt** climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could **radically** cool Europe's climate. These currents, called the overturning **circulation** bring warm water and warm temperatures north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an **oceanographer** at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #95)

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

18. Planting Bananas (Incomplete)

Points: 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #90)

19. Laurence Stephen Lowry (Audio Available)

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the **industrial** districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a **distinctive** style of painting and is best known for his **city** landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as **matchstick** man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding **portraits** and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #89)

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

20. Water Crisis (Audio Available)

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water **academics** and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been **foreshadowed**, even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole **regions** of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the **beleaguered** Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their **predicament** something we have to

face up to as a nation?

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #88)

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

21. (Audio Available)

Abandoned Pueblos are scattered throughout the southwestern U.S. And at many, archaeologists have **uncovered** a curious artifact: the skeletons of scarlet macaws. The birds' bright red feathers are known to have been an important status symbol, a signifier of **prestige** for people throughout the American tropics and the southwest, both in the ancient world and today. But macaws are a tropical bird, whose **range** never extended north of today's U.S.– Mexico border. So how did the Pueblo people obtain the birds? To examine the birds' origin, scientists **sequenced** mitochondrial DNA found within macaw bones from two sites in New Mexico: Chaco Canyon and the Mimbres region. Turns out, **nearly** three quarters of the birds had identical mitochondrial genome sequences—meaning the ancient birds came from the same maternal line. That suggests they were all the products of a **breeding** operation, perhaps in modern-day northern Mexico, rather than a random collection of wild-caught birds.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #74)

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

22. Job Loss (Audio Available)

The loss of construction jobs by immigrants from Latin America **contributed** to a spike in unemployment among all Latino workers to 6.5 percent, compared with 4.7 percent unemployment for non-Latino workers, the report found. As recently as late 2006, Latino workers had achieved their **historic** low unemployment rate of 4.9 percent, based mainly on a job **boom** among immigrants, the report said. "To put it bluntly, Hispanics had a rough time in the labor market in 2007," said Rakesh Kochhar, the author of the report who is **associate** director for research at the Pew center, a nonpartisan organization in Washington. Job loss was particularly severe for Mexican **immigrants**, whose unemployment rate rose to 8.4 percent from 5.5 percent in 2007, the report found. Of 247,000 jobs lost by Latino workers in the **construction** industry in 2007, workers born in Mexico lost 152,000 jobs, or about 60 percent. Latino workers make up about 14 percent of the United States **labor** force, and about 52 percent of them are immigrants. The Pew report, which is based on recent data from the census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, does not **distinguish** between legal and illegal immigrants. The banking credit crisis and a drop in home prices led to an abrupt slowdown in new home building last year. Illegal immigrant workers have been **concentrated** in construction, accounting for 12 percent of employment in that industry, according to a Pew study in 2006. Mexicans account for about 55% of more than 11 million **illegal** immigrants in the United States, the Pew center has estimated.

(APEUni Website / App FIBL #29)

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

Highlight Correct Summary

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

1. Ambassador (Incomplete)

Points: 要点: 男声的说他是英国驻日本的ambassador, 在日本很多年。选项: politician; (答案) businessman; (干扰项) teacher (干扰项)
(APEUni Website / App HCS #66)

2. Ugly Building (Audio Available)

Original:

It seems to me that architecture is pretty much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are really really ugly, and this distresses me everytime when I walk to a supermarket or walk to the tube. I do not understand why they built those buildings without architecture. A bad building has a serious impact on the people around it, which could be hundreds of years. It lasted so long, and if you write a bad book or a bad play, I will be shocked when it was shown. Suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, and then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", which is a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of the beholder. I couldn't help but think about that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization. Surely they are something we can say about why a building works or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might go wrong when it doesn't work.

Options:

- A) Whether buildings are beautiful or not does not have any influence on people' lives. Beauty is a clear definition which everyone knows.
- B) London is a modern city, where there is no ugly buildings. All the supermarkets and streets are very beautiful, because everyone who lives there knows what 'beautiful' is.
- C) Ugly buildings can impact people who live around them, even for hundreds of year. Beautiful is a very hard thing to define, as no one really knows what beautiful is.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #61)

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

3. Pancake Ice (Audio Available)

Original:

Pancake ice is an intermediate step between an open-water configuration and a totally frozen body of water. We know that a combination of very cold temperatures and waves is necessary to make the pancakes form in the first place. After these waves make it form, there's an entire spectrum – so a wide collection of frequency waves that they would encounter, whether they be from wind shear or they'd be from you know that the ocean long slow waves. The easiest way to study it is to look at each individual range of frequencies one after another. Sort of gain a wider perspective on how the pancake ice interacts with waves. The ultimate aim of our research is to better inform the meteorological modelers

of the world who are looking at Antarctica as well as the Arctic and some of the other cold regions of the world. We're conducting work in the Sea-Ice-Wind-Wave-Interaction facility here at UniMelb. It was designed by the head of our department Jason Monty. He had the foresight to use a modular design, which means there are individual sections that are stacked together, so since we're built to the space that we have in this lab right now. When we moved to Fishermans Bend we can extend our model and a few more sections to make it much longer. And that will enable us to have longer runtimes, have more developed waves as well as add some other possibilities of study.

Options:

- A) Pancake ice is formed under deep sea, which only requires extremely cold temperature itself. The aim of the research is mere scientific experiments, and does not have serve practical purposes.
- B) Pancake ice exists in a warm river, which requires warm water, rain or snow. The aim of the research is to forecast weather in those river regions.
- C) Pancake ice is formed by extremely cold temperature and waves, which needs a wide collection of frequency. The aim of the research is to give the meteorological modelers a better understanding of this phenomenon through a special lab.

Answer:

C

(APEUni Website / App HCS #60)

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

Multiple Choice (Single)

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

1. Lost Dog (Incomplete)

Points: Your neighbor's dog is missing and you help him by finding and returning it to him. He is very grateful and treat you with cakes as rewards. Such things happen many times, and every time he is grateful. But once, you send his lost dog back to him as usual, but he expresses no thanks, offers no reward, and give no explanation. You are unhappy. Next time such a thing happens, will you help him? Wasn't a right thing you help him for the first time? Question: What's the main purpose of the speaker? Options: analyze behavior; predict result; criticize action; question motivate (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #87)

2. Children Genders (Incomplete)

Points: Nowadays marketers will muddle up the concept of children's genders. Question: The speaker thinks marketers_____ Options: distrusted; fearful (correct answer); (commendatory term 1); (APEUni Website / App LMCS #86)

3. Timetable (Incomplete)

Points: A conversation between a boy and a girl. The boy complains that he has classes throughout the five week days and has to go to lectures on Mondays. The girl says that's common. Options: Full timetable (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #85)

4. Wright Brothers (Incomplete)

Points: About Wright Brothers, who invented the airplane. The invention of the airplane got inspirations from the bicycle, and 'bicycle' and 'balance' are mentioned a couple of times. Options: Different two things can be of the reference to each other. (including a word inter-...) (APEUni Website / App LMCS #75)

5. Bibliography and Reference (Incomplete)

Points: About the difference between bibliography and reference. Options: The scopes are different (correct answer). (APEUni Website / App LMCS #64)

Select Missing Word

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

1. ageing population (Incomplete)

Points: About ageing population. It possibly talks about things related with work just before ending.

Option: with the labor force.

(APEUni Website / App SMW #82)

2. Eclipse (Incomplete)

Points: 关于人们用什么方法来观赏eclipse，最后一句话的倒数第二个单词是lunar (beep) 。选项：eclipse; night; moon。

(APEUni Website / App SMW #66)



Highlight Incorrect Words

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

1. Article (Audio Available)

Original:

What's an article? I was asking myself this very question in the post office yesterday, standing in line waiting to sign for, as it so happens, an article. A postal article. Not the postal article. Now before we get ahead of ourselves, an article in English is a ~~verb~~ (Answer: word) that precedes a noun, and simply indicates specificity. This sounds quite complicated, and to be honest, it's quite complicated to say without spraying everyone within 15 feet, but the concept's quite simple. The definite article in English is the word "the", and indicates a specific thing or type; for example, the train is an hour late. By ~~comparison~~ (Answer: contrast), the indefinite article in English is any of the words "a", "an" or "some", and the indefinite article indicates a non-specific thing; for example, would you please pass me an apple. We always ~~recede~~ (Answer: precede) a word with "a" if it doesn't start with a vowel sound. For example, take a hike; I'm spending a Weekend at Burnie's; or there's a Knight in Shining Armour. Similarly, we precede words with the indefinite article "an" if they do start with a vowel sound, for example, an ostrich, an ~~normal~~ (Answer: enormous) mess or an Occupational Health and Safety Policy. (APEUni Website / App HIW #16)

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

2. Height (Audio Available)

Original:

Height is correlated with a lot of things. Up to a certain height, taller people make more money than the vertically challenged. And the taller ~~developmental~~ (Answer: presidential) ~~overpopulate~~ (Answer: candidate) almost always wins. Now a study finds that your height as an adult has a profound effect on your perception of your health. Short people judge their health to be worse than average or tall people judge theirs. The research was published in the journal ~~repairable~~ (Answer: Clinical) Endocrinology. Data for the study came from the 2003 Health Survey for England. More than 14,000 participants filled out questionnaires and had their heights measured. The study only looked at how good the subject thought his or her health was, not their actual health. Questions focused on five areas: mobility, self-care, normal activities, pain or ~~reconvert~~ (Answer: discomfort) and anxiety or depression. Men shorter than about 5'4" and women shorter than 5' reported the worst impressions. But small increases in height at the low end had much bigger effects on perception than the same increases among taller people. Other studies have shown, ironically, that shorter people on average actually live longer. (APEUni Website / App HIW #36)

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

Write From Dictation

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

1. The results of this research presented a value of the balance of the ecosystem. #2015
(Audio Available)
2. Research shows that knowledge and experience are essential to creativity. #57 (Audio Available)
3. There is no ideal debate on this topic. #2012 (Audio Available)
4. Any game must be properly elaborated. #536 (Audio Available)
5. It is compulsory to attend the laboratory instruction. #2010 (Audio Available)
6. The paper must be reviewed thoroughly and appropriately. #2008 (Audio Available)
7. **Points:** All students ... process (progress?) in different species (?). #2009 (Incomplete)
8. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work. #2007 (Audio Available)
9. All students can learn, even though they have different speeds. #2006 (Audio Available)
10. While some people regard it as care, others regard it as reckless. #889 (Audio Available)
11. The department has been reimbursed for equipment. #590 (Audio Available)
12. Social media has a significant impact on journalism. #2005 (Audio Available)
13. You may be charged for additional art supplies. #2004 (Audio Available)
14. They are most likely to achieve more of these objectives. #2003 (Audio Available)
15. It is necessary to attend the laboratory introduction. #2002 (Audio Available)
16. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website. #1999 (Audio Available)
17. Students of the first year usually live on campus. #1998 (Audio Available)
18. The integration of archeologists' studies with community projects is widely encouraged. #1996
(Audio Available)
19. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week. #1995 (Audio Available)
20. In the new project, you have to present the different items. #1994 (Audio Available)
21. The key to clear writing is clarity of thought. #1990 (Audio Available)
22. Many governments found that it was difficult to reduce poverty in our society. #1989
(Audio Available)
23. The new lecture theater accommodates a large number of students. #1988 (Audio Available)
24. The election of president is held once every four years. #1987 (Audio Available)
25. A good academic essay should have a clear argument. #1986 (Audio Available)
26. Before writing down your notes, check the accuracy of your data. #1985 (Audio Available)
27. Certain films are hard to be classified into one single genre. #1984 (Audio Available)
28. Marketing is a very important activity for many new businesses. #1982 (Audio Available)
29. All of your arguments must be supported by evidence and relevant theories. #1981
(Audio Available)
30. The coming scientific research requires time and dedication. #1978 (Audio Available)
31. I can't hand out my dissertation this week. #1974 (Audio Available)
32. Average earnings have risen slightly over the decades. #1976 (Audio Available)
33. His analysis study appears to be based on the false premise. #1975 (Audio Available)
34. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. #1973 (Audio Available)
35. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break. #1972 (Audio Available)
36. The introduction of railway greatly contributed to the revolution of train industry. #1971
(Audio Available)
37. One student representative will be selected from each class. #1970 (Audio Available)
38. Researchers found that trees can relieve stress and anxiety. #1969 (Audio Available)

39. The excursion will go ahead on Thursday as planned. #1968 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
40. You must wear closed shoes when working in the lab. #1967 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
41. Any gains from the property must be promptly allocated. #1966 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
42. Each organ of your body is a complex living system. #1964 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
43. Learning a foreign language takes a lot of effort. #1963 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
44. We are committed to recruit candidates with consideration of their backgrounds and identities. #1961 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
45. The geography examination will take place in the sports hall. #1957 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
46. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #1944 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
47. She is an expert in the eighteenth-century French literature. #1943 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
48. The university will seek a colossal renovation to the plain empty theater. #1727 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
49. The subject is complex and difficult to explain. #1666 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
50. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject. #1164 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
51. Some people regarded it as care, while others regarded it as recklessness. #952 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
52. These students will become the greatest scientists at all times. #812 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
53. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. #541 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
54. You should submit your term papers to the general office. #475 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
55. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled. #408 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
56. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases. #373 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
57. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training. #217 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
58. Science is found everywhere in society today. #215 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
59. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of mathematics. #101 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
60. The theme of the course is to encourage students to develop their creativity. #556 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
61. Scientists have found all parts of science. #549 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
62. The typical part of this course involves the study of society. #142 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
63. New materials and techniques are changing the style of architecture. #1484 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
64. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined. #1465 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
65. Scientists were unsure when the early man first left Africa. #1463 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
66. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media. #1378 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
67. Information technology has changed the way people study today. #1444 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
68. A world-renowned expert of financial management will give a guest lecture. #1442 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
69. Statistically speaking, the likelihood of this result is extremely low. #795 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
70. Advanced technology will create growth in the economy. #1433 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
71. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course. #1425 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
72. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology. #1399 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
73. Calculators may not be used in the examination. #1398 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
74. Scientists were unsure when the early man left Africa. #1329 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
75. The world is now getting warmer at a fast rate. #1314 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
76. Plants are the living things that can grow in land or in water. #1297 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
77. Theater study courses encourage students to exercise creativity. #1218 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
78. Please follow the guidelines for more information on setting the goals. #1203 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

79. The deadline of the marketing assignment has been extended. #1139 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
80. Students would develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #1087 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
81. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today. #1083 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
82. Measures must be taken to prevent unemployment rate from increasing. #1072 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
83. There is no fixed career path for a qualified journalist. #1068 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
84. Philosophy uses logic and reasons to analyze human experience. #1059 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
85. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop. #1035 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
86. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film. #1032 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
87. Relying on natural ability will not get you far on science. #1025 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
88. Classical mechanics is considered as a branch of mathematical physics. #936 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
89. You must hand in your essays by midday on Friday. #785 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
90. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week. #755 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
91. Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers. #737 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
92. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony. #728 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
93. Physics is a key subject to understanding the world and the universe. #725 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
94. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. #1000 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
95. The bus to London will leave ten minutes later than expected. #978 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
96. Archeologists discovered tools and artifacts in ancient tombs. #974 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
97. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. #963 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
98. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts. #959 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
99. Much of the research is carried out in the laboratory. #957 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
100. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient enrollments. #892 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
101. This class will look at the structure of the essay. #850 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
102. The new media has transcended the traditional national boundaries. #885 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
103. When parents talk to children, the tense is simplified. #749 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
104. We were able to contact a number of research subjects. #748 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
105. The history of the university is a long and interesting one. #735 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
106. Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends. #718 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
107. Many vocational courses in the institution are funded by private enterprises. #701 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
108. There are more opportunities to receive the grants in most artistic fields. #663 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
109. The visiting speaker used to be a lecturer in this department. #659 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
110. The site is designed to be highly interactive. #653 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
111. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists of all time. #636 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
112. Peer review is an essential part of the scientific method. #627 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
113. In his lifetime, he composed most of the works. #611 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
114. As student union members, we can influence the change of the university. #604 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
115. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments. #601 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
116. You are able to contact a number of research subjects. #588 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
117. You should submit your team papers to the general office. #587 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
118. You should draw your graph on a separate page. #585 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
119. Banks charged interest from whom they lent money to. #417 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
120. Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. #518 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
121. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of some illnesses. #135 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
122. Writing an essay is easy once the research is finished. #571 [\(Audio Available\)](#)
123. We have not yet achieved equality in our society. #557 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

124. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards. #555 (Audio Available)
125. University fees are expected to increase next year. #551 (Audio Available)
126. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. #531 (Audio Available)
127. Those seeking for formal extension should contact their faculty for information. #530 (Audio Available)
128. There is a welcome party for all new students each term. #508 (Audio Available)
129. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore. #507 (Audio Available)
130. There is a clear need for further research in this field. #505 (Audio Available)
131. There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred. #503 (Audio Available)
132. The university theatre group will be performing in the concert hall. #490 (Audio Available)
133. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient re-enrollments. #468 (Audio Available)
134. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population. #454 (Audio Available)
135. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 (Audio Available)
136. The most popular courses still have a few places left. #424 (Audio Available)
137. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States. #416 (Audio Available)
138. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. #415 (Audio Available)
139. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment. #412 (Audio Available)
140. The introduction is an important component of a good presentation. #410 (Audio Available)
141. The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly. #399 (Audio Available)
142. The exam system has been upgraded due to professional exams. #395 (Audio Available)
143. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen. #385 (Audio Available)
144. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. #382 (Audio Available)
145. The development in the information technology has greatly changed the way people work. #380 (Audio Available)
146. The designers will complete the plan later today. #379 (Audio Available)
147. The dance department stages elaborated performances each semester. #375 (Audio Available)
148. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them. #357 (Audio Available)
149. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken. #356 (Audio Available)
150. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental. #350 (Audio Available)
151. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas or places. #335 (Audio Available)
152. The aim is to reduce the risk that people take. #331 (Audio Available)
153. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. #328 (Audio Available)
154. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables. #317 (Audio Available)
155. Students will focus on reporting news on the changing media world. #316 (Audio Available)
156. Students must pass all the qualifying examinations. #309 (Audio Available)
157. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs. #303 (Audio Available)
158. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project. #300 (Audio Available)
159. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances. #297 (Audio Available)
160. Some students find true-or-false questions harder than short answer questions. #295 (Audio Available)
161. Some departments have their own special book collections. #288 (Audio Available)
162. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry. #285 (Audio Available)
163. Scientists learned through the observations and the analysis of the human behavior. #279 (Audio Available)

164. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned. #276 (Audio Available)
165. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. #273 (Audio Available)
166. Review all resources before drawing your conclusions. #269 (Audio Available)
167. Read the first section before the next meeting. #260 (Audio Available)
168. Public perception about biotechnology is crucial for developing scientific consensus. #257 (Audio Available)
169. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances. #246 (Audio Available)
170. Please make sure you correctly cited all the necessary materials. #243 (Audio Available)
171. Peer group pressure has a great effect on young people. #236 (Audio Available)
172. Parents' talk to children tends to be simplified. #233 (Audio Available)
173. Parents are financially responsible for their children until they reach adulthood. #232 (Audio Available)
174. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. #231 (Audio Available)
175. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax. #218 (Audio Available)
176. Novelists write things about things they know about. #212 (Audio Available)
177. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars. #205 (Audio Available)
178. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth. #201 (Audio Available)
179. Many birds migrate to warmer areas for the winter. #189 (Audio Available)
180. It is really a comprehensive program comprising both theory and practice. #170 (Audio Available)
181. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading. #169 (Audio Available)
182. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy. #158 (Audio Available)
183. In addition to the requirements, students must pass the qualifying examinations. #157 (Audio Available)
184. Important details from the argument are missing in the summary. #155 (Audio Available)
185. If you need additional help, please visit the university resources center. #153 (Audio Available)
186. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later. #310 (Audio Available)
187. Student representatives will be visiting classes with voting forms. #299 (Audio Available)
188. Please check the information on the website for the opening time. #241 (Audio Available)
189. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. #558 (Audio Available)
190. Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed. #289 (Audio Available)
191. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally. #311 (Audio Available)
192. Find out how to get your resources before your research. #124 (Audio Available)
193. Efforts are being made to reduce harmful emissions. #107 (Audio Available)
194. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. #106 (Audio Available)
195. Economic streams of early Roman Republic will be examined. #105 (Audio Available)
196. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills. #97 (Audio Available)
197. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. #94 (Audio Available)
198. Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales. #92 (Audio Available)
199. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. #87 (Audio Available)
200. And in that regard, as well as in other regards, it stands as an important contribution. #58 (Audio Available)
201. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. #49 (Audio Available)
202. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester. #46 (Audio Available)
203. All of the assignments must be submitted in person to the faculty office. #43 (Audio Available)
204. All answers must be examined and supported by relevant theory. #39 (Audio Available)
205. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 (Audio Available)
206. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background. #29 (Audio Available)

207. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful. #22 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

208. Building trust is not something that can be achieved overnight. #76 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

209. An architect is required of problem solving skills and an eye of design. #56 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

210. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction. #81

[\(Audio Available\)](#)

211. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. #40 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

212. Please confirm that you have received the textbook. #2 [\(Audio Available\)](#)

213. The results of the study underscore the discoveries from early detection. #7 [\(Audio Available\)](#)



