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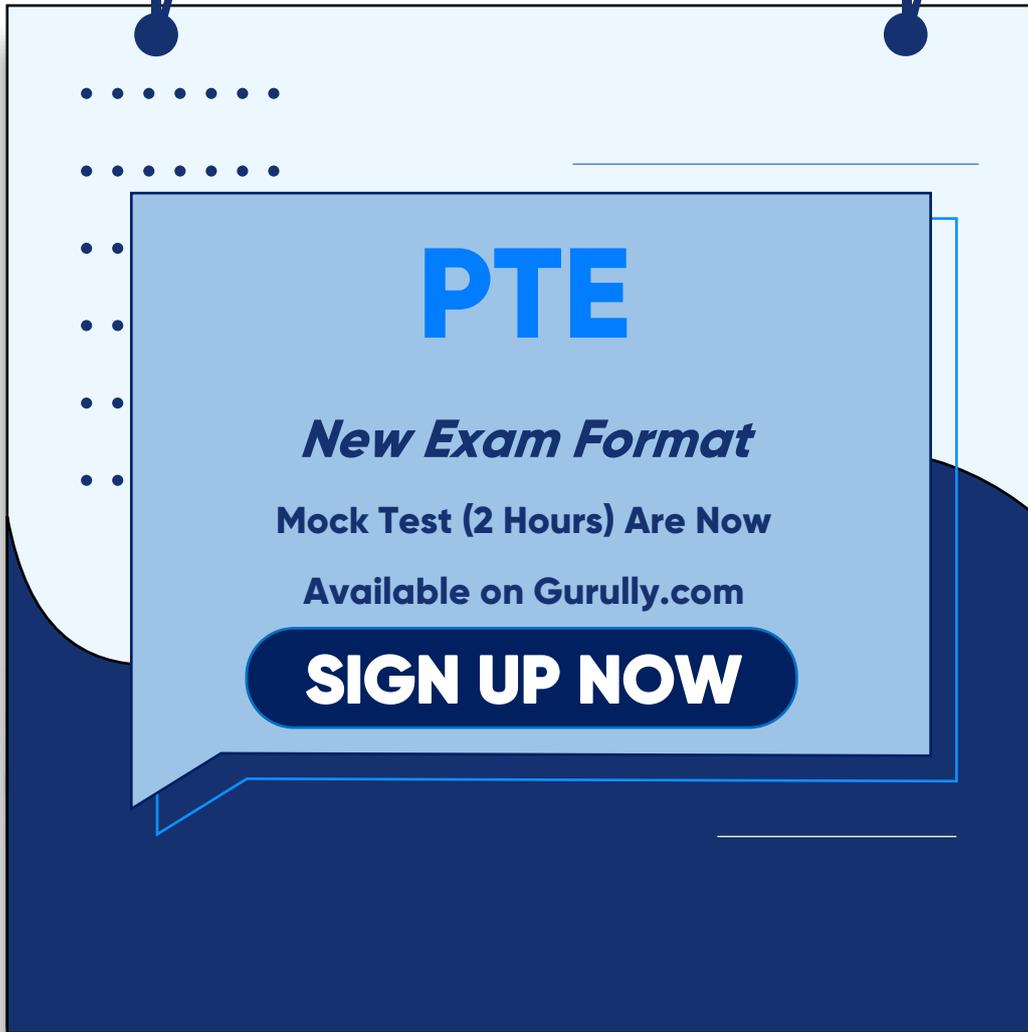


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**SPEAKING**





## READ ALOUD

1. Until now, Mars has been generally considered a geologically dead planet. An international team of researchers led by ETH Zurich now reports that seismic signals indicate volcanism still plays an active role in shaping the Martian surface.
2. A study of nearly 2,000 children found that those who reported playing video games for three hours per day or more performed better on cognitive skills tests involving impulse control and working memory compared to children who had never played video games.
3. Air pollution reduced when U.S. embassies around the world installed monitors and tweeted the Readings. The resulting reductions in air pollution levels had large health benefits for residents in these cities, speaking to the potential efficacy of other monitoring and information interventions.
4. Vitamin D deficiency linked to premature death. Over a 14-year follow-up period, researchers found that the risk for death significantly decreased with increased vitamin D concentrations, with the strongest effects seen among those with severe deficiencies.
5. Belief that the COVID-19 pandemic was a hoax – that its severity was exaggerated or that the virus was deliberately released for sinister reasons – functions as a “gateway” to believing in conspiracy theories generally. In study, pandemic skeptics were more likely to believe in 2020 election fraud.
6. The Texas law prohibiting abortion after detectable embryonic cardiac activity was associated with a decrease in in-state abortions and an increase



in residents obtaining out-of-state abortions. The proportion of out-of-state abortions obtained at 12 weeks increased significantly from 17.1% to 31%.

7. People in their 20s and 30s who drink moderate to heavy amounts of alcohol may be more likely to have a stroke as young adults than people who drink low amounts or no alcohol, according to a study. The risk of stroke increased the more years people reported moderate or heavy drinking.
8. Most babies start developing their hearing while still in the womb, prompting some hopeful parents to play classical music to their pregnant bellies. Some research even suggests that infants are listening to adult speech as early as 10 weeks before birth, gathering the basic building blocks of their family's native tongue.
9. USA sexually 'teased' its troops in the First World War to make them fight harder. Believing that sexually satisfied men could not be easily motivated, the aim of this teasing was to generate unmet sexual desire, which the War Department could leverage as motivation to fight.
10. A new breed of rice that is a hybrid of an annual Asian rice and a perennial African rice could be a more sustainable option. The hybrid rice was able to produce grain for 8 consecutive harvests over four years at a yield comparable to the standard annual Asian rice, with much lower costs and labour.
11. According to a peer-reviewed study medical cannabis led to "a statistically significant improvement" in quality of life, employment status, and in the reduction of the number of medications in those with Tourette's Syndrome, in addition to improving comorbidities.
12. There were various explanations for volcano behavior before the structure of the earth mantle as a semisolid material was developed. For decades, awareness that compression and radioactive materials may be heat sources



was discounted and volcanic action was often attributed to chemical reactions and a thin layer of molten rock near the surface.

13. This is a new, accessible and engaging textbook written by academics who also work as consultants with organizations undergoing change. It offers a unique combination of rigorous theoretical exploration together with practical insights from working with those who are actually responsible for managing change.
14. The word radical from the Latin word for roots means anyone who advocates fundamental change in the political system. Literally, a radical is one who proposes to attack some political or social problem by going deep into the social or economic fabric to get at the root cause and alter this basic weakness.
15. The whole purpose of making notes is to aid your learning. It is important to go back over them within a day of making them to make sure they make sense and make them legible for future revisions. Also, going back over them should highlight the key questions of areas in which you want to do further reading.
16. We believe in the inherent value of research in the humanities and social sciences. And our research data agenda is given by the pursuit of new knowledge that will be of benefit of Australia and the world. We offer one of the most comprehensive programs in the humanities and social sciences in Australia and the Asian Pacific region.
17. In the late 16th and 17th centuries, many English, French and Dutch emigrants went to North America in search of gold and silver. But they did not find it. Instead, settlers were forced to support themselves by cultivating crops that they could sell in Europe, like tobacco, indigo and rice.



18. The natural environment can be hazardous, and, with increased travel and leisure, people today are more likely than ever to be exposed to potentially life-threatening conditions. Although the human body can adjust to some extent, it cannot cope with poisons or prolonged exposure to extremes of environment.
19. We seek to improve learner's experience of education at college and help them to aspire, achieve and progress. We must embed equality and diversity in everything we do, both as a provider and an employer. We hope to prepare our students for work, higher education and citizenship by equipping our staff with the skills to meet this agenda.
20. 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.
21. The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and right hemispheres. Each hemisphere provides a different set of functions, behaviors, and controls. The right hemisphere is often called the creative side of the brain, while the left hemisphere is the logical or analytic side of the brain.
22. Another administration option is to bake marijuana at a relatively low temperature to kill any dangerous microorganisms and then allow that patient to eat it or drink it. Both of these methods of administration make smoking the drug unnecessary. However, criticism of medical marijuana has also been raised because as a natural plant, it cannot be patented and marketed by pharmaceutical companies and is unlikely to win widespread medical acceptance.
23. But on May 3, a couple of weeks later, Lincoln issued an executive order calling for 43,000 three-year volunteers for the army, and also increasing the



size of the regular army and navy by 40,000 men. Both of these actions were in apparent violation of the constitution.

24. The emergence of information technology has created new products, processes and distribution systems. New products include the computer, the Internet and digital TV; new processes include Internet banking, automated inventory control and automated teller machines; and new distribution systems include cable and satellite TV.
25. To work effectively with the heterogeneous student populations found in our schools, educators have the responsibility of acknowledging the cultural backgrounds of their students and the cultural setting in which the school is located in order to develop effective instructional strategies.
26. Every morning, no matter how late he had been up, my father rose at 5:30, went to his study, wrote for a couple of hours, made us all breakfast, read the paper with my mother, and then went back to work for the rest of the morning. Many years passed before I realized that he did this by choice, for a living, and that he was not unemployed or mentally ill.
27. Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing in other humanities subjects, and precision is more important than variety. Sentence structure should not be too complex; it is usually unnecessary to make extensive use of adjectives or adverbs, and consistency of terms is often required.
28. Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Russians' taking pride in their unique culture find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of the European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.
29. It seems that language appeared from nowhere since no other species has anything resembling human language. However, other animals do possess



basic systems for perceiving and producing sounds that enable them to communicate. These systems may have been in place before the appearance of language.

30. As we progress into the 21st century, communications are becoming faster and faster. Think of the millions of different media images you are bombarded with every day. It is as important now to be able to read and make sense of those images, as it has been to be able to read ordinary text.
31. Teenage girls are continuing to outperform boys in English while the gender gap in achievements in math and science has almost disappeared. The figures show that last year 80% of 14-year-old girls reached at least the expected level 5 in English, compared with 65% of boys. But in math, the girls are just 1% ahead of boys, while in science the difference is 2%.
32. China's war on particulate air pollution is causing more severe ozone pollution. According to the new research, there was so much particulate matter in the smog around Chinese cities that it helped to quell ozone production by acting as a sponge that collected chemical radicals.
33. The committee would also like to express its gratitude to the independent assessors who joined the committee for consideration of each case. Their expertise and advice play a vital role in our work. A list of independent assessors who attended meetings during this reporting year is included at Appendix D.
34. 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.
35. 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.

36. 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.
37. We've spent a lot of money over the last seventy years on flood control, and it's protected millions of people and has saved us billions of dollars. We've built dams to hold back the waters. We've built levees to keep the water off the people, and we've raised the ones that were originally started in seventeen eighteen.
38. 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.
39. It's not easy to make a wind turbine blade. Conventional blades require a lot of labor. They are a sandwich composed of fiberglass, sheets of balsa wood and a chemical called an epoxy thermoset resin. A heat oven is required to give blades the proper shape, strength, smoothness and flexibility to catch the wind and turn the turbine.
40. The most obvious change is that 46% of college undergraduates are now women. When I went there, it was only the third year that women had been admitted, and then seemingly grudgingly: about 70% of students were male, and if there was a woman tutor she must have been a male impersonator.
41. Globalization refers to a set of changes rather than a single change. Many of these changes are social, cultural and political rather than purely economic,



and one of the main drivers in addition to the global marketplace is the communication revolution.

42. In the past, wars have led to inflation and higher commodity prices. Fighting disrupts trade and prevents raw materials from being shipped from one country to another. In second-world-war Britain, a banana was the highest of luxury.
43. Most people do not realize that some banks literally make money by giving loans without having money on deposit. The system is called fractional reserve banking and is used in most economies. It sounds as though it is safe because it says that banks have to keep a fraction of their deposits with the Reserve Bank.
44. Your subject outlines are a good place to go to find information about which textbooks to buy. You will usually be given one of these for each subject in the first lecture, but if you are missing one or need one earlier then you should contact the subject coordinator.
45. The carbon is essential to life on earth, but scientists still struggle to grasp its complexities. Most research to date has focused on major sources of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide, and the use of fossil fuels. A new study has come to the counter-intuitive conclusion that plants might accumulate more carbon in the presence of predators and herbivores.
46. Eating a handful of almonds a day significantly increases the production of butyrate, a short-chain fatty acid that promotes gut health. Whole-almond eaters had an additional 1.5 bowel movements per week compared to the other groups. Eating almonds could also benefit those with constipation.
47. A lullaby or cradle song, is a soothing song or piece of music that is usually played for children (for adults see music and sleep). The purposes of lullabies vary. In some societies they are used to pass down cultural knowledge or



tradition. Lullabies can be found in many countries, and have existed since ancient times.

48. 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.
49. 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.
50. 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.
51. 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.
52. 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.
53. 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.



54. 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.
55. 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?
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. Bolstered by the result of laboratory experiments, researchers dare to say that gaming might be mentally enriching. These scholars are the first to admit that games could be addictive, and indeed part of their research explores how games connect to the reward circuit of human beings.
59. 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.

60. 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.
61. 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.
62. 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.
63. 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.
64. 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.

65. 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.
66. 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.
67. 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.
68. 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.
69. 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.
70. 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



undetected, 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.

71. 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.
72. 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.
73. 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.
74. 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.
75. What produces these effects are familiar to neuroscientists: external light and dark signals that help set our daily, or circadian, rhythms, "clock" genes that



act as internal timekeepers, and neurons that signal to one another through connections called synapses. But how these factors interact to freshen a brain once we do sleep has remained enigmatic.

76. Cloud seeding, a form of weather modification, is a way of attempting to change the amount of precipitation that comes from clouds. Cloud seeding is carried out by dispersing substances into the air, but it also occurs due to ice nucleates in nature, most of which are bacterial in origin.
77. 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.
78. 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.
79. 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's offices. This government building is a national heritage.
80. 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.



81. 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.
82. 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.
83. 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.
84. 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.

85. 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.
86. 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.
87. The legislation, which Democrats hope to push through the Senate by the weekend, remains among the largest federal relief packages in modern American history. It would deliver hundreds of billions of dollars for vaccine distribution, hospitals, state and local governments, and families struggling to recover from the economic toll of the coronavirus pandemic.
88. Charlie Chaplin and his brother Sydney were placed in an orphanage at a very early age. Becoming a vaudeville performer, he joined Fred Karno's company in 1906. He made his film debut in *Making a Living* (1914) and introduced the famous seedy and soft-hearted gentleman tramp routine, which became his hallmark. Numerous films for various studios brought him world fame, all based on his mastery of pathos and slapstick acrobatics.
89. Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and wellbeing. Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of chronic diseases, such as heart disease and stroke,



obesity, diabetes, and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults recommends at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, preferably every day of the week, to obtain health benefits.

90. Prolonged exposure to loud noise alters how the brain processes speech, potentially increasing the difficulty in distinguishing speech sounds, according to neuroscientists. Exposure to intensely loud sounds leads to permanent damage of the hair cells, which act as sound receivers in the ear. Once damaged, the hair cells do not grow back, leading to noise induced hearing loss.
91. English colonies emerged along the eastern seaboard for a variety of reasons. People, primarily men, originally migrated to Virginia to find gold and silver to make a quick profit. After it became evident that there were no precious metals in the area, men came to Virginia to start cultivating cash crops like tobacco.
92. Surgical site infections are caused by bacteria that get in through incisions made during surgery. They threaten the lives of millions of patients each year and contribute to the spread of antibiotic resistance. In low- and middle-income countries, 11% of patients who undergo surgery are infected in the process.
93. We understand the importance of supporting and restoring biodiversity, and we are teaming up with the world's leading molecular biologists, technologists, conservation biologists, conservation organizations, ethicists, and thought leaders to call for 'Intended Consequences' to help us safely use all of the available tools that can provide the advantage we need to turn the tide on species loss.
94. Nell and his colleagues took to the Everglades at night, hunting for gators near and far from nests.' You have to use a spotlight and you see the little



demon eyes shining out of the marsh.' They lassoed the gators, pulled them into the airboat, and took blood samples and body measurements.

95. The scientists say this is the first documented instance of nectar that attracts a particular animal assistant being produced outside of a nectary. In fact, the observed nectar bleeding might actually be an early system that evolved to include the nectaries found in other plants today.
96. The sad truth is that happy sounds are infectious. Now comes research that at least partly explains why? It was published this week in the journal of neuroscience. A British research team played various sounds including laughter to people who are having their brain scanned by a functional MRI machine. All the sounds activated the premotor cortical region of the brain, that area prepares facial muscles to move.
97. 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.
98. 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.
99. 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.
100. 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 centre in the surrounding areas.

101. Perhaps the most measurable benefit of the program has been the opportunity to meet in small groups. Something that is difficult to arrange such a desperate organization. Many officers would have to work together for thirty years but would not know other's strengths and weaknesses.
102. Exhilarating, exhausting and intense. There are just some of the words used to describe doing an MBA. Everyone's experience of doing an MBA is, of course, different through denying that it's hard and a demanding work whichever course you do. MBA is one of the fastest growing areas of studying in the UK so that must be a sustainable benefit against form in one pain.
103. How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human population is growing at a rate of 3 people per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within a lifetime.
104. Teenage girls are continuing to outperform boys in English while the gender gap in achievements in math and science has almost disappeared. The figures show that last year 80% of 14-year-old girls reached at least the expected level 5 in English, compared with 65% of boys. But in math, the girls are just 1% ahead of boys, while in science the difference is 2%.
105. Certainly, one of the most 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.

106. Introvert tends to recharge by spending time alone. They lose energy from being around people for a long period of time, particularly large crowds. Extroverts, on the other hand, gain energy from other people. Extroverts actually find their energy is sapped when they spend too much time alone. They recharge by being social.
107. Although Botswana's economic outlook remains strong, the devastation that AIDS has caused threatens to destroy the country's future. In 2001, Botswana had the highest rate of HIV infection in the world. With the help of international donors, it launched an ambitious national campaign that provided free antiviral drugs to anyone who needed them, and by March 2004, Botswana's infection rate had dropped significantly.
108. 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.
109. 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.
110. 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.

111. 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.
112. 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.
113. Since our graduate admission school is not centralized, each of the university 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 status of your application, visit the individual school websites.
114. The findings of modern research support the view that the evolution of primitive men and its 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.
115. The wonderful framework of mature trees creates a secluded implants atmosphere that unites a great variety of plantings to inspire visitors in all seasons. Spring in the garden is marked by leafing up and flowering of trees and the eruption of the flowers in the bulb meadows, and woodland understory.



116. 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.
117. In order to achieve the free flow of goods and services, with work and capital between the member countries, they needed to establish mutual politics in areas as diverse as agriculture, transport, and when they concerned with a far wider range of issues.
118. 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.
119. 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.
120. 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.
121. It's time for this young loggerhead turtle to go to work. We can tether turtles in these little cloth harnesses, put them into this tank and dull swimming place. University of North Carolina biologist Ken Loman studies sea turtles that are



programed from birth for an extraordinary journey. Mother turtles buried the eggs on the beach and then returned to the sea and the eggs hatch about 50 to 60 days later.

122. 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.
123. While advances in agricultural science have always been critical to ensuring we help feed the world, its impact and importance is even greater now, as population grows at a rapid rate and the availability of arable land steadily declines. Science and technology solutions are essential to meeting growing demand for food, maintaining market competitiveness and adapting to land mitigating risks
124. Some of the pain patients may become hooked. Or their meds may find their way to friends or relatives who take them recreationally. Or a prescription opioid user may transition to heroin. Heroin is just another opioid drug, so the brain doesn't distinguish whether it comes from a pharmacy or from a street drug dealer.
125. Much of today's business is conducted across international borders, and while the majority of the global business community might share the use of English as a common language, the nuances and expectations of business communication might differ greatly from culture to culture.
126. The speaker reminisces about his views of the English Revolution when he was a student and how it seemed quite clear which side he was on - 'the aristocrats, not the puritans'. Later he realized there was more to it than that



and there were several ways of interpreting the Revolution: as a struggle between the king and parliament, as a class war or as an unpredictable situation without clear sides.

127. 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.
128. Global water consumption has increased almost fourfold in the past 100 years, and many regions can only meet their water demand thanks to essential contributions from mountain regions. In 30 years, almost a quarter of the world's lowland population will strongly depend on runoff from the mountains. Only sustainable development can ensure the important function of mountain areas as Earth's 'water towers'.
129. Summerhill School was regarded with considerable suspicion by the educational establishment. Lessons were optional for pupils at the school, and the government of the school was carried out by a School Council, of which all the pupils and staff were members, with everyone having equal voting rights.
130. 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.
131. 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.

132. 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
133. A level of competence in chemistry is essential to the professional practice of material conservation. An understanding of scientific concepts and a basic scientific vocabulary enables the conservator to understand conservation problems, treatments, material techniques in a systematic and quantifiable way, which can be communicated not only to colleagues in the profession but also those from other disciplines.
134. 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.
135. The life of a hunter-gatherer is indeed, as Thomas Hobbes said of the state of nature, 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short'. In some respects, to be sure, wandering through the jungle bagging monkeys may be preferable to the hard slog of subsistence agriculture.
136. The Assembly also decided that, at that special session, it would adopt a concise and action-oriented political declaration, agreed upon in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations under the auspices of the Conference.



137. 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.
138. Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a distinctly green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called "green beryl." If it is greenish yellow it is "heliodor." This color definition is a source of confusion.
139. While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black or purple. When food dyed, blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.
140. When countries assess their annual carbon emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several hundred thousand hectares burn each year; in both and more recently, the figure has been over one million hectares.
141. Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla, the ethical Serb, asked about the money, Edisons reportedly reply was "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became arch-rivals.
142. The core of the problem was the immense disparity between the country's productive capacity and the ability of people to consume. Great innovations



in productive techniques during and after the war raised the output of industry beyond the purchasing capacity of U.S. farmers and wage earners.

143. Every morning, no matter how late he had been up, my father rose at five-thirty, went to his study, wrote for a couple of hours, made us all breakfast, read the paper with my mother, and then went back to work for the rest of the morning. Many years passed before I realized that he did this for a living.
144. Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers, and colonized riverbanks and damp woodlands. In the Himalayas the plant is held in check by various pests, but take these away and it grows and reproduces unhindered. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.
145. Pluto lost its official status when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been passionate debate at the General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet, and whether Pluto met the specifications, the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.
146. Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war powers to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of the war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.
147. A young man from a small provincial town, a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education, moves to London in the fifteen eighties, and becomes a remarkable playwright of all time. How is an achievement of magnitude made? How does Shakespeare become Shakespeare?



148. Domestication is an evolutionary, rather than a political development. They were more likely to survive and prosper in an alliance with humans than on their own. Humans provided the animals with food and protection, in exchange for which the animals provided the humans their milk and eggs and, yes, their flesh
149. Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language and puzzles us in part because it doesn't seem to have any relatives. What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in arms akimbo, a posture in which a person stands with hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one signaling impatience or hostility.
150. The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, designed for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.
151. The situation is similar to a pregnant woman that has twin babies in her belly, says Avi Loeb of the Harvard- Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. He's proposing the idea in a paper that's been accepted for publication in the Astrophysical Journal Letters.
152. Few things in the world produce such amazement as one's first glimpse of the Grand Canyon; it took around more than billion years to create this vast wonder in some places. miles wide, largely through the relentless force of the Colorado River, which runs miles along its length and a mile beneath its towering rims.
153. Global warming is defined as an increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere. This trend began in the middle of the century and is one of the major environmental concerns of scientists and governmental officials



worldwide. The changes in temperature result mostly from the effect of increased concentrations of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.

154. The speaker is a marine biologist who became interested in the Strandlopers, an ancient people who lived on the coastline, because of their connection to the sea. Their way of life intrigued him. As a child he had spent a lot of time by the sea, exploring and collecting things so he began to study them, and discovered some interesting information about their way of life, how they hunted, what tools they used, and so on.
155. There are perhaps three ways of looking at furniture: some people see it as purely functional and useful, and don't bother themselves with aesthetics; others see it as essential to civilized living and concern themselves with design and how the furniture will look in a room. In other words, function combined with aesthetics; and yet others see furniture as a form of art.
156. Modern buildings have to achieve certain performance requirements, at least to satisfy those of building codes, to provide a safe, healthy, and comfortable environment. However, these conditioned environments demand resources in energy and materials, which are both limited in supply, to build and operate.
157. As a historian, if you really want to understand the sensibilities of those who lived in the past, you must be like a novelist and get into the skins of your characters and think and feel as they do. You are asked to imagine what it's like to be a peasant in medieval times, asking the sort of questions a peasant might ask. What the writer is saying is that a historian needs imaginative sympathy with ordinary people in the past.
158. Humans need to use energy in order to exist. So, it is unsurprising that the way people have been producing energy is largely responsible for current environmental problems. Pollution comes in many forms, but those that are



most concerning, because of their impact on health, result from the combustion of fuels in power stations and cars.

159. The border itself between Mexico and United States is fraught with a mix of urban and desert terrain and spans over one thousand nine hundred miles. Both the uninhabited areas of the border and urban areas are where the most drug trafficking and illegal crossings take place. Crime is prevalent in urban cities like El Paso, Texas and San Diego, California.
160. Researchers think that long-distance fliers such as the American golden-plover and the white-rumped sandpiper picked up the spores while lining their nests. Then when the birds arrive in new places they molt, leaving behind the feathers and their precious cargo-to start growing again at the other end of the world.
161. Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on pre-existing, internal information, or focus on new, external information. Positive moods promote more holistic and top-down processing style, while negative moods recruit more stimulus-driven and bottom-up processing.
162. Reiss took a stab at settling the argument with a meta-analysis, a study of studies, on whether people can really perceive better-than CD-quality sound. He analyzed data from studies, including more than participants and nearly thirteen thousand listening tests. Overall, listeners picked out the better-than CD-quality track fifty-two-point three percent of the time. Statistically significant, if not all that impressive.
163. It's not that human activities didn't impact wildlife at all of course. Heavily hunted species, like white-tailed deer, grey squirrels, and raccoons, were photographed somewhat less often in hunted areas. Coyotes showed up



more often in hunted areas. While most species didn't avoid hiking trails, the predators actually preferred them.

164. Trade unions originated in Europe during the industrial revolution. Because of the machinery that had become commonplace, skilled labor became less in demand, so employers had nearly all of the bargaining power. Employers mistreated the workers and paid them too little for the work they did. Trade unions were organized that would help in the improvement of working conditions.
165. The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and the right hemispheres. Each hemisphere provides a different set of functions, behaviors, and controls. The right hemisphere is often called the creative side of the brain, while the left hemisphere is the logical or analytic side of the brain. The right hemisphere controls the left side of the body, and the left hemisphere controls the right side.
166. Introvert, or those of us with introverted tendencies, tends to recharge by spending time alone. They lose energy from being around people for long periods of time, particularly large crowds. Extroverts, on the other hand, gain energy from other people. Extroverts find their energy is sapped when they spend too much time alone. They recharge by being social.
167. Such cross-protection is usually seen between two animals. But Gore studies the same sort of mutualism in microbes. He and his team demonstrated the first experimental example of that cross-protective relationship in drug-resistant microbes, using two strains of antibiotic-resistant E. coli bacteria: one resistant to ampicillin, the other to chloramphenicol.
168. The uniquely scented flavor of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly labor-intensive cultivation methods and the plant's temperamental



life cycle and propagation mean production on a global scale is struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for the product.

169. 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.
170. Blue is the most popular color. Food researchers disagree when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed, blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.
171. Before European explorers had reached Australia, it was believed that all swans were white. Dutch mariner, Antoine Caen, was the first to be amazed at the sight of Australia's Black swans on the Shark Bay in 1636. Explorer Willem de Vlamingh captured two of these creatures on Australia's Swan River and returned with them to Europe to prove their existence. From that point on, black swans and Australia have been closely linked.
172. A national study into fraud by bookkeepers employed at small and medium-sized businesses has uncovered 65 instances of theft in more than five years, with more than \$31 million stolen. Of the cases identified by the research, 56 involved women and nine instances involved men. However, male bookkeepers who defrauded their employer stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.
173. Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla asked about the money, Edison reportedly replied



"Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became arch-rivals.

174. Few things in the world produce such amazement as one's first of glimpse of the Grand Canyon; it took around more than 2 billion years to create this vast wonder - in some places. 17 miles wide, largely through the relentless force of Colorado River, which runs 277 miles along its length, a mile beneath its towering rims.
175. Australians do speak English. However, for some tourists and travelers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous. At least some colloquialisms in Australian English do not exist in other types of English.
176. Shrimp farmers used to hold animals in nursery ponds for 30 to 60 days; now they try to move them into grow-out ponds in less than 30 days. This reduces stress on the animals and dramatically increases survivals in the grow-out ponds. Many farms that abandoned nursery ponds have gone back to them, and the results have been surprisingly positive. They're using the old, uncovered, earthen, nursery ponds.
177. The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, designed for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.
178. Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist because of the strong association of the home with femininity and paid work with masculinity - to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenging what it is to be a woman or a man.



179. When we recycle, used materials are converted into new products, reducing the need to consume natural resources. If used materials are not recycled, new products are made by extracting fresh, raw material from the Earth, through mining and forestry. Recycling helps conserve important raw materials and protects natural habitats for the future.
180. The Japanese tea ceremony is a ritual tour influenced by Buddhism in which green tea is prepared and served to a small group of guests in a peaceful setting. The ceremony can take as long as four hours and there are many traditional gestures that both the server and the guest must perform.
181. The preparation of abstracts is an intellectual effort, requiring general familiarity with the subject. To bring out the salient points of an author's argument calls for skills and experience. Consequently, a considerable amount of qualified manpower that could be used to advantage in other ways must be diverted to the task of facilitating access to information.
182. Exhilarating, exhausting and intense. There are just some of the words used to describe doing an MBA. Everyone's experience of doing MBA is, of course, different through denying that it's hard and a demanding work whichever course you do. MBA is one of the fastest growing areas of studying in the UK so that must be a sustainable benefit against form in one pain.
183. A unique characteristic of online shopping environments is that they allow vendors to create retail interfaces with highly interactive features. One desirable form of interactivity from a consumer perspective is the implementation of sophisticated tools to assist shoppers in their purchase decisions by customizing the electronic shopping environment to their individual preferences.
184. 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.

185. Australians speak English of course. But for many tourists and even some locals, Australian English has only tenuous links with mother tongue. Our speech is prepared with words and phrases whose arcane meanings are understood only by the initiate. It is these colorful colloquialisms that Australian slang set to truly explain.
186. 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.
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189. Public demand for education has remained strong, reflecting the importance of education as a means of social progress. Aware of the social value of education to the world of the work, the government continues to innovate and update the education system in order to produce a qualified and competent work force.



190. Exhilarating, exhausting and intense. There are just some of the words used to describe doing an MBA. Everyone's experience of doing MBA is, of course, different through denying that it's hard and a demanding work whichever course you do. MBA is one of the fastest growing areas of studying in the UK so that must be a sustainable benefit against form in one pain.
191. A unique characteristic of online shopping environments is that they allow vendors to create retail interfaces with highly interactive features. One desirable form of interactivity from a consumer perspective is the implementation of sophisticated tools to assist shoppers in their purchase decisions by customizing the electronic shopping environment to their individual preferences.
192. Internal combustion engine enables the driver to decide which source of power is appropriate for the travel requirements of a given journey. Major US auto manufacturers are now developing feasible hybrid electric vehicles, and some are exploring fuel-cell technology for their electric cars.
193. 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.
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195. The Atlantic coast of the peninsula can be thought of as the cold side, and the sea on this coast tends to be clear and cold, with a variety of seaweeds growing along the rocky shoreline. On a hot day, however, this cold water can be very refreshing and is said to be less hospitable to sharks, which prefer warmer waters.
196. 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.
197. It was found that while many companies express interest in Jacobson's use case approach, actual scenario usage often falls outside what is described in textbooks and standard methodologies. Users therefore face significant scenario management problems not yet addressed adequately in theory or practice, and are demanding solutions to these problems.
198. If countries can specialize in certain goods they can benefit from economies of scale and lower average cost. This is especially true in the industry with high fixed costs or that require a high level of investment. The benefits of the economy of scale will ultimately lead to lower prices for consumers and greater efficiency for exporting firms.
199. But on May 3, a couple of weeks later, Lincoln issued an executive order calling for 43,000 three-year volunteers for the army, and also increasing the size of the regular army and navy by 40,000 men. Both of these actions were in apparent violation of the constitution.
200. 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.

201. A thesis is a claim that you can argue for or against. It should be something that you can present persuasively and clearly in the scope of your paper, so keep in mind the page count. If possible, your thesis should be somewhat original.
202. The Royal Institution is an organization that has been around for 209 years. Many of the people that have worked here have been scientists themselves, including Michael Faraday. He made the discoveries that made generating and using electricity much easier, making it possible for us all to switch on lights, cook our dinner, play games consoles much, much more.
203. It is precisely in observing the intertwining's of success and failure that Chasing the Flame makes its greatest mark. With piercing insight and relentless logic, it reveals the pitfalls of international politics and details an intricate struggle between individual and institution. It haunts us with the poignant truth that even a great man can do only so much to reinvent the world.
204. It is very easy to acquire bad habits, such as eating too many sweets or too much food, or drinking too much fluid of any kind, or smoking, etc. The more we do a thing, the more we tend to like doing it. In later stage, if we do not continue to do it, we feel unhappy. This is called the 'force of habit' and the force of habit should be fought against.
205. Termites, the tiny creatures – have learnt to create a comfortable home in some of the world's toughest climates. Outside, in the African Savannah the temperatures vary from forty degrees in the day to one degree at night. Yet, inside the mound, the temperature stays constant.



206. Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface, mostly created from weathered rock. It is made up of varying amounts of minerals, humus, or decayed organic matter, and useful living creatures like worms. The finest rock particles within soil – forms sticky clay, the medium particles become silt, and the coarsest constitute sand. While there is sufficient moisture, soil supports vegetation, providing a habitat for a variety of animals.
207. Pronunciation is the way in which a word or a language is spoken. This may refer to generally agreed-upon sequences of sounds used in speaking a given word or language in a specific dialect ("correct pronunciation") or simply the way a particular individual speaks a word or language.
208. In a landmark report published on Monday, the international financial institution called on states to reduce global emissions and bridge the development gap to avoid the effects of slow-onset climate change such as water scarcity, decreasing crop productivity, and rising sea levels.
209. The interludes which break up the gameplay action, and which, because they can be made to a higher level of animation, often provide the most visually arresting sequences of a game. Combined with a taste for bizarrely complicated, recursive plots, and long sequences of wordy explicatory dialogue, this turns the games into a bit of a drag.
210. Just as the world's fifth-largest economy emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic, the post-Brexit shortage of truck drivers and a spike in European natural gas prices has left the UK grappling with the grim prospect of a potential food supply crunch and soaring energy bills.
211. Australian scientists say they have developed pain-free blood sugar testing for diabetics, a non-invasive strip that checks glucose levels via saliva for diabetics. Managing their blood sugar levels typically means pricking their



fingers multiple times a day with a lancet and then placing a drop of blood on a testing strip

212. There are many reasons why water tastes stale when it is kept for a long time. Microorganisms play a big role in this phenomenon. When they grow, they release chemicals into the water from their metabolic activity. This evaporates over time, so the absence of it from water left out for a long period brings about a change in taste.
213. Tests of a drug known to stimulate brain activity have shown early success in reducing symptoms of sluggish cognitive tempo in 38 men and women with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. It also significantly corrected deficits in executive brain function, with fewer episodes of procrastination, improvements in keeping things in mind, and strengthened prioritization skills.
214. New research identifies a process that might have been key in producing the first organic molecules on Earth about 4 billion years ago, before the origin of life. The process, which is similar to what might have occurred in some ancient underwater hydrothermal vents, may also have relevance to the search for life elsewhere in the universe.
215. A total of five ozone ascents were taken at Bharati station (Indian mission) Antarctica during April to June, 2016. As the stratospheric temperatures reduced to  $-82.24\text{ C}$  on 20th June, 2016 indicating the formation of stratospheric clouds which may lead to depletion of the ozone concentration in the stratosphere, leading scientists at Bharati station feared that Montreal Accord has not succeeded to control emission of ozone depleting gases In the atmosphere.
216. The audio, which includes more than 1,000 separate data files, was captured in the early 1970s by the late Hetty van de Rijt. She recorded the various



screams, barks, and how calls made by a group of chimps, including 17 youngsters, living in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania.

217. Sleep behavior is also known as a sleep disorder. People with sleep disorder often talk or walk in their sleep. They are not aware of what they are talking about or where are they going. There isn't any serious effects on the body in general but it may be connected to mental health. People with childhood traumas, unspeakable problem or depression are the ones with different sleep behavior. There isn't any specific cure for it yet as it's a short time disorder that heals with time. If it's not leaving the person and hurting in some way the person should see the doctor immediately.
218. Humans need to use energy in order to exist. So, it is unsurprising that the way people have been producing energy is largely responsible for current environmental problems. Pollution comes in many forms, but those that are most concerning, because of their impact on health, result from the combustion of fuels in power stations and cars.
219. In the photo, the wild cat's huge paws are clamped onto the side of the white safari Jeep in which Chappell was a passenger. Almost as tall as the Jeep on her hind legs, she appears to be forcing the muzzle into the back window.
220. Conservation scientists have long tried to map how much of the planet remains undegraded by human activity. Previous estimates using satellite imagery or raw demographic data found anywhere from 20 to 40 percent of the globe was free from obvious human incursions, such as roads, light pollution, or the gaping scars of deforestation. But an intact forest canopy can hide an emptied-out ecosystem below.
221. These decisions are highly nuanced. Of course, we use a lot of data to inform our decisions, but we also rely very heavily on iteration, research, testing, intuition, and human empathy. Now, sometimes the designers who work on



these products are called "data-driven," which is a term that totally drives us bonkers. The fact is, it would be irresponsible of us not to rigorously test our designs when so many people are counting on us to get it right.

222. Artificial Neural Networks have recently become the state-of-the-art technique for crucial signal processing applications such as specific frequencies classification, structural health monitoring, diseases detection in power electronics circuitry, and motor fault detection. This is an expected outcome as there are numerous advantages of using an adaptive and compact deep counterpart, which particularly can be efficiently trained with a limited dataset of signals, besides requiring data transformation.
223. Biology is the natural science that studies life and living organisms, including their physical structure, chemical processes, physiological mechanisms, and evolution. Certain unifying concepts consolidate it into a single and coherent field that recognizes genes as the basic unit of heredity, and evolution as the engine that propels creation and extinction.
224. Social media are playing an increasingly important role as information sources for travelers. The goal of this study is to investigate the extent to which social media appear in search engine results in the context of travel-related searches. It also provides evidence for challenges faced by traditional providers of travel-related information.
225. Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Russians' takings pride in their unique culture find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of the European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.
226. For any marketing course that requires the development of a marketing plan, such as Marketing Management, Marketing Strategy and Segmentation



Support Marketing, this is the only planning handbook that guides students through the step-by-step creation of a customized marketing plan while offering commercial software to aid in the process.

227. Blue is the most popular color. Food researchers disagree when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed, blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.
228. Surprisingly, despite what appear to be infinite variations, all difficult conversations share a common structure. When you're caught up in the details and anxiety of a particular difficult conversation, this structure is hard to see. But understanding that structure is essential to improve how you handle your most challenging conversations.
229. 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.



## Repeat Sentence

1. Many experts think that the world climate is changing.
2. The cafeteria is open on Monday and Thursday.
3. Students can borrow this book for a maximum of one day.
4. The bibliography needs to be removed prior to the publication.
5. Eating a healthy breakfast can provide energy throughout the day.
6. The capacity of programming computers is expanding enormously every year.
7. The paper has the potential to transform life science.
8. Tuesday is the final day for students to submit their assignments without any penalty.
9. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances.
10. Sleep is believed to play a critical role in storing memories.
11. The college operates on a system of continuous assessments.
12. Students' papers should be about a current social issue.
13. The key findings seem to contradict our initial hypothesis.
14. All laboratory equipment will be provided in class.
15. Scientists have found all parts of science.
16. Key aspects of this investigative paradigm may prove useful in other spheres.
17. It's a great privilege to welcome our guest speaker to our college.
18. Tomorrow evening, there will be a panel discussion on sustainable development.
19. Animal behavior appears to contain both similar and distinct aspects to that of humans.
20. There is a fitness center next to the student union.



21. What's going on that can help patients leave their fears at the door.
22. Each group should submit a rough outline of their project to their tutor.
23. These developments are discussed in more depth in Chapter nine.
24. The professor plans to discuss issues in the news that reflect concepts taught in class.
25. I have lectures on Tuesday from nine o'clock until two o'clock.
26. Speaking one or more foreign languages will be useful in your career.
27. One of the first mass transit systems was located in France.
28. All the works you consult need to be mentioned in the bibliography.
29. Newspapers across the country have been reporting stories of the president.
30. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is almost impossible.
31. The verdict depends on which side is more convincing to the jury.
32. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash with my timetable.
33. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
34. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building.
35. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal product.
36. We must put great care when analyzing data.
37. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.
38. Global warming is a threat to economic growth.
39. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role.
40. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants.
41. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend.
42. Australia is the first AIDS free country in the world.
43. You cannot leave the examination center until you complete the form.
44. Parking permits can be collected through the student service office.



45. Introduce your staff thoughtfully into all aspects of the unit.
46. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions
47. Please don't forget to check your email for the updates of the week.
48. Accommodations on campus are limited but there are more options nearby.
49. The library is located on the north side of the campus.
50. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours.
51. If you need any help let me know because I am here.
52. His objection to include scientific evidence has brought a lot of criticisms to him.
53. Today, I'd like to talk a little bit about the other theories that can explain the variations in climate.
54. Library timings are between four to ten, and you can register yourself online.
55. Students are afraid of writing an essay, because they have learned nothing about it
56. It is very important to wear masks during this pandemic.
57. The beggar was laughed at by the children.
58. This office is for students who want to study abroad.
59. The program is for technical and scientific students.
60. The deadline of assignments is the fourth of February.
61. Extension is only available under special circumstances.
62. There are lots of opportunities to meet people in this course.
63. The bus right out in the front will take you to the station.
64. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September.
65. What he's bringing to the company is financial expertise.
66. Lower speed limits are part of a new road safety campaign.
67. Languages are an essential part of the school curriculum.
68. I would like to make an appointment to see the professor.



69. The doctor examined her and said she had a chest infection.
70. Junior hospital technicians have to work very long hours.
71. The new tools are being tested by senior specialists.
72. The aim is to increase the speed of the processes.
73. A company may have the same legal rights as a person.
74. This type of butterfly travels to a country with a warmer climate in winter.
75. This teaching method provides the opportunity for students to learn by completing tasks.
76. You are recommended to only use footnotes when they are necessary.
77. Becoming a good actor requires persistence and motivation.
78. Training covers a range of scenarios that an actor might encounter.
79. The percentage of respondents who knew that the earth circles the sun once each year remained essentially unchanged.
80. The information you need for this meeting is on the website.
81. Students can choose graduate certificate, graduate diploma and master course.
82. There are many welcoming activities for new undergraduate and postgraduate students.
83. We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities.
84. Mobile phone chargers vary enormously from one place to another.
85. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty.
86. You can borrow up to two books at the same time in the library.
87. The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important.
88. The tutorial rooms are located along the left-hand side.
89. Let us see if the technology is going to cooperate with his presentation.
90. We have very little actual documentation of it.
91. The final exam will test material from all chapters covered in class this term.



92. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus.
93. She's doing a master's degree by distance learning.
94. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era.
95. The campus car park will be closed next weekend.
96. Marks will be awarded for a bibliography in the correct format.
97. You realize that you can deal with a lot of situations.
98. The media have had a great influence on people's beliefs and attitudes.
99. We've been doing research in that area for probably 25 years.
100. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause.
101. He told me it was the most important assignment of all.
102. The content of the book on the cover must be in capitals.
103. Many species have not yet been discovered by biologists.
104. Please note, the proposal submission deadline has been extended.
105. There are a range of housing options near university students.
106. Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late.
107. The result of the study will be published next month.
108. The trip for the professional training will start soon, so pack the items before we leave.
109. Lots of students had money and passports stolen especially at night.
110. To start your visit, I'm just going to give you a brief account of the history of the museum.
111. There are several reasons for this lack of interest in corporate crime, compared with other types of crime.
112. The gap between the rich and the poor was not decreased rapidly as expected.



113. Every carmaker in Europe has sort of been on the blocks because of their dependence on diesel.
114. I think of those leaders who inspire us to go beyond the call of duty.
115. You have to submit projects by the end of this week.
116. Computer failure is not an excuse for not submitting assignments on time.
117. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.
118. Please make sure you have filled in all your details before submitting.
119. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting.
120. The results of the study challenge previously held assumptions.
121. I took everything to the copy center this morning before class.
122. It's obviously vital that companies should fully understand their customers.
123. You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week.
124. Numerous courses devoted to life sciences are listed in the prospectus.
125. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home.
126. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall.
127. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.
128. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
129. She has been in the library for a long time.
130. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.
131. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week.
132. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash on my timetable.
133. The new hypothesis needs to be tested with a new controlled experiment.
134. We didn't mean to ask him to do it because he cannot manage it.
135. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates.
136. The country's economy is primarily based on tourism.



137. Make sure the Financial Director knows the full details of the Pay Agreement.
138. We will need to make sure the school principal knows about the changes.
139. Many undergraduate students go back home and stay with their parents after graduation.
140. All old university buildings are still in use.
141. Every year, students pass the biology course easily.
142. The author expressed an idea that modern readers invariably cannot accept.
143. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines carefully.
144. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready.
145. Students may not use calculators in the final exams.
146. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team.
147. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand.
148. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient.
149. Making a profit and protecting the environment needn't be separate aims.
150. We heard the argument against it from several perspectives.
151. Companies should do more to limit the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere.
152. You may use your student identification card to borrow books at the library.
153. Most universities have libraries with digital and physical copies of journals.
154. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines.
155. When I study, I will underline all the main points in my notes.
156. It seems that science can satisfactorily explain why the universe still exists.
157. The bird was fluttering its wings during the rain.
158. The subject is complex and difficult to explain.
159. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences.



160. Universities play major roles in students' lives.
161. Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you?
162. She told the faculty to be very supportive.
163. You need to read the chapter before the management class.
164. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating.
165. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term.
166. Note that the deadline of the submission of proposals has been extended for a week.
167. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study.
168. The current labor force is more competitive than it has been for a long time.
169. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value.
170. Newspapers around the country are reporting the stories of the president.
171. I am available this Thursday afternoon.
172. The department determines whether or not the candidates pass.
173. Today's lecture is canceled because the lecturer is ill.
174. Social work is not the only subject in sociology.
175. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company.
176. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital.
177. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge.
178. Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you?
179. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks.
180. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis and basketball.
181. Students will need to be in the lecture this Thursday.
182. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web.



183. Application forms for sharing accommodations must be completed two months in advance.
184. Student's past education and experience are vital.
185. Essays and assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.
186. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation.
187. A computer virus destroyed all my files.
188. A lot of agricultural workers came to the east end to look for alternative work.
189. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly.
190. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
191. A study skill seminar is on for the students who require assistance.
192. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
193. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. .
194. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week.
195. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer.
196. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal product.
197. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
198. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in Europe.
199. African elephant is the largest living land mammal in the world.
200. Even with a permit, finding a parking spot on campus is almost impossible.
201. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve.
202. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it.
203. If you forget your student number, you need to contact Jenny Brice.



204. Meeting with mentors could be arranged for students who need additional help.
205. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
206. Most assignments need to be submitted on the same day.
207. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on.
208. In this library, reserve collection books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
209. The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester.
210. She is an expert in the eighteenth century French literature.
211. Students are so scared of writing essays because they have never learned how.
212. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars, and tutorials per week.
213. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is always fascinating.
214. The contest includes both land living history and the human history.
215. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the reader's attention.
216. The medical center is located near the supermarket on North Street.
217. Reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
218. Every year, students pass biology course easily.
219. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
220. I found a large rock and I broke through the basement window.
221. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
222. In English, the month of the year is always capitalized.
223. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
224. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
225. John went rushing off down the corridor.



226. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
227. No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
228. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
229. She was always here, but today she is missed.
230. Students must observe lab safety regulations at all time.
231. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture.
232. The agricultural sector in that country has been heavily subsidized.
233. The bookshop is located at the north of main campus.
234. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating.
235. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States.
236. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.
237. The research paper should begin with a thorough review of the literature.
238. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled.
239. The thoughts never cross my mind.
240. There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.
241. There is varying plagiarism across different university departments.
242. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month.
243. This lecture was meant to start at 10.
244. Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow.
245. You must take 3 core and 2 elective courses in this semester.
246. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here.
247. In our city, students have access to thirteen college libraries.
248. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time.



249. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress.
250. Please explain what the author means by sustainability.
251. You can retake the module if your marks are too low.
252. The lecture management in Japan will take place in the week seven.
253. During that period, heavy industry grew rapidly in the north of the country.
254. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer.
255. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true.
256. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork.
257. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism.
258. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms.
259. He is almost never in his office.
260. Chapter one provides the historical background to the topic.
261. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP.
262. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.
263. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures.
264. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.
265. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin.
266. Interpreters are not readily available in this department.
267. I was overwhelmed with too much irrelevant information.
268. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed.
269. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness.
270. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
271. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician in physical structure.
272. The program depends entirely on private funding.
273. There will be open book exams on Monday the 28th.



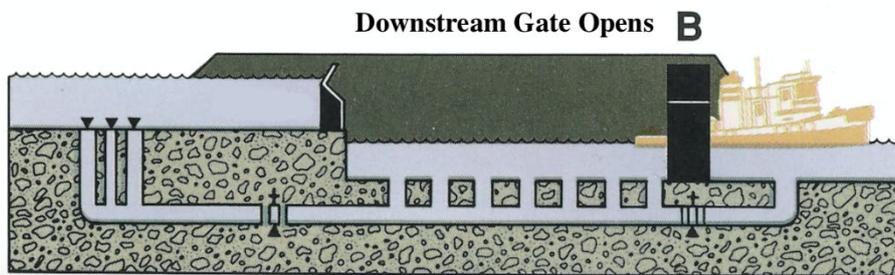
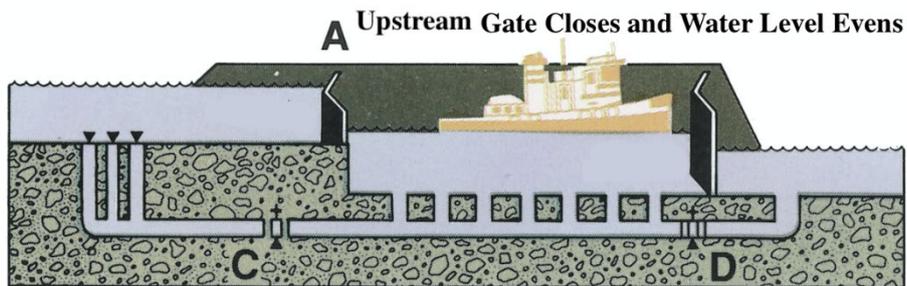
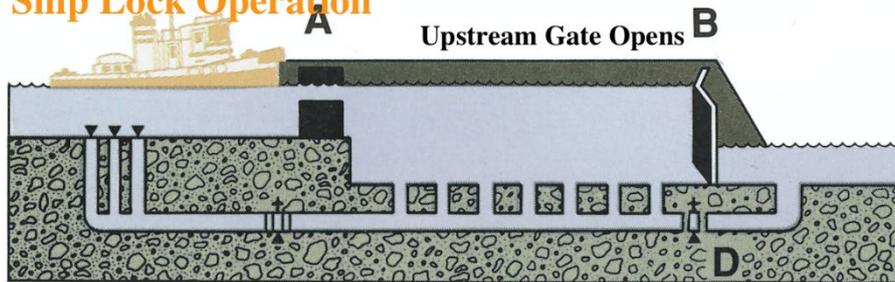
274. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
275. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.
276. Many students are so scared of writing essays, because they never learned how.
277. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry.
278. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester.
279. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center.
280. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
281. Answering such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
282. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly.
283. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity.
284. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear.
285. Students can get access to computers on a daily basis.
286. Professor Smith will be late for today's lecture.
287. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
288. We will discuss these two pictures in next lecture.
289. We are not going to accept the assignment after the due date on Friday.
290. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques.
291. A lot of agricultural workers came to the East End to look for alternative work.
292. Knife and fork should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table.
293. This part of the story is the story of my father.



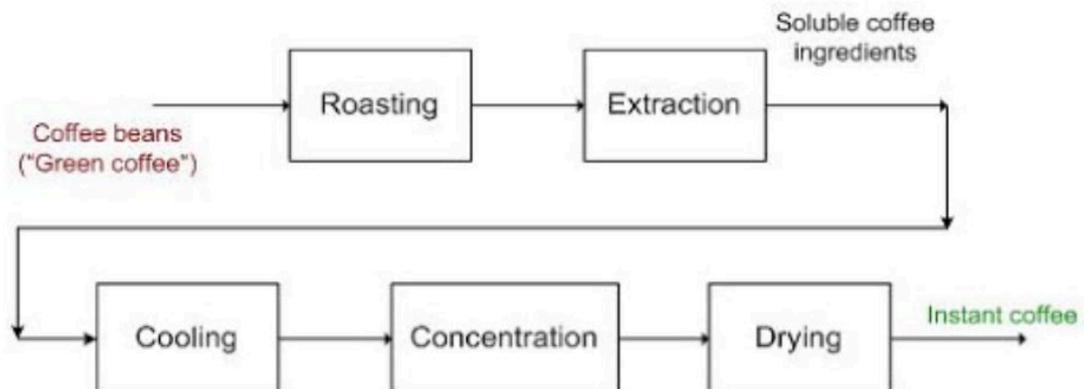
# Describe Image

1

## Ship Lock Operation



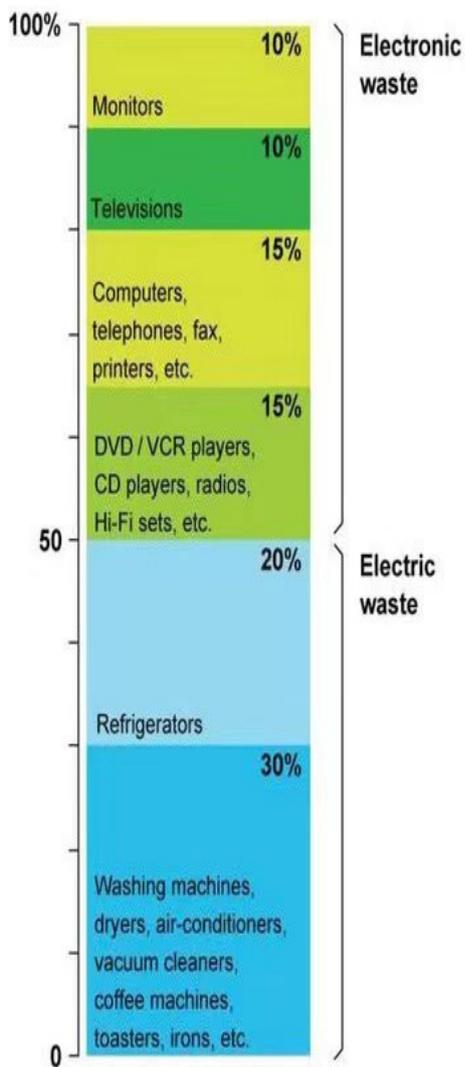
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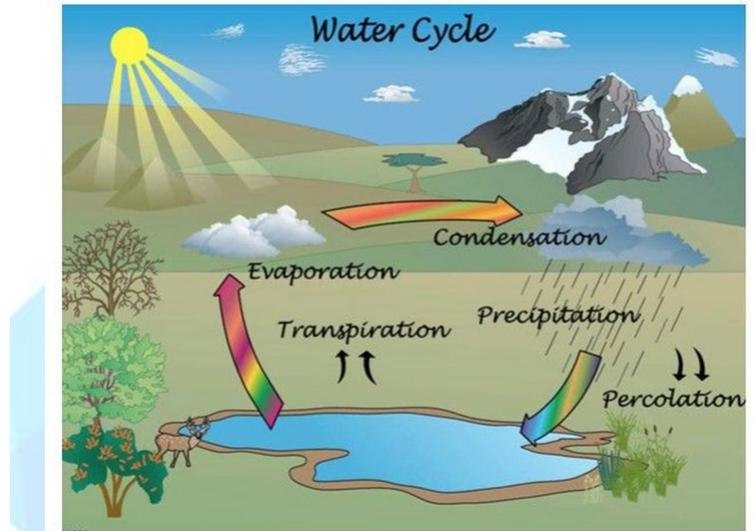


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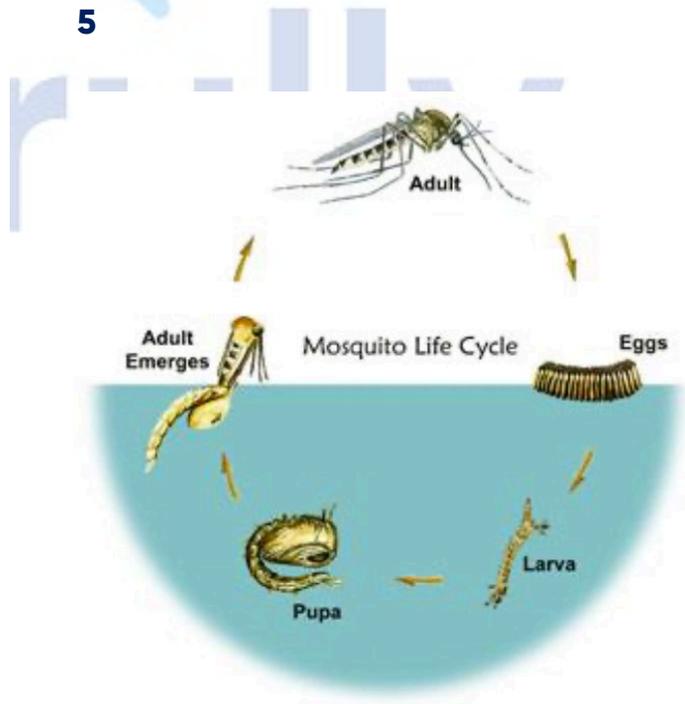
## What is e-waste?



4



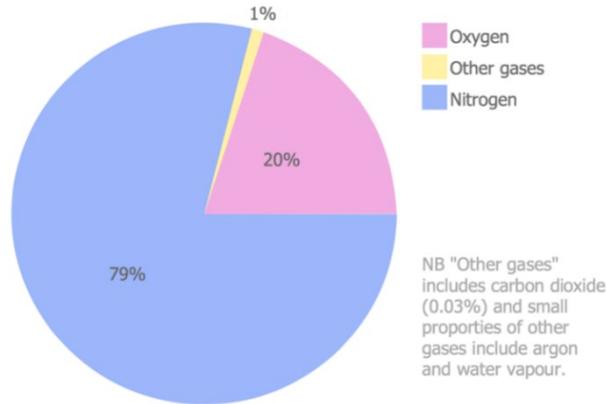
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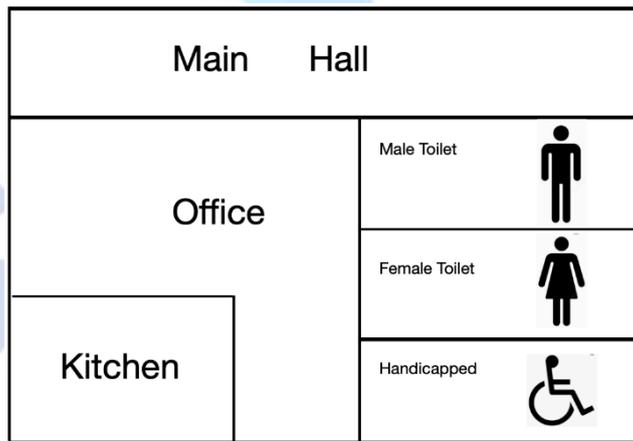


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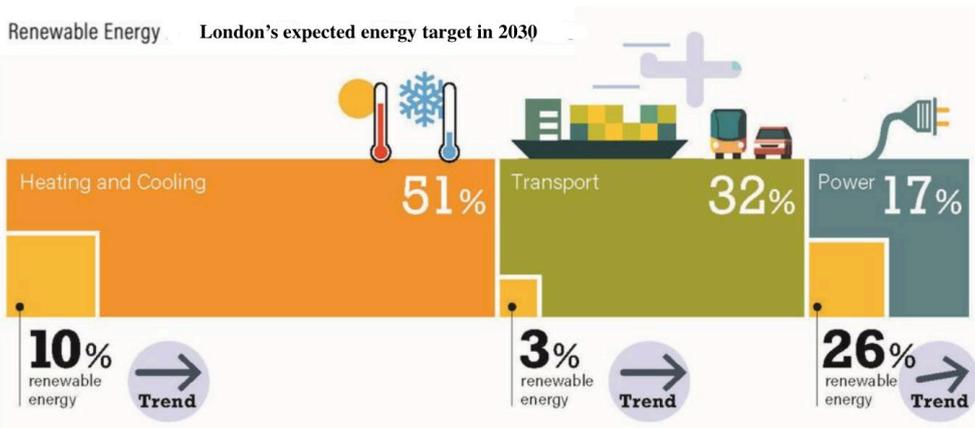
Approximate composition of the air



7

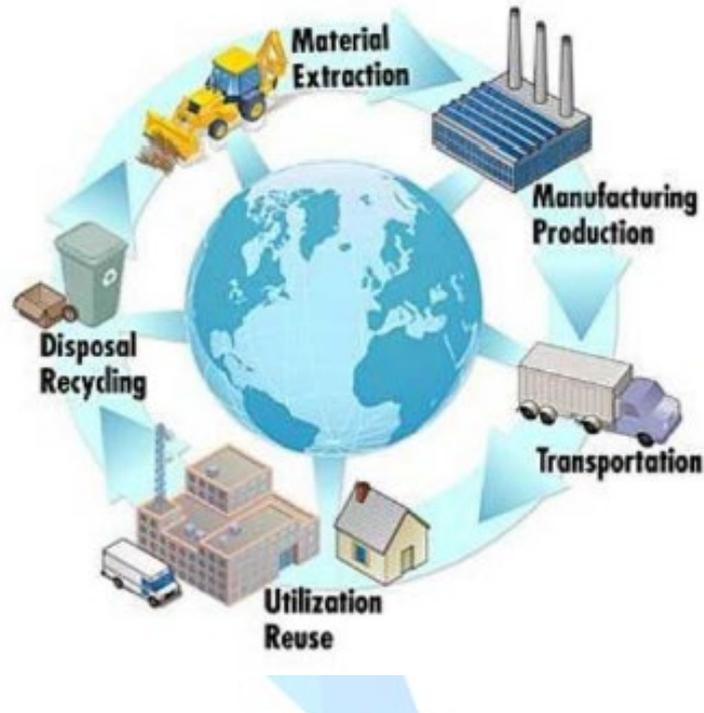


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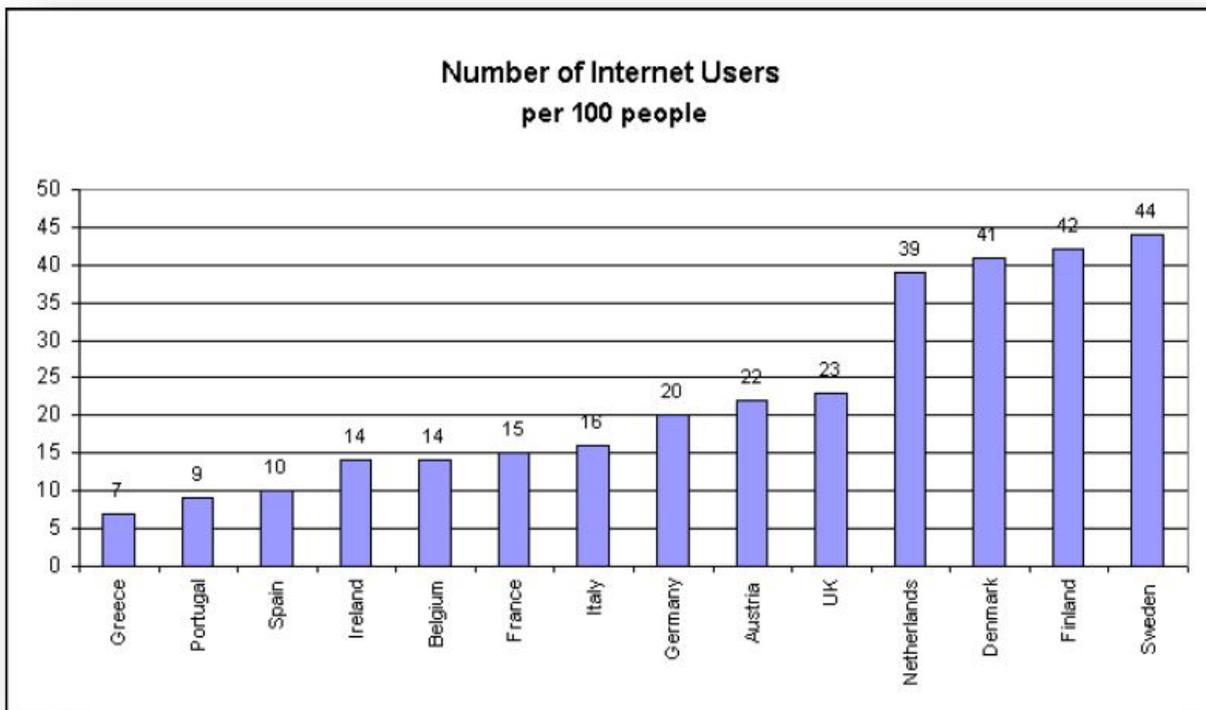




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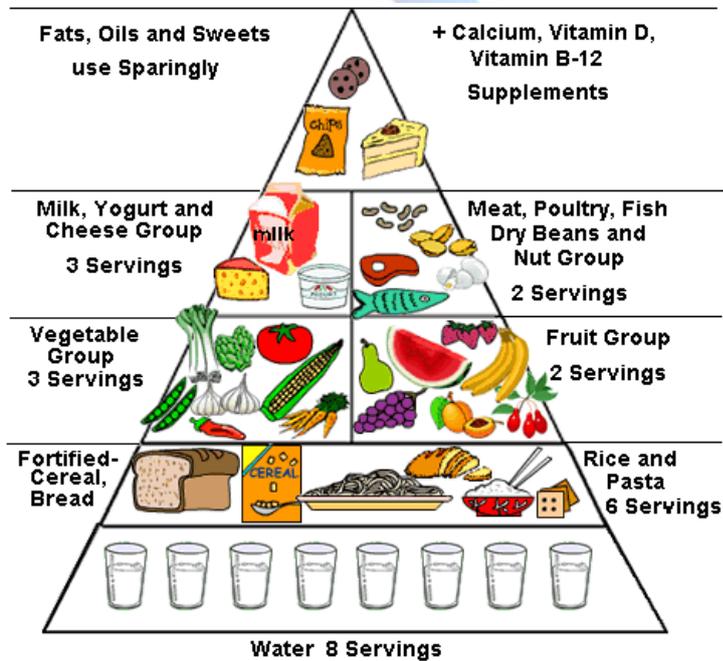


11

## Incentives for Salespeople

<p><b>Salary Plan</b> (fixed salary)</p>	<p><b>Commission Plan</b> (pay in direct proportion to sales)</p>	<p><b>Combination Plan</b> (salary plus commission)</p>
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12

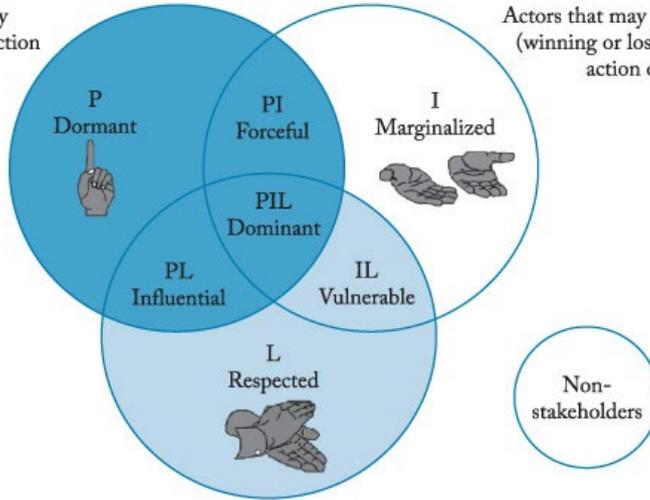




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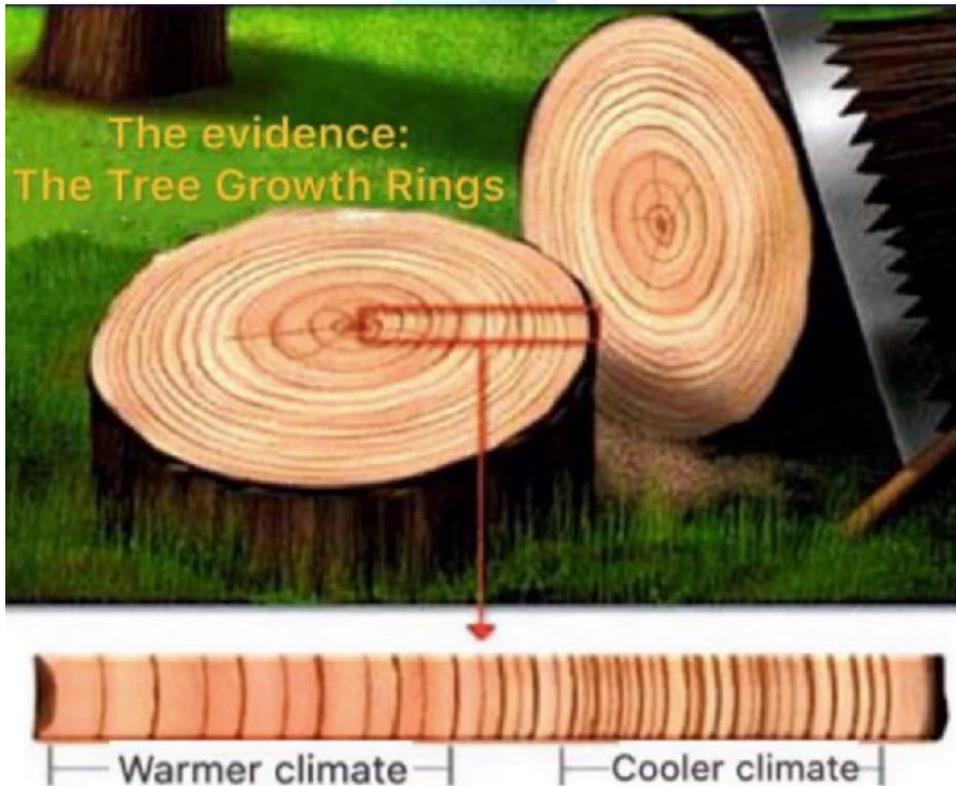
Actors that may influence the action or situation

Actors that may be affected (winning or losing) by the action or situation



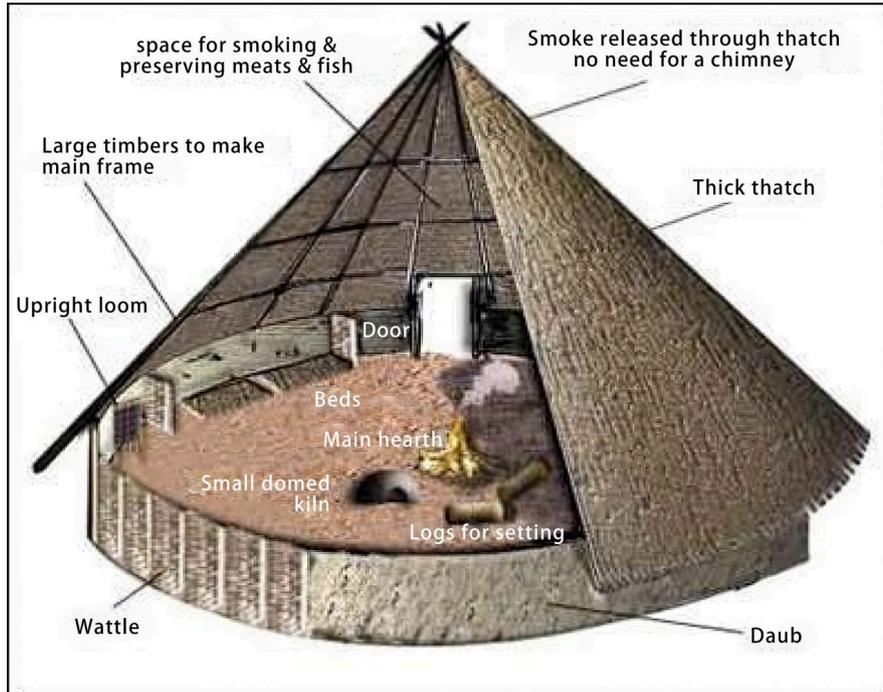
Actors that have recognized rights, responsibilities, and resolve

14

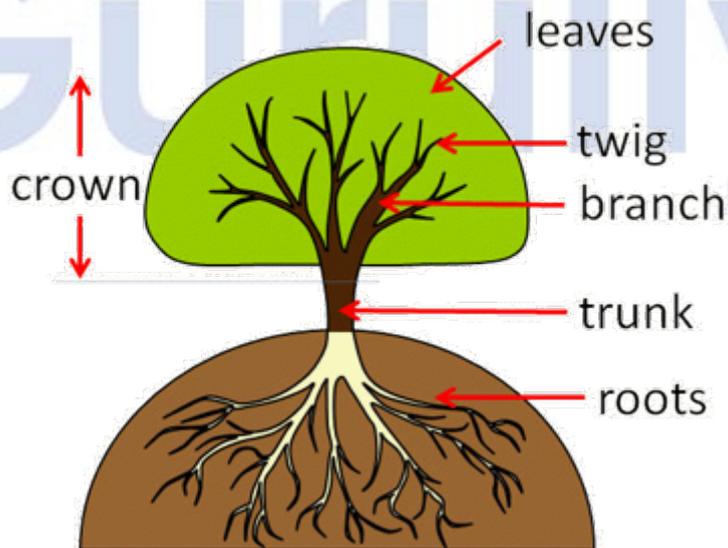




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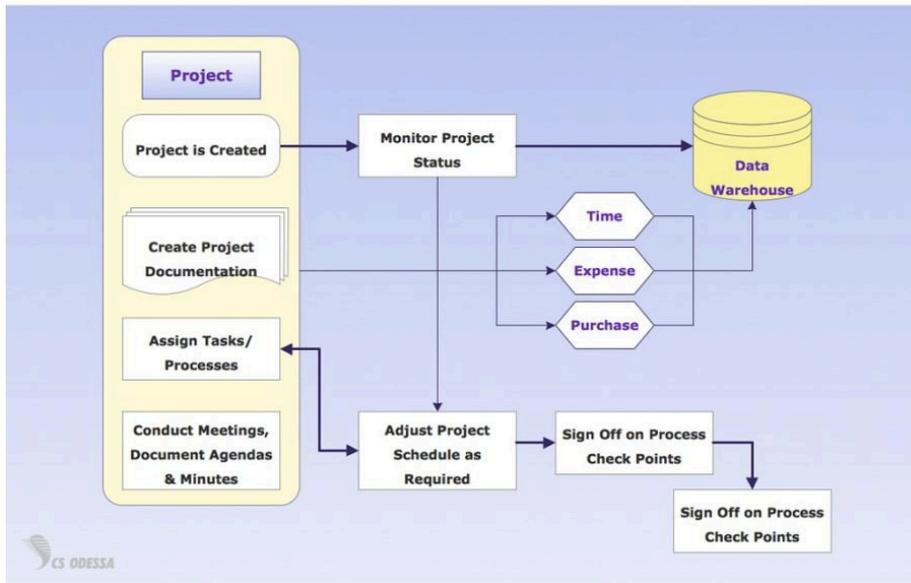
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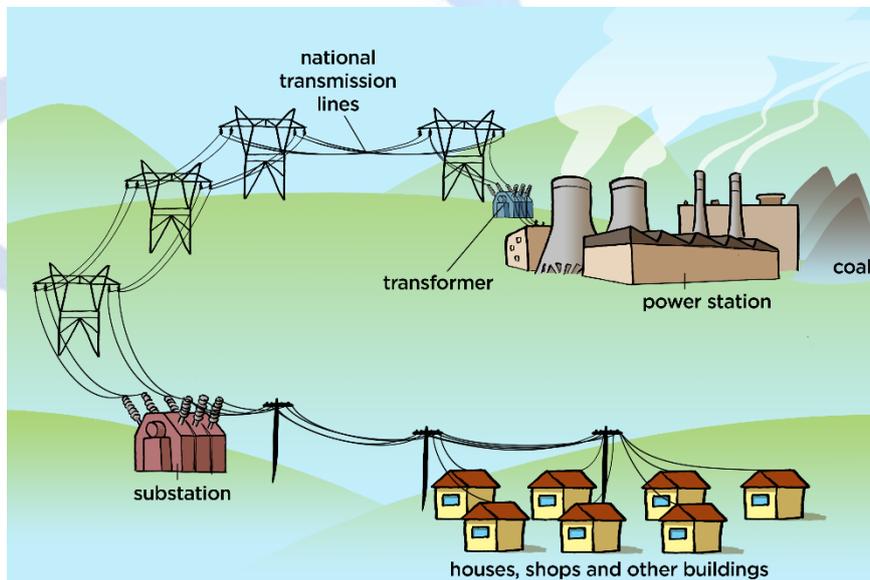


17

## Project Management Process Flow Chart

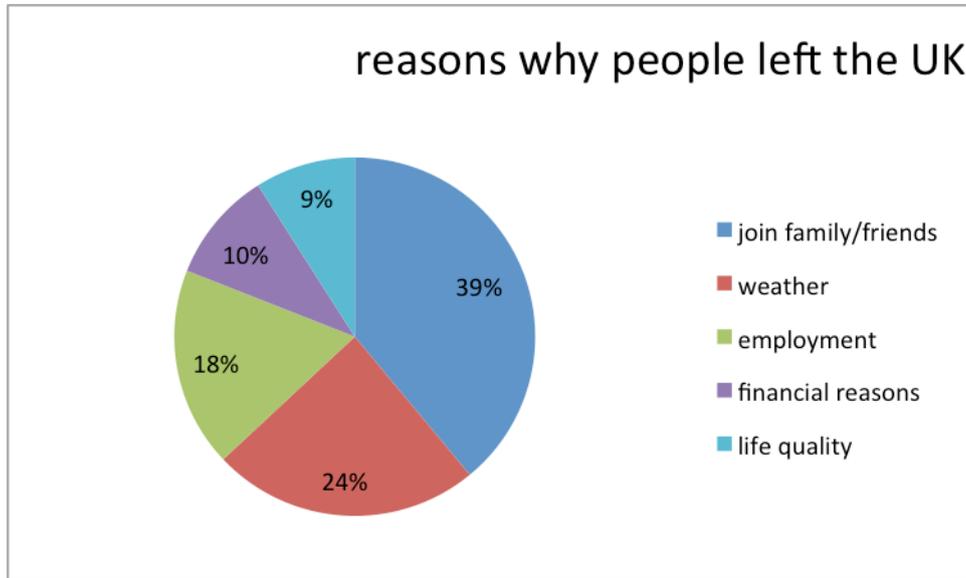


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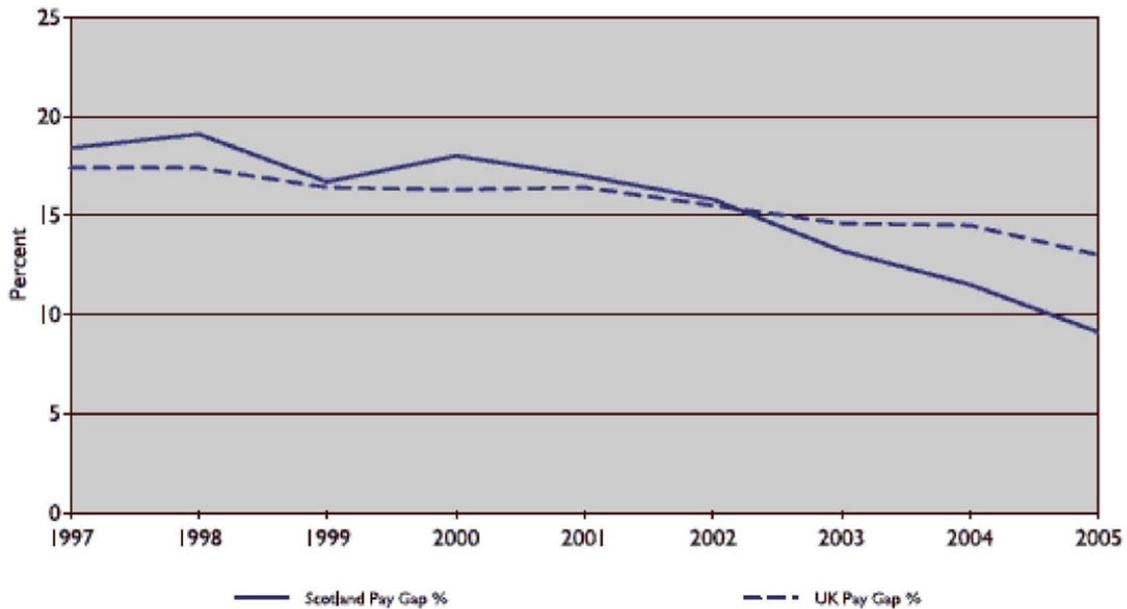


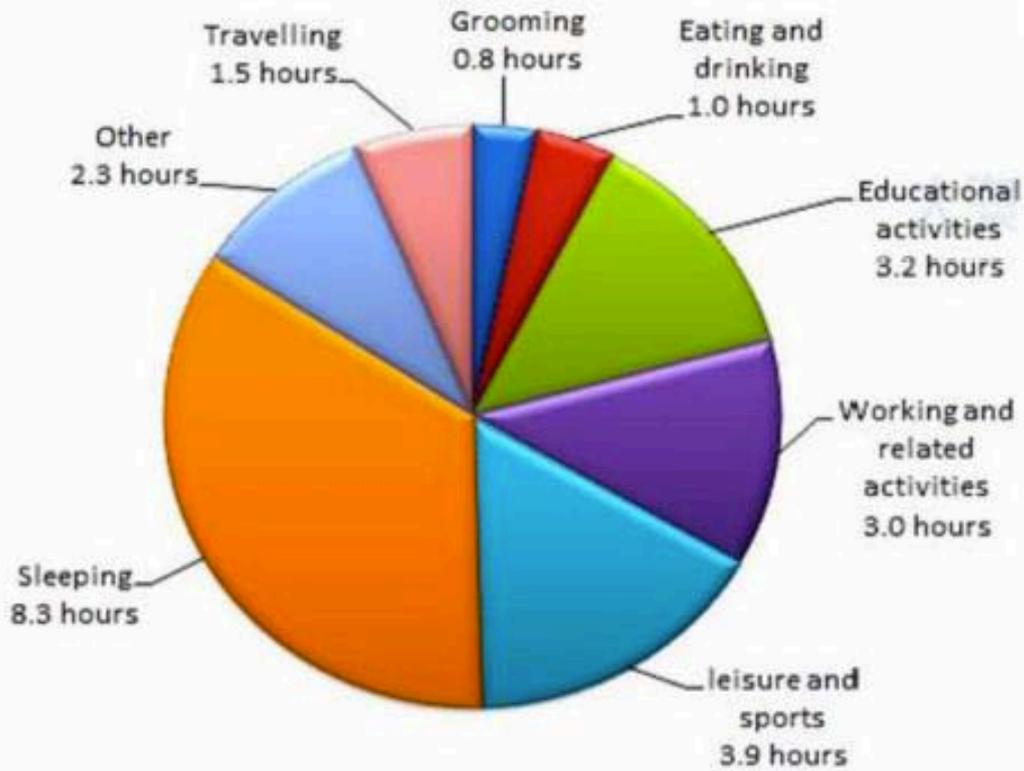


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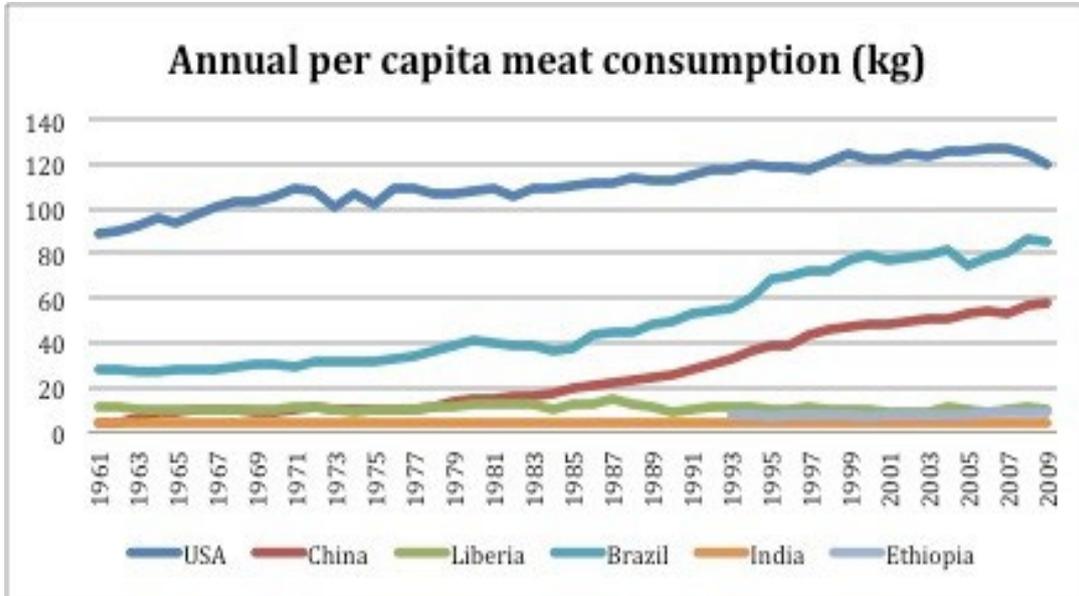
Data include individuals who were enrolled at a university or college, excluding part-time students. Data include non-holiday weekdays and are averages for 2003-07.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

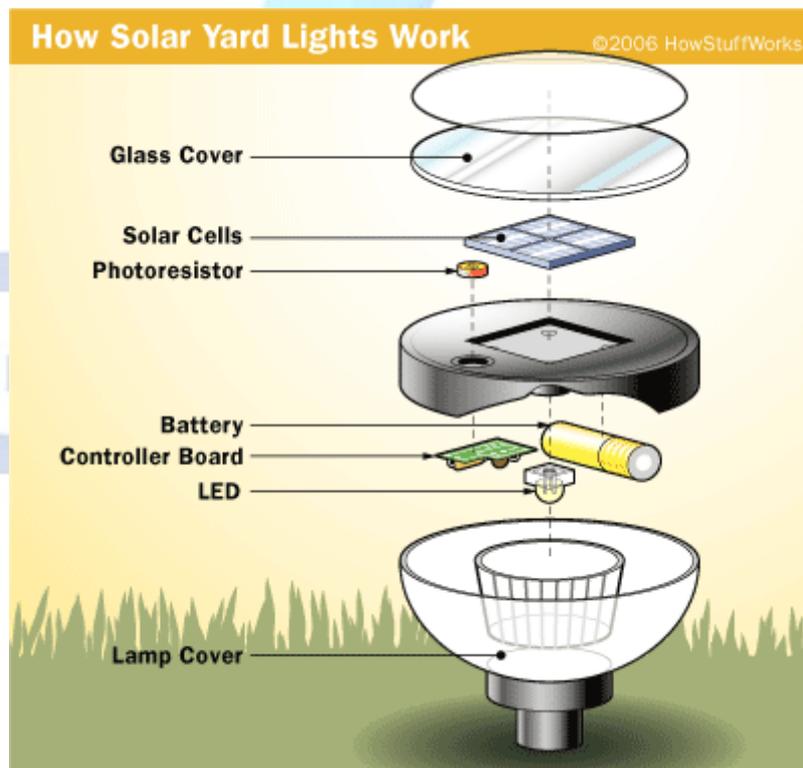




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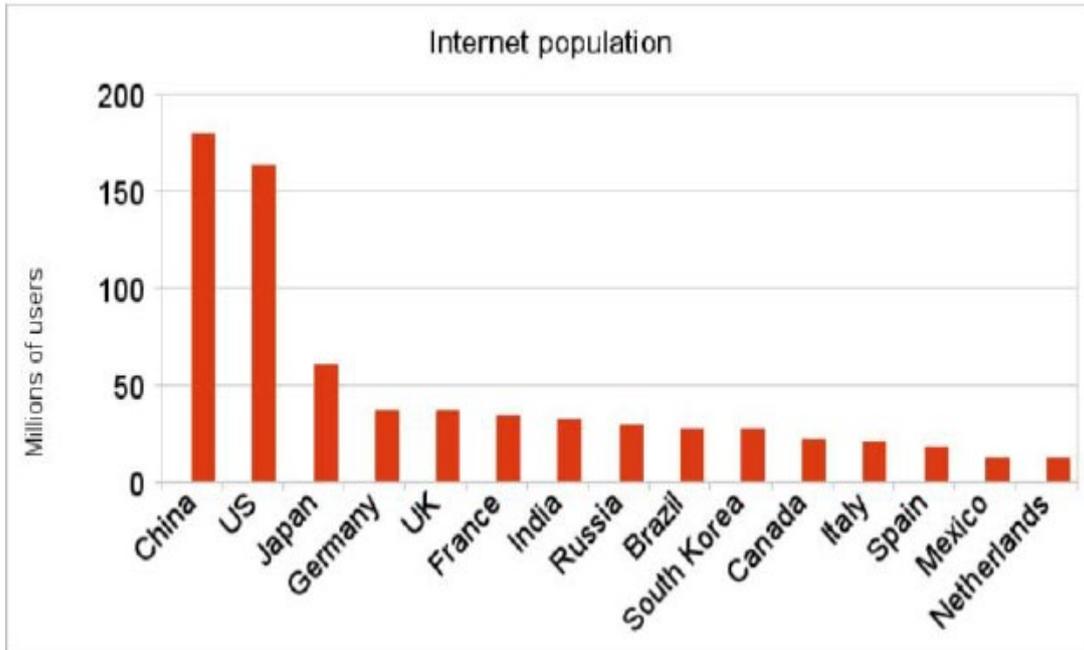


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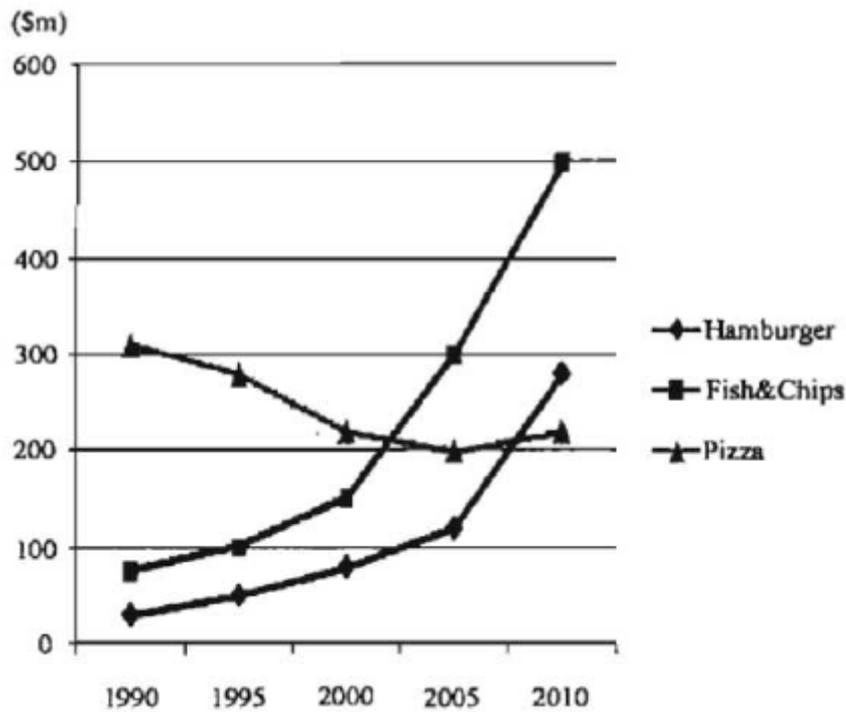




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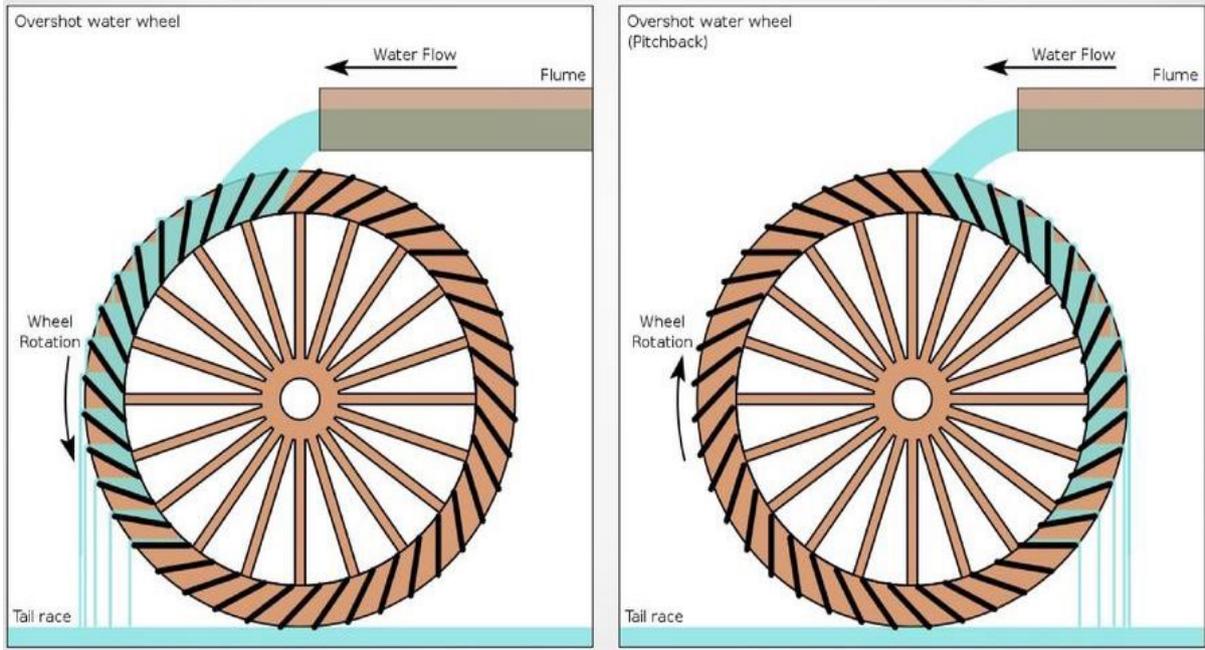


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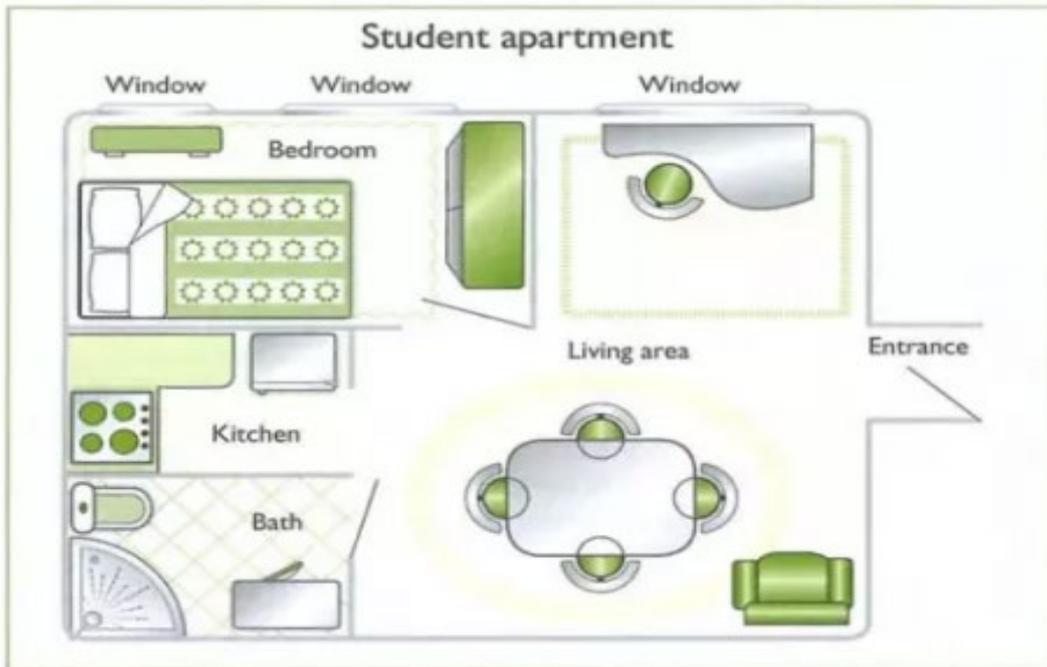




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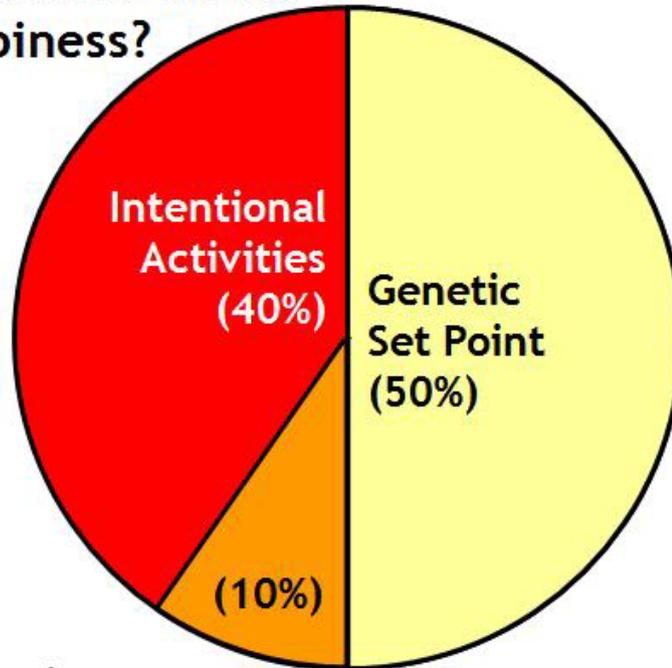
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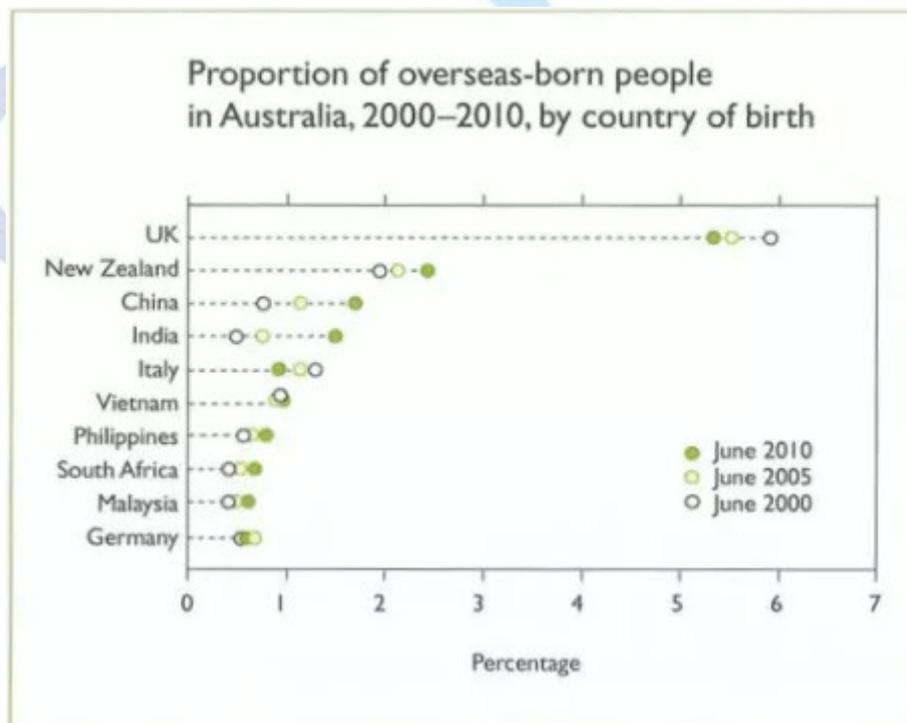
28

## What Determines Happiness?



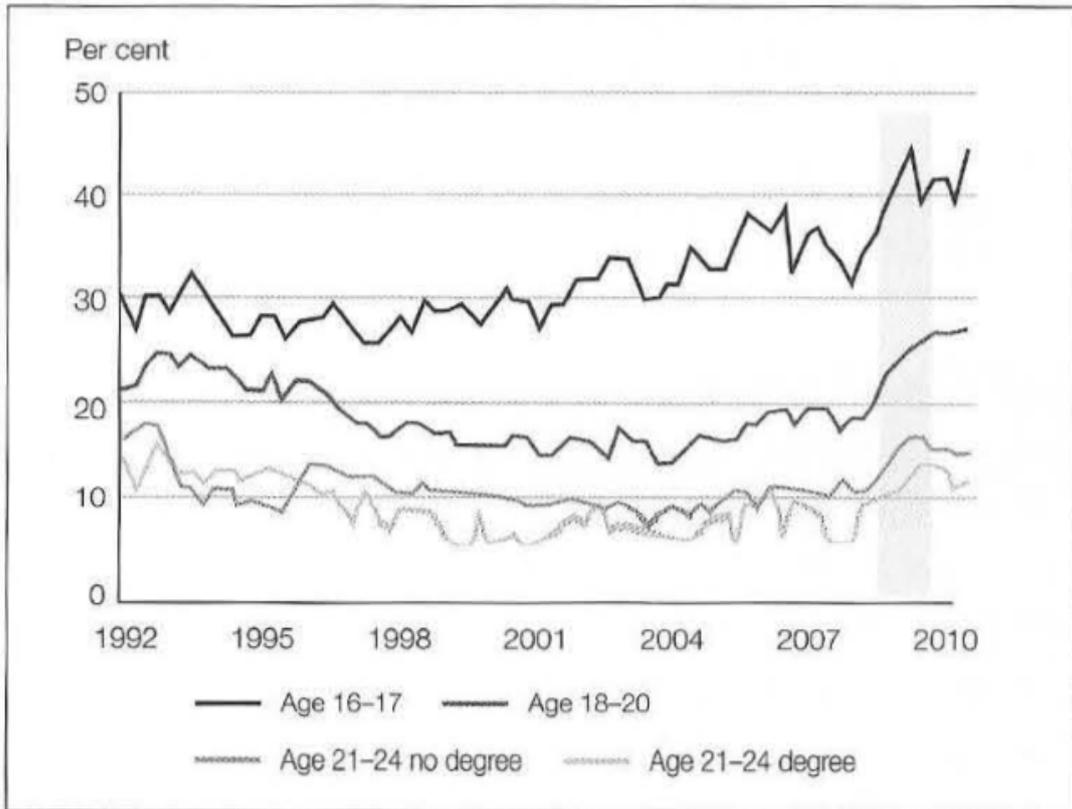
## Life Circumstances

29



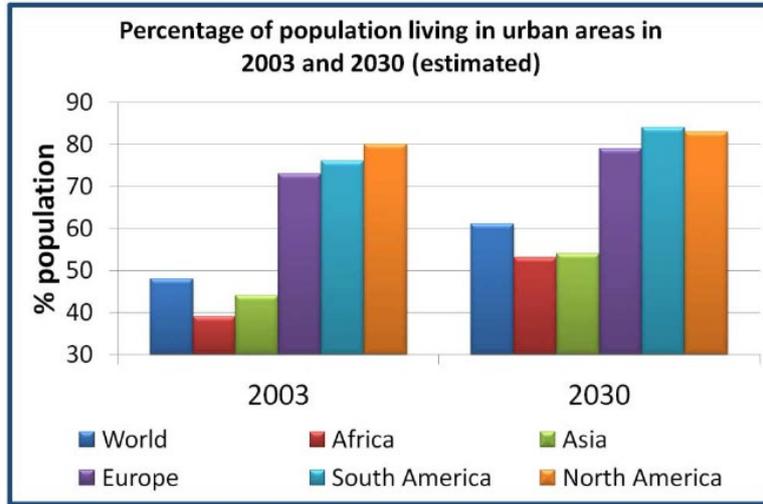


## Unemployment rates by age and qualification

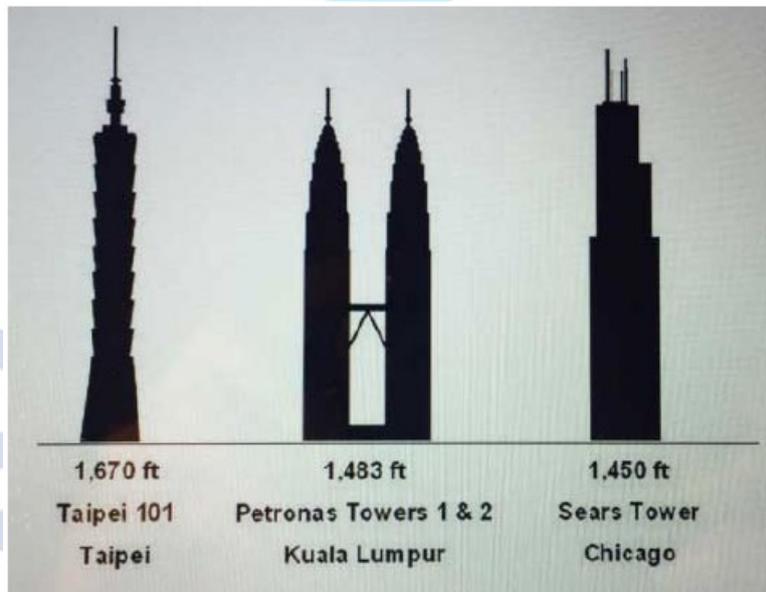




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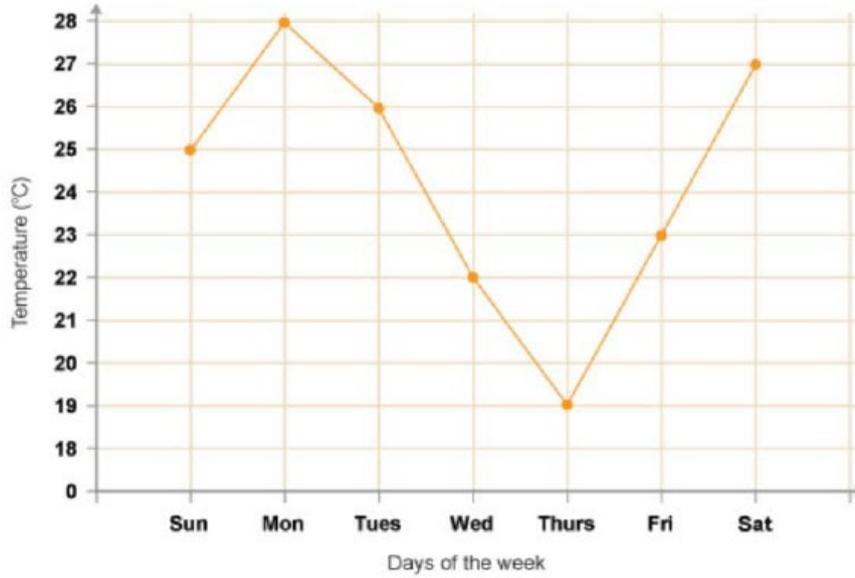


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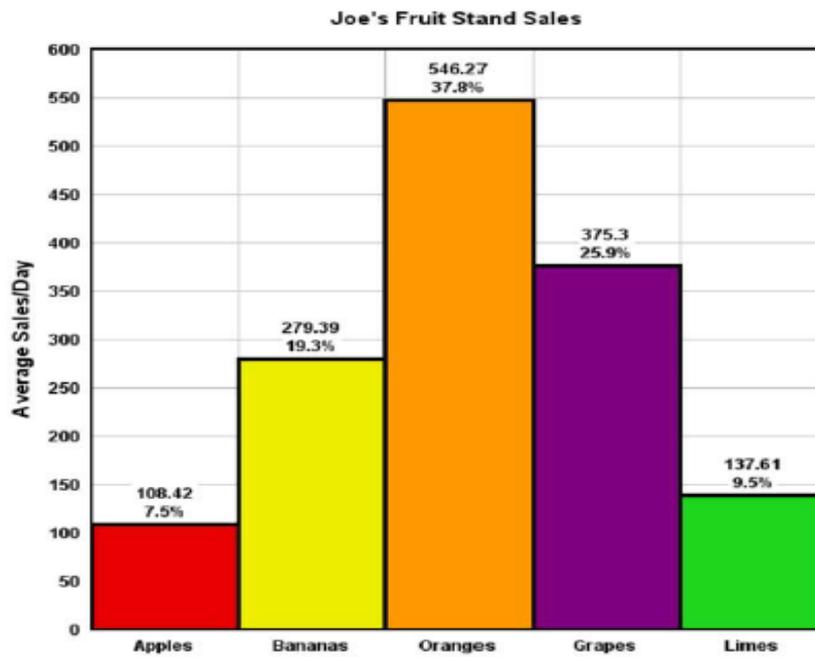




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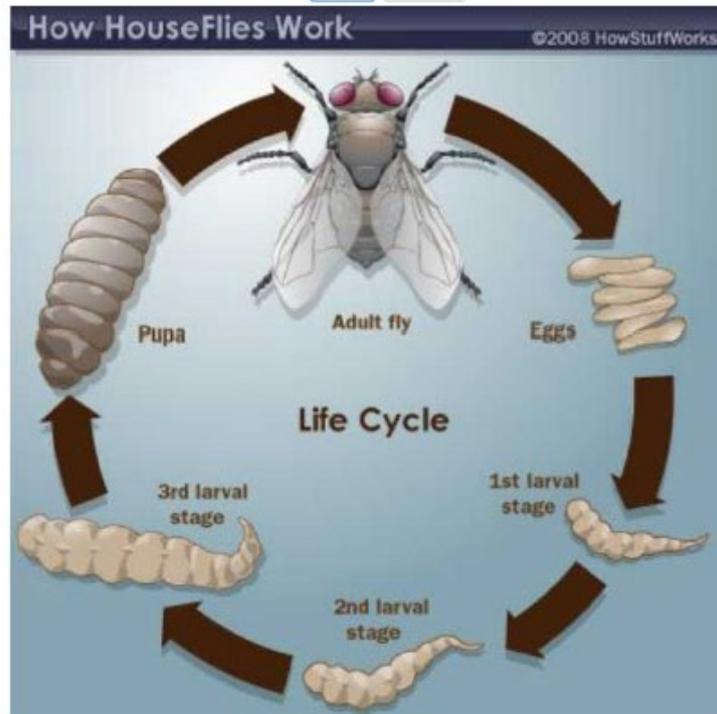


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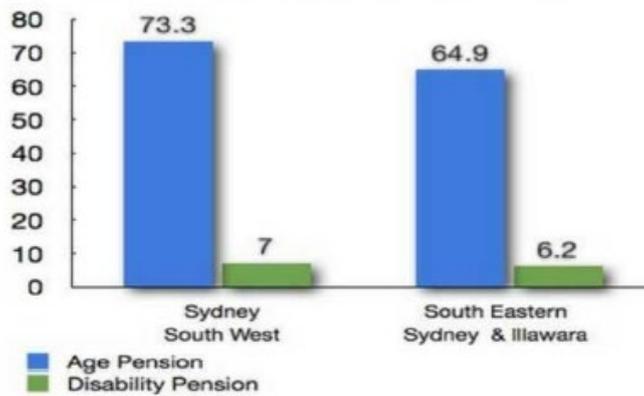


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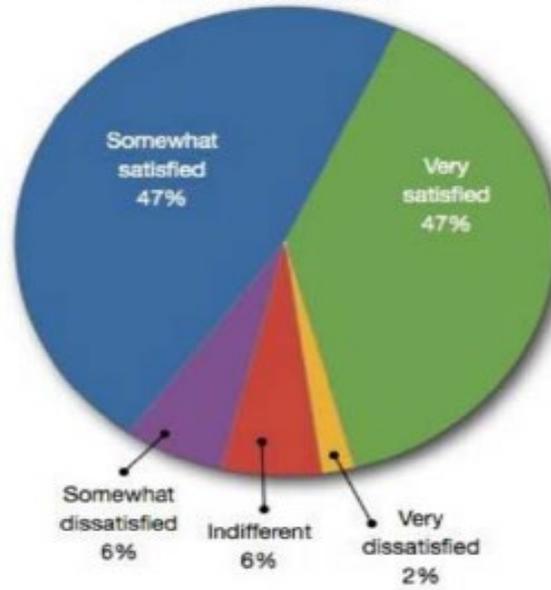
**Benefit Recipient by Health Area in Sydney, 2004**  
(Per cent of eligible population)



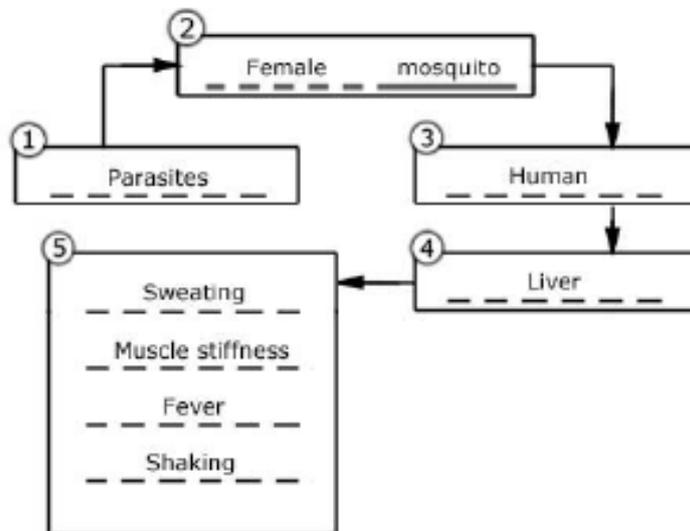


37

What is your overall job satisfaction?

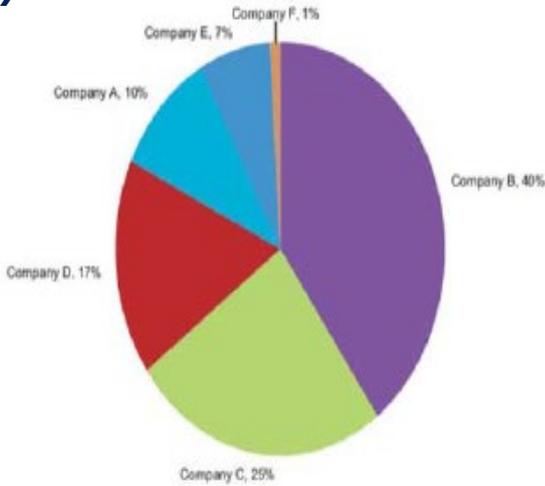


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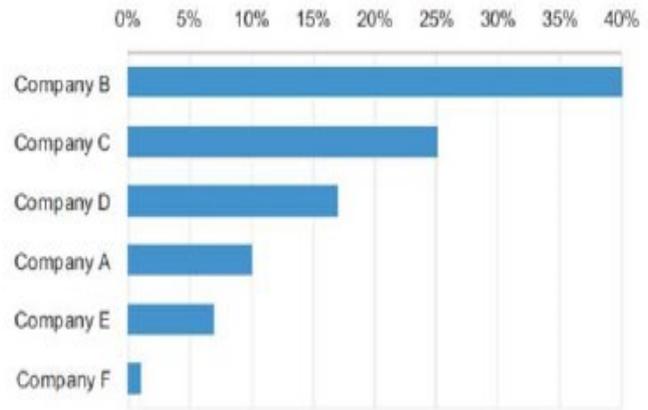




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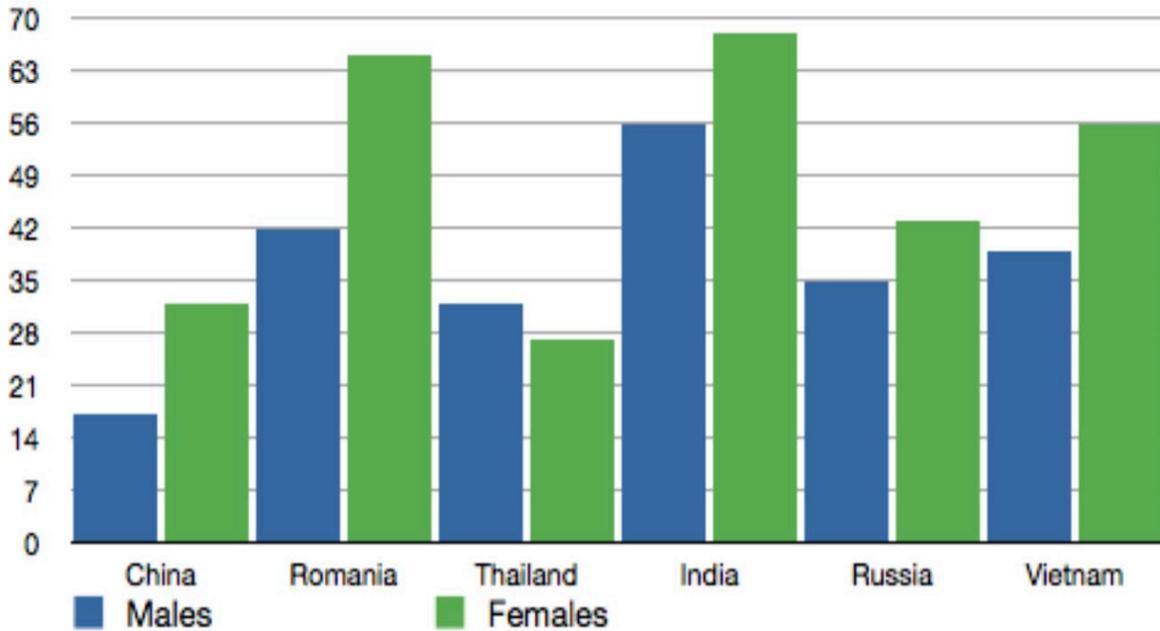


Company Percentages of Total Market Share



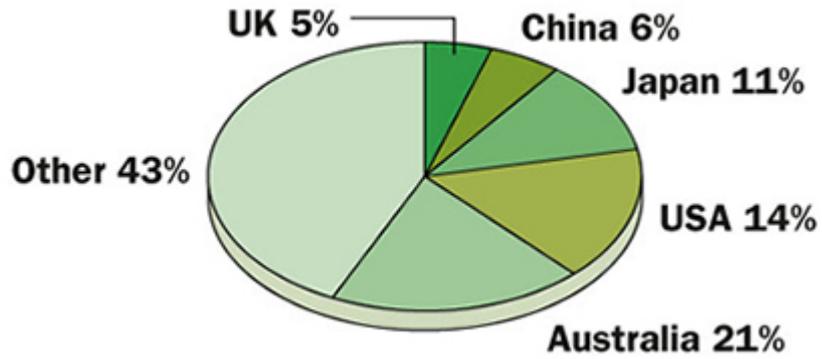
40

Percentage of students proficient in a foreign language

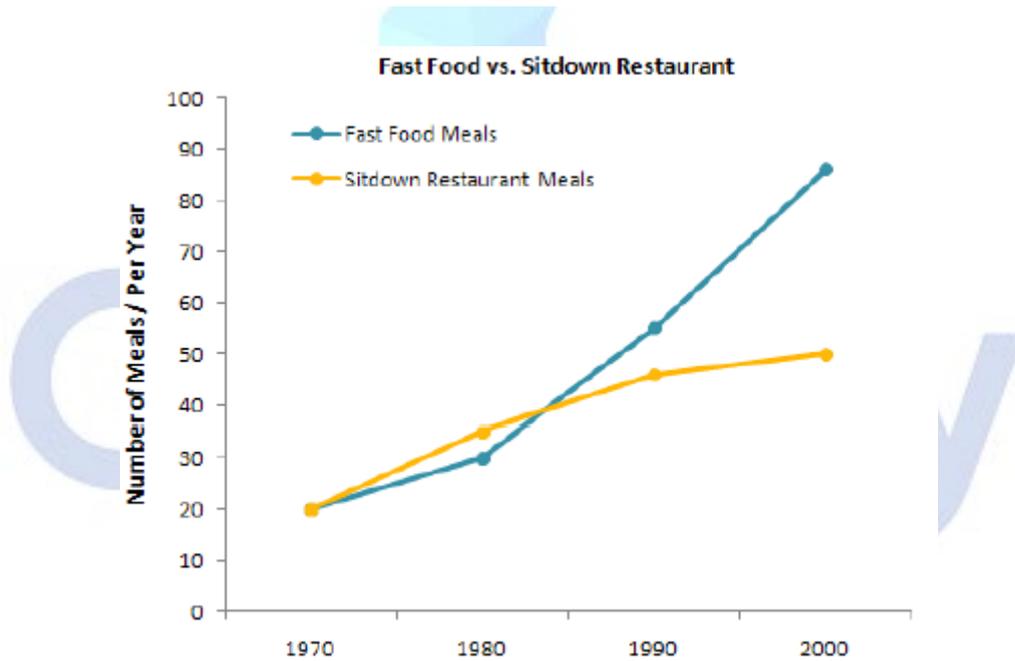




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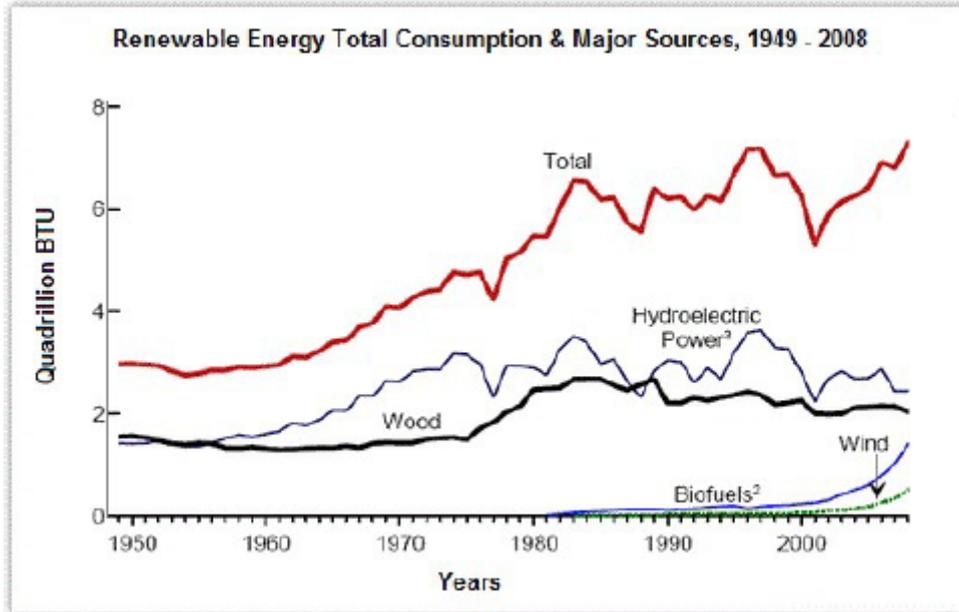


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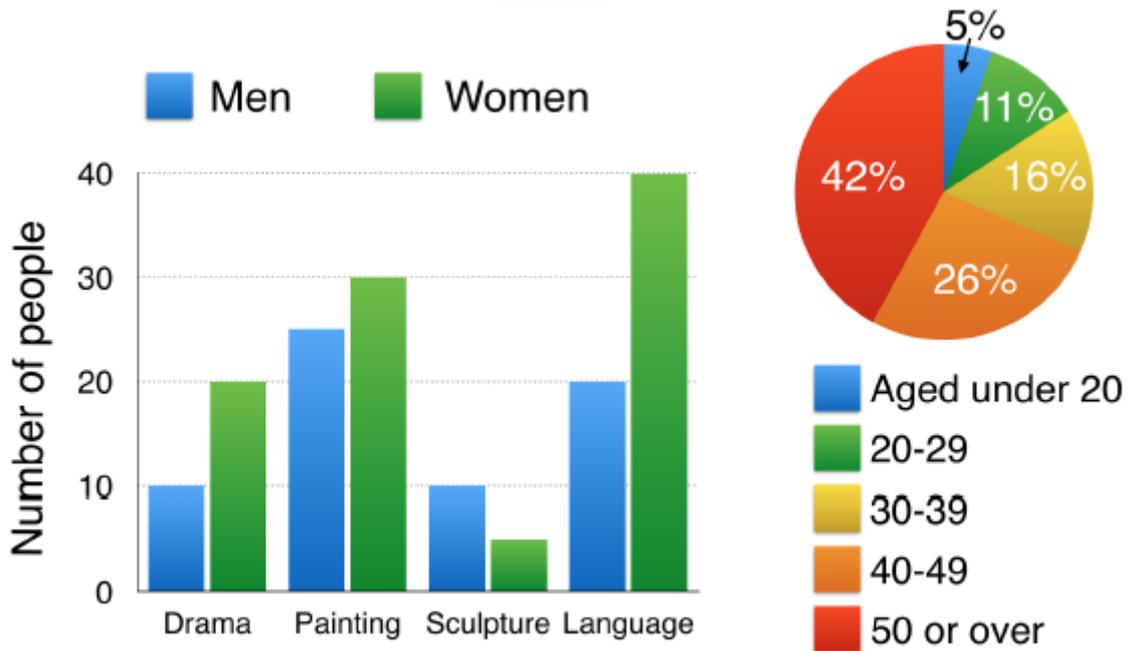




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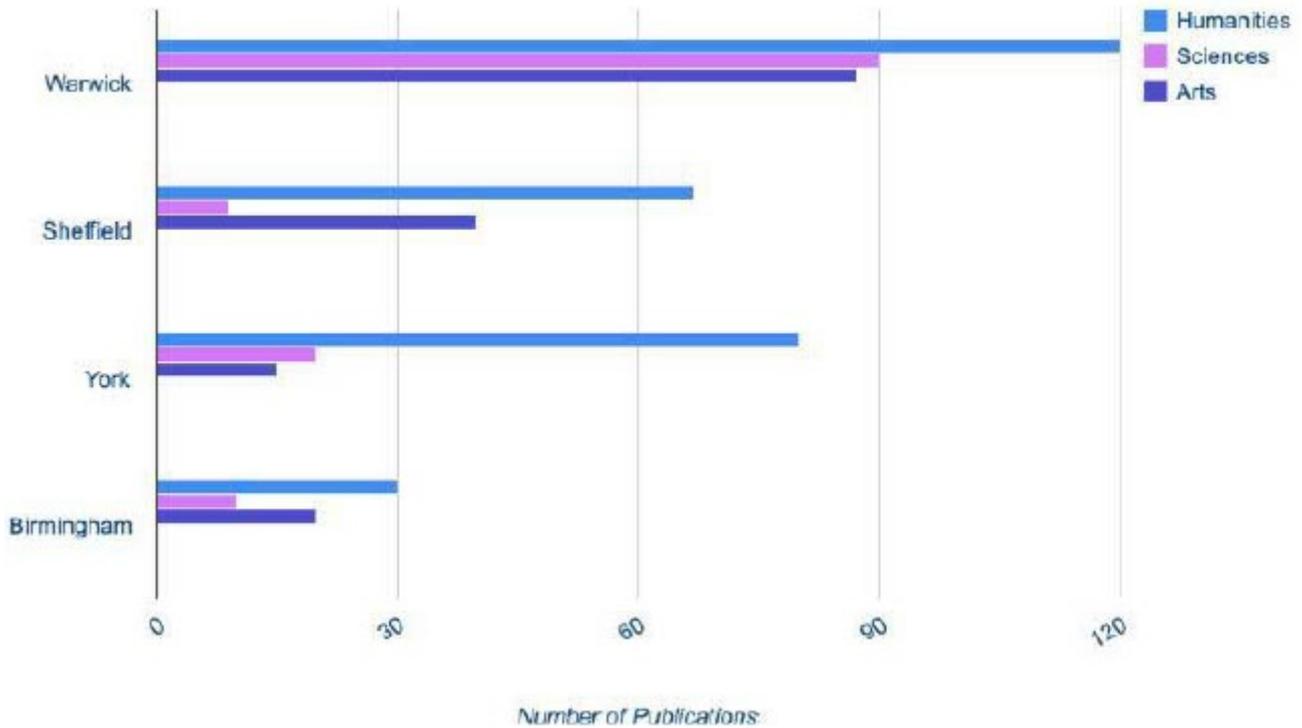
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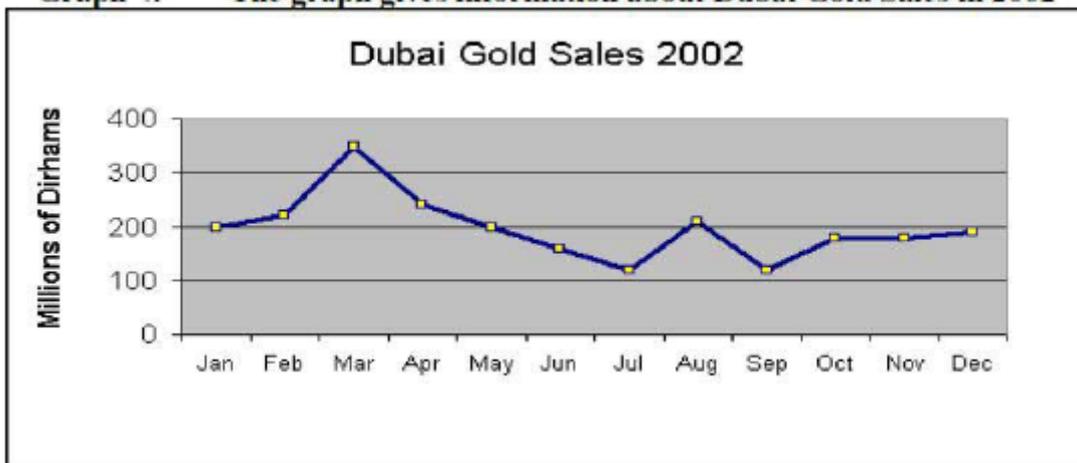
45

Publications by subject area of four universities from 2006 to 2012



46

Graph : The graph gives information about Dubai Gold Sales in 2002



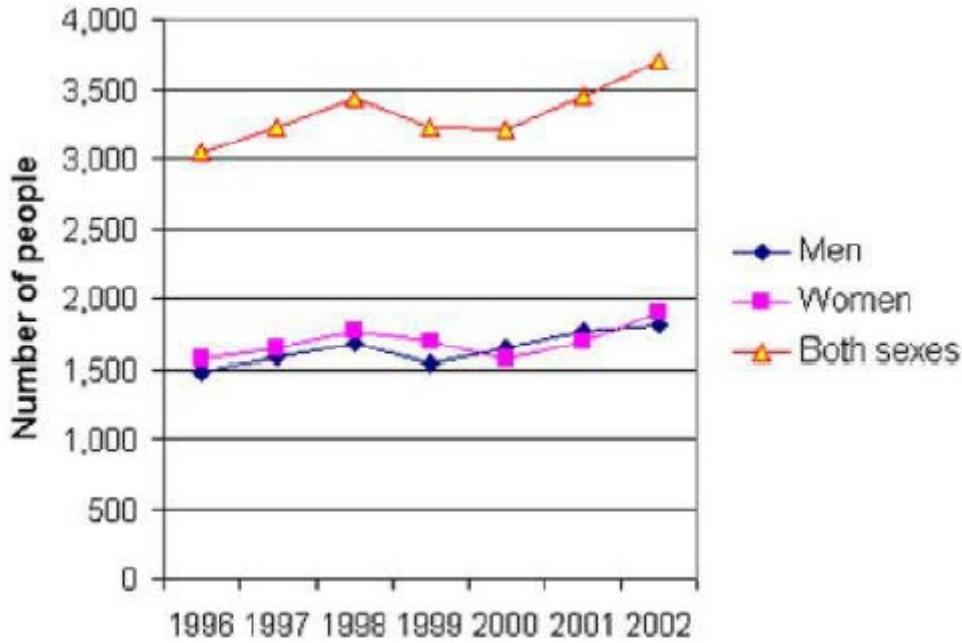


## ■ The Process of Pu-erh Raw Tea and Ripe Tea



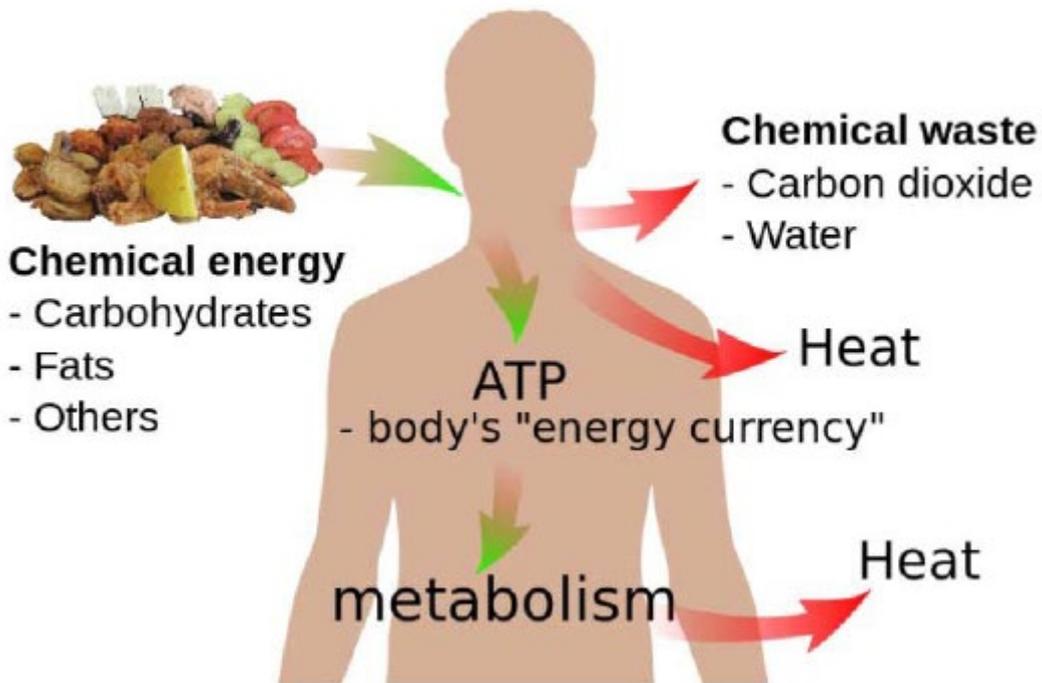


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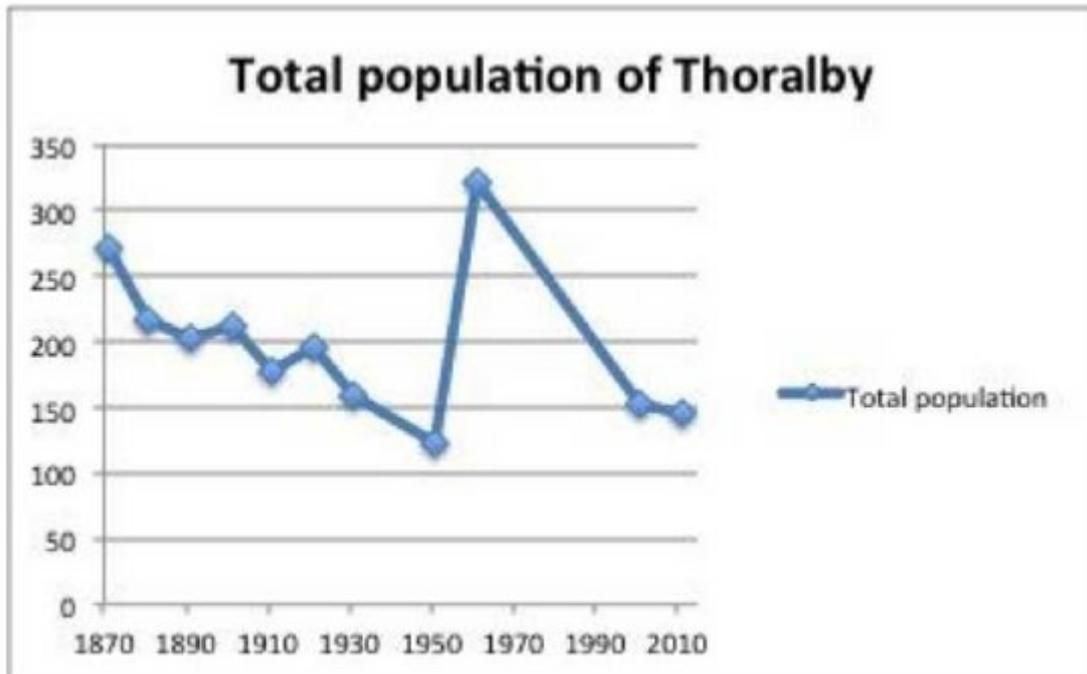
49

## Energy and human life





50

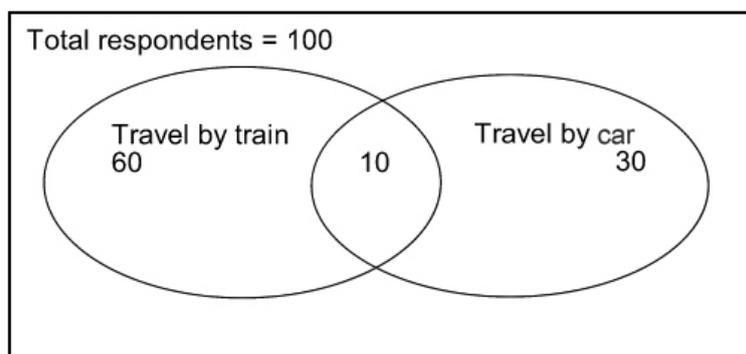


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### Timetable: Monday (Semester 1)

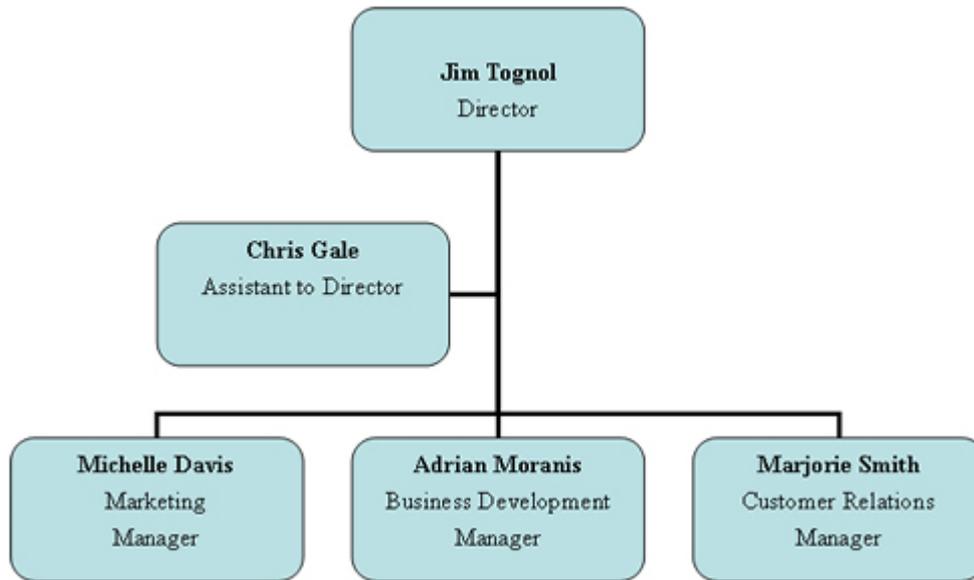
9 a.m.	Introductory Statistics
10 a.m.	Psychology (1) –Lecture
11 a.m.	
12 p.m.	Lunch
1 p.m.	English Literature
2 p.m.	Tutorial
3 p.m.	Economics (1) – Lecture
4 p.m.	

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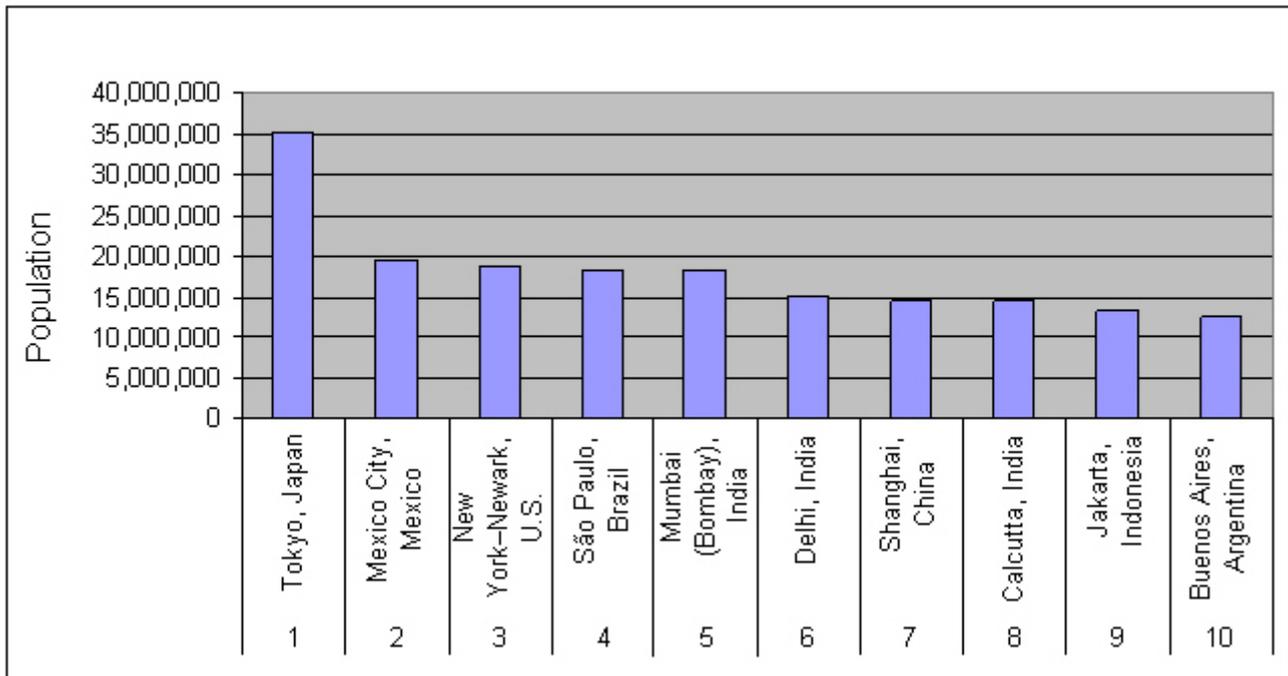


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World's Most Populous Urban Regions



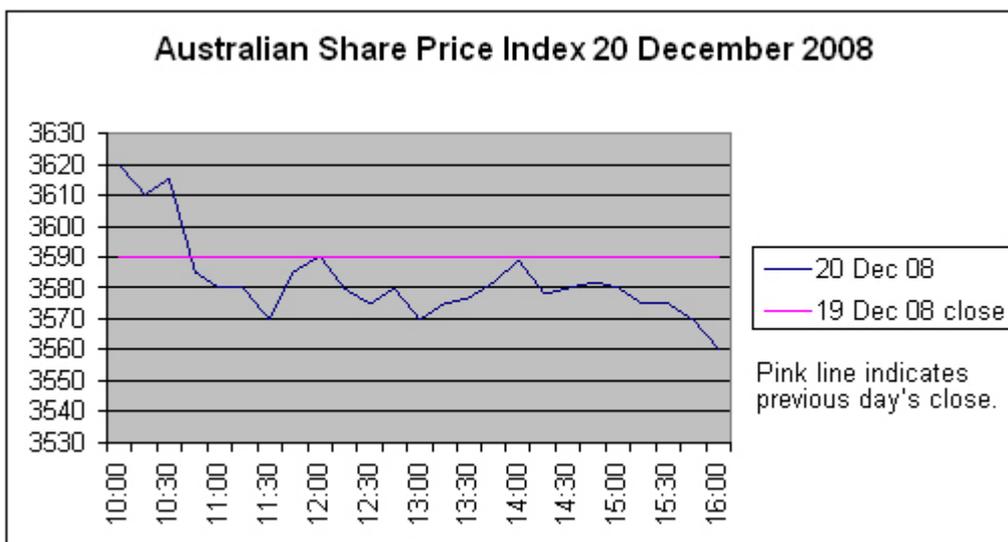


55

Rankings of Global Cities with the Highest Cost of Living

Rankings		
2008	2007	City
1	1	Moscow, Russia
2	4	Tokyo, Japan
3	2	London, United Kingdom
4	10	Oslo, Norway
5	3	Seoul, South Korea

56



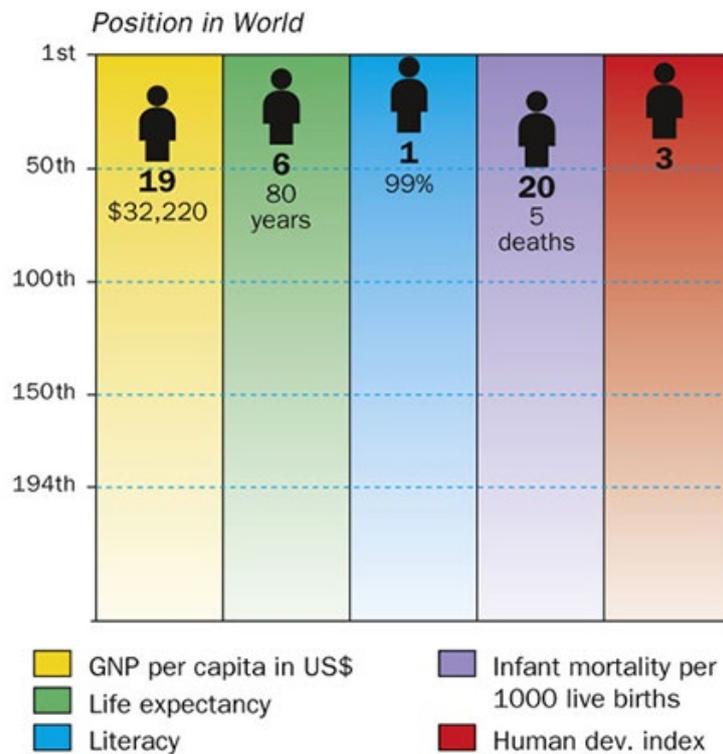


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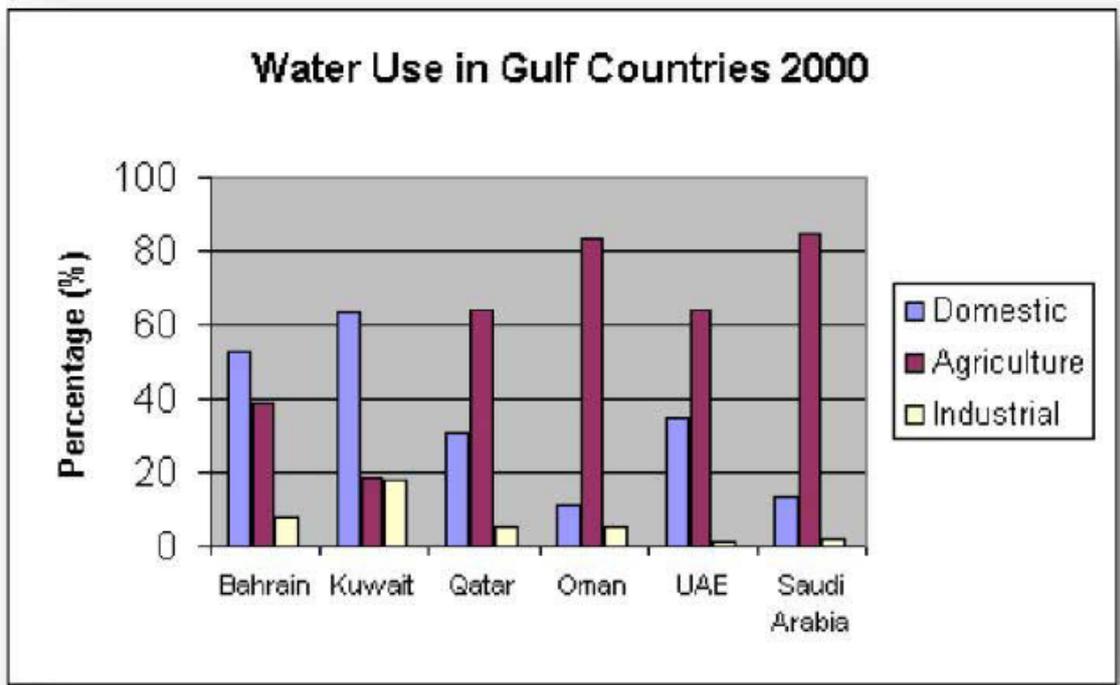
58

### Rankings of Australia among 194 Nations



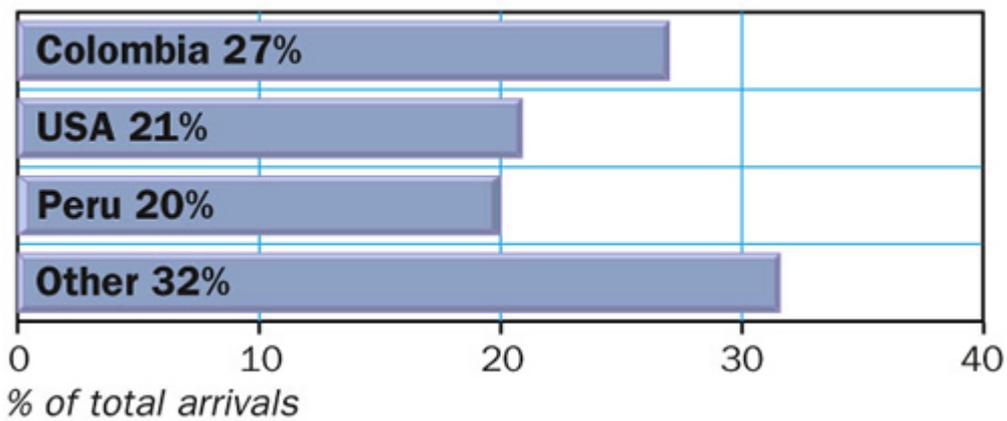


59



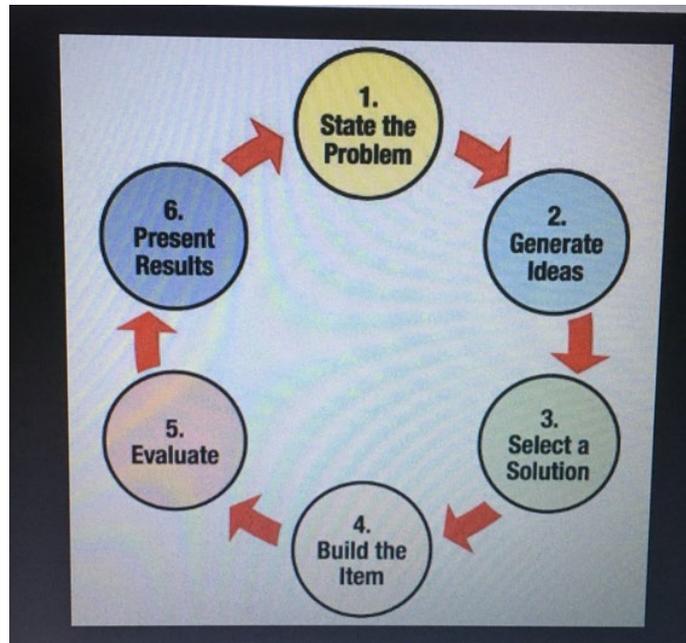
60

### Inbound tourists: Ecuador

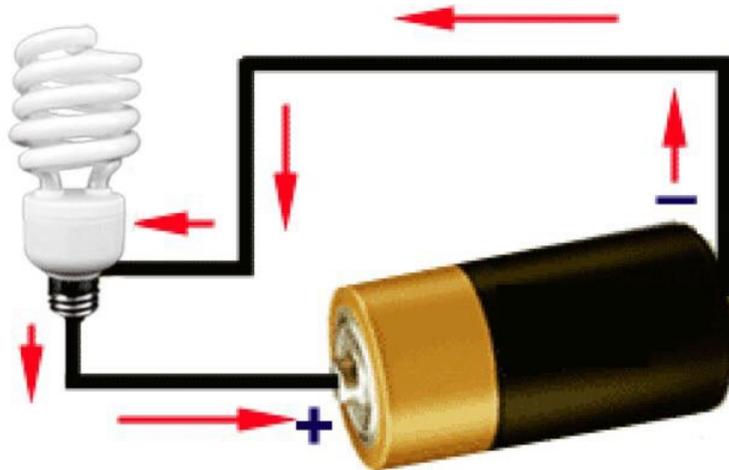




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62

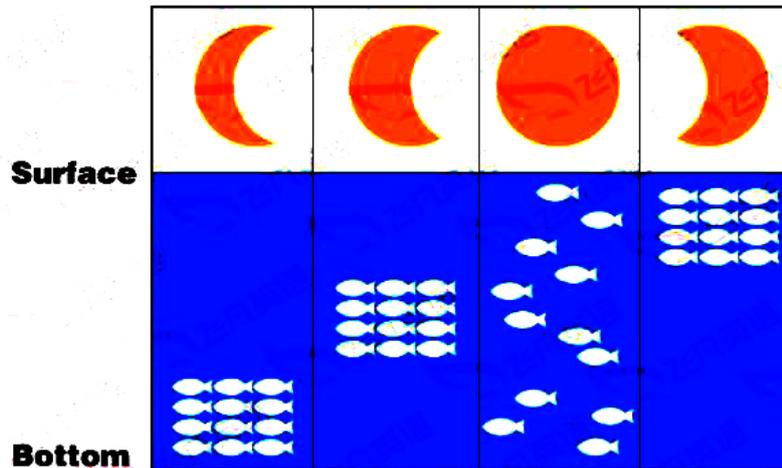


## Simple circuit with light



63

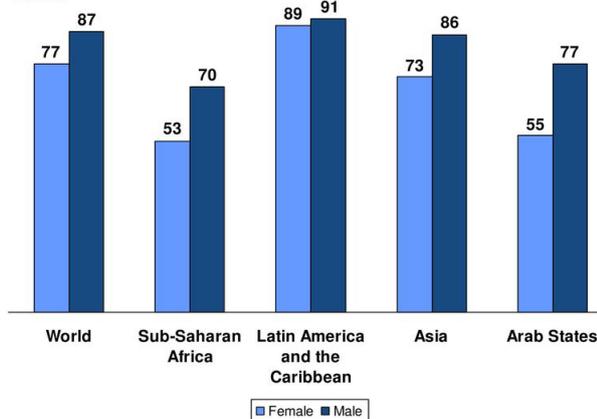
### Lunar And Fish



64

### Adult Literacy, by Region

Literacy Rates, by Sex, 2000-2004  
Percent



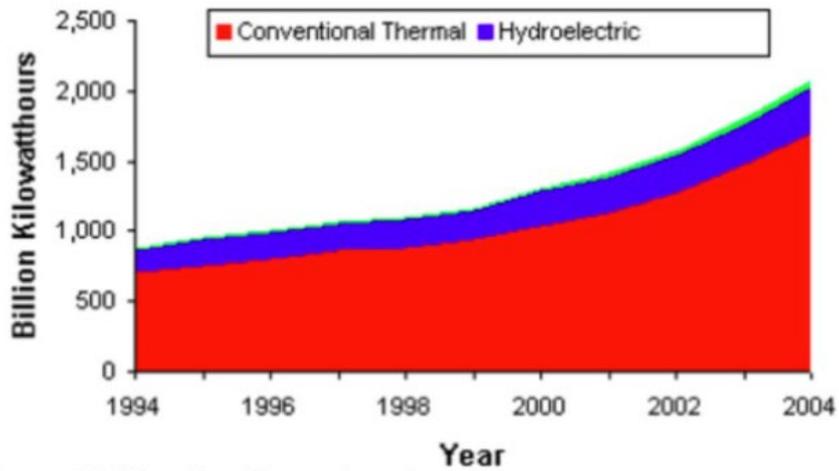
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics; accessed online at [www.uis.unesco.org/TEMPLATE/html/Exceltables/education/Literacy\\_Regional\\_April2006.xls](http://www.uis.unesco.org/TEMPLATE/html/Exceltables/education/Literacy_Regional_April2006.xls) on May 21, 2006.  
© 2006 Population Reference Bureau





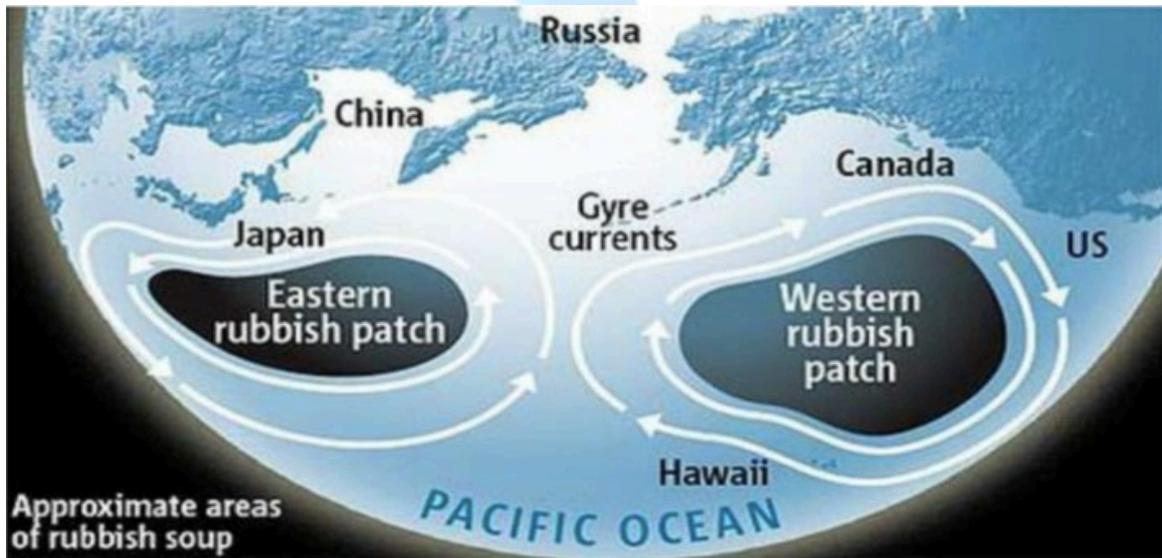
65

Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004



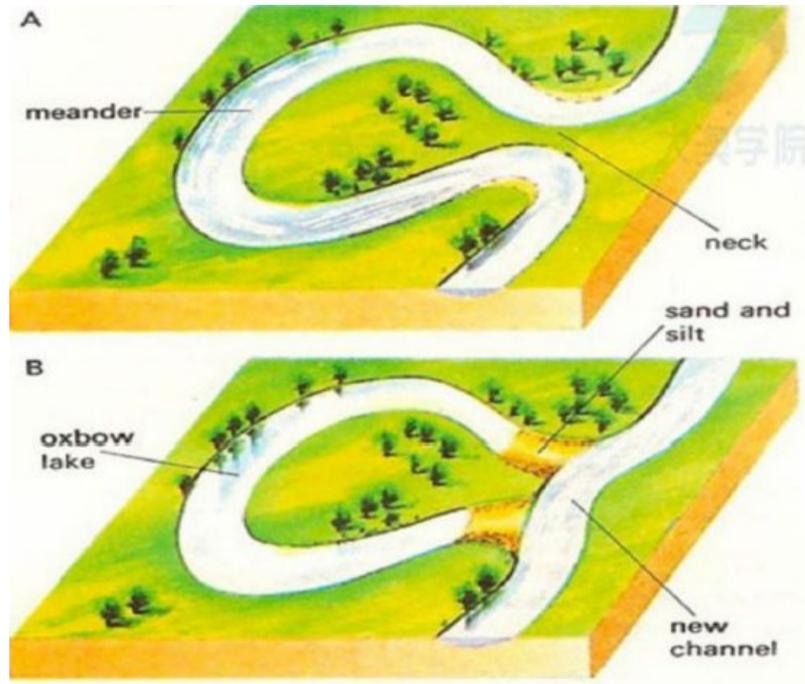
Source: EIA International Energy Annual

66





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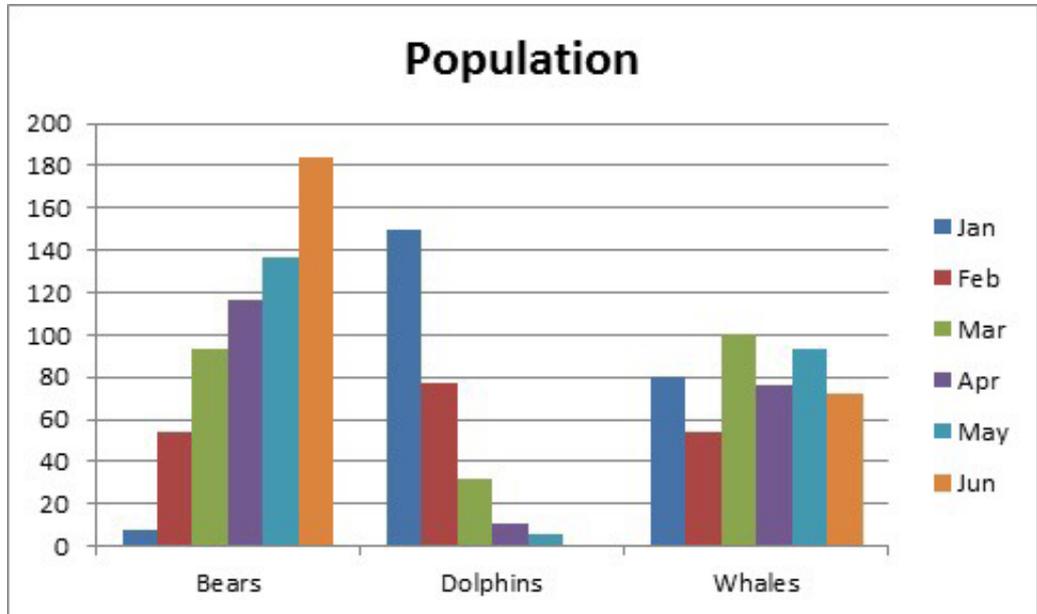


68





69



70

### Geographical distribution of the languages of Switzerland (2000)

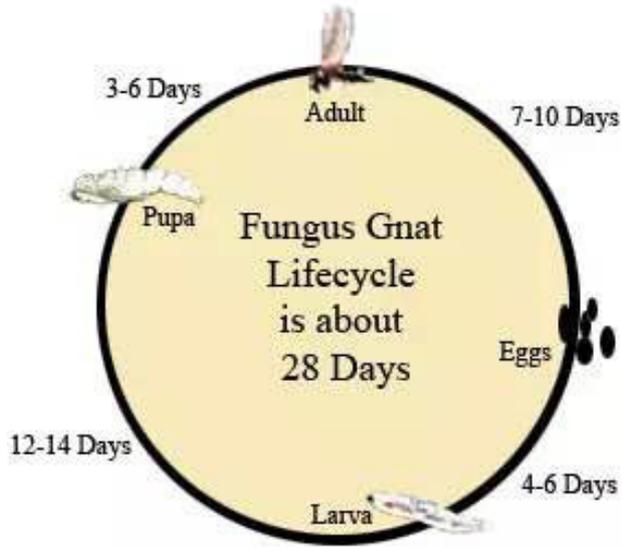
- German
  - French
  - Italian
  - Romansh
  - bilingual areas and cities\*
- \* Areas with changing majorities, traditionally strong minorities of other official languages (over 30%) and officially bilingual communities.
- Officially bilingual are the cantons of
- Berne / Bern (German majority)
  - Fribourg / Freiburg (French majority)
  - Valais / Wallis (French majority)
- Officially trilingual is the canton of
- Graubünden / Grigioni / Grischun (German majority)
- De facto bilingual are the cantons of
- Jura (French majority)
  - Ticino (Italian majority)



Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office, [www.bfs.admin.ch](http://www.bfs.admin.ch)

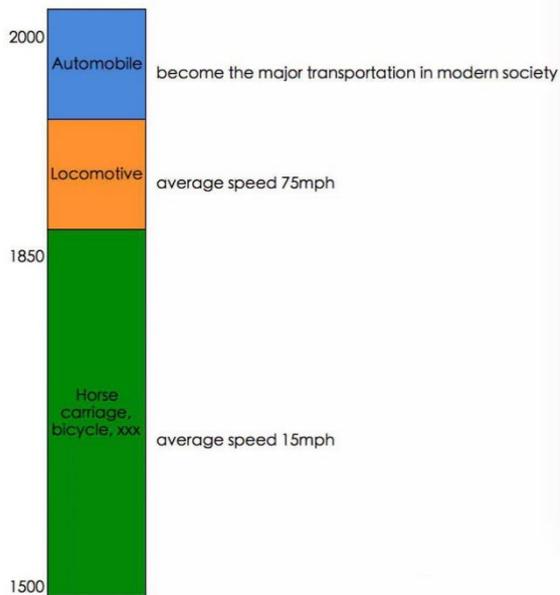


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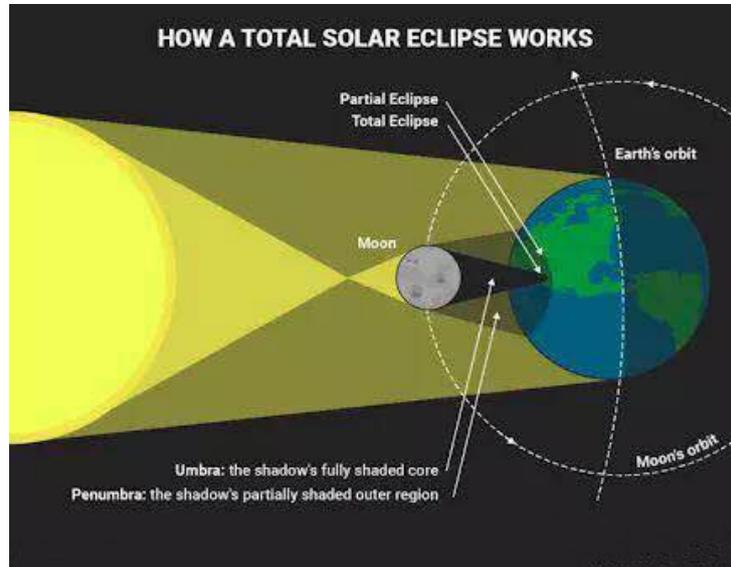
72

Major transportation modes in the past

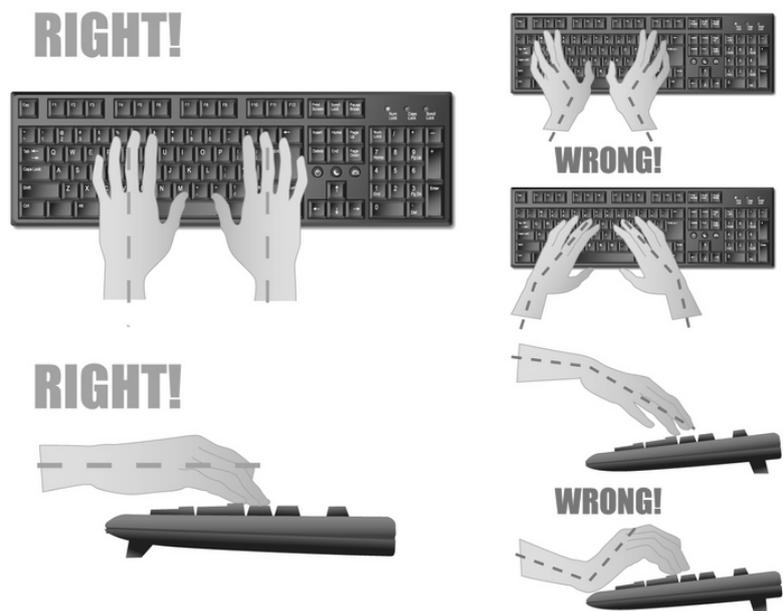




73



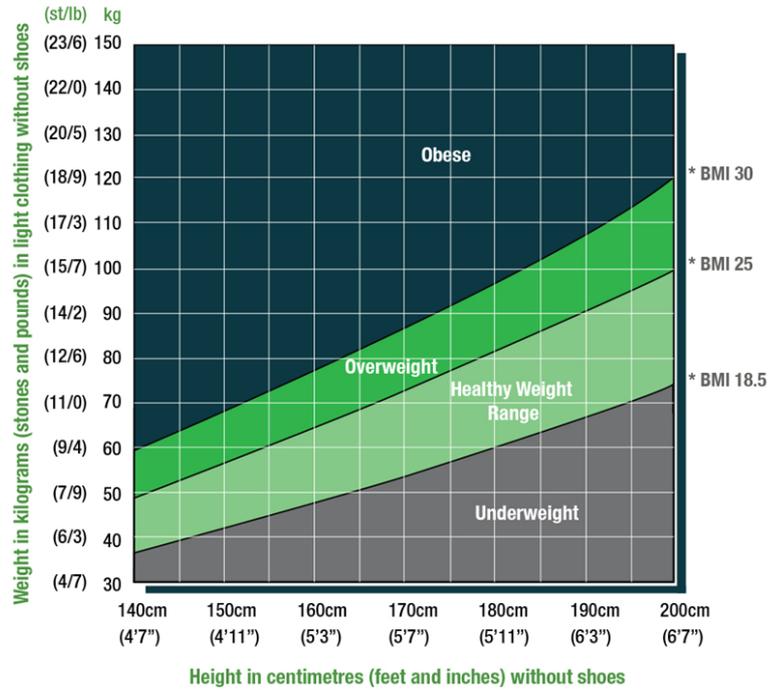
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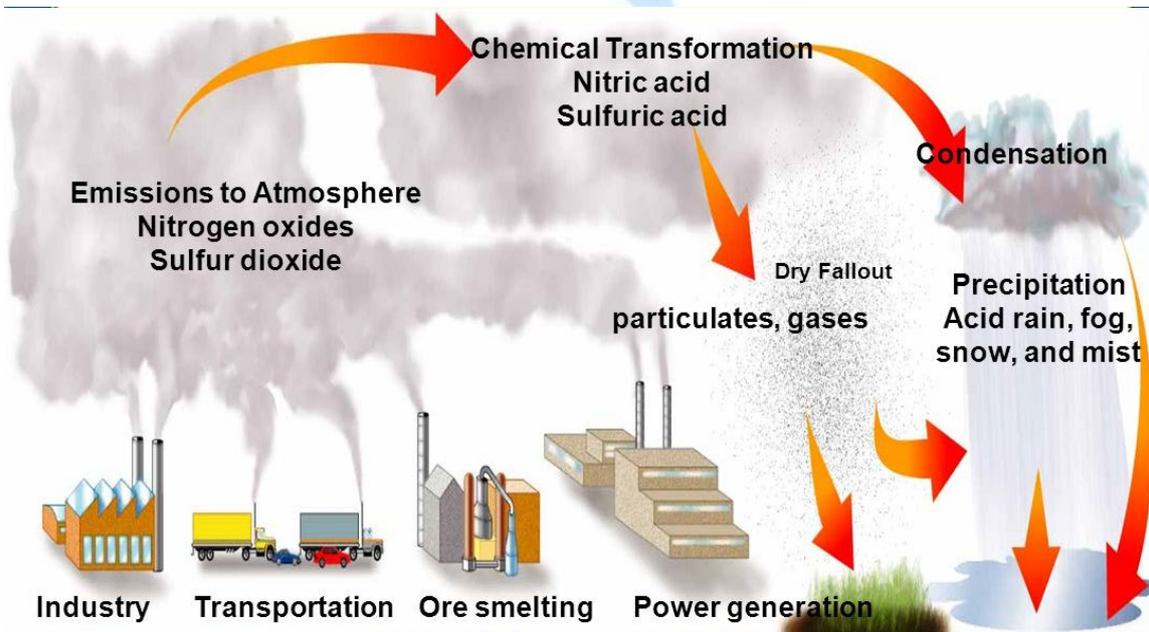


75

## Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults

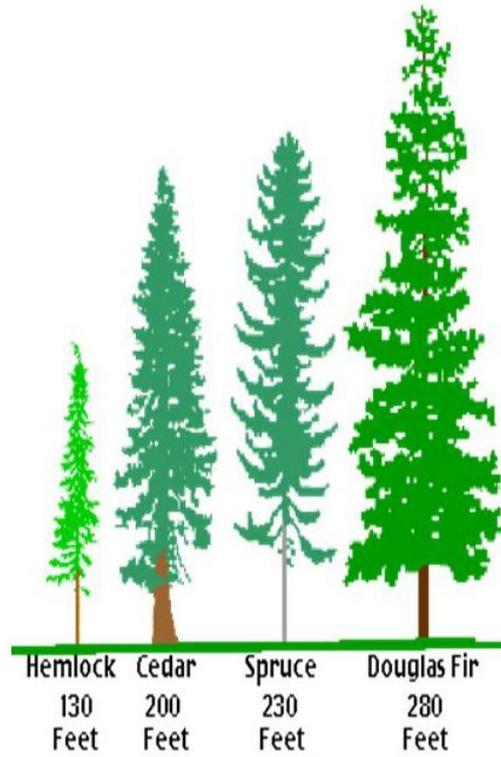


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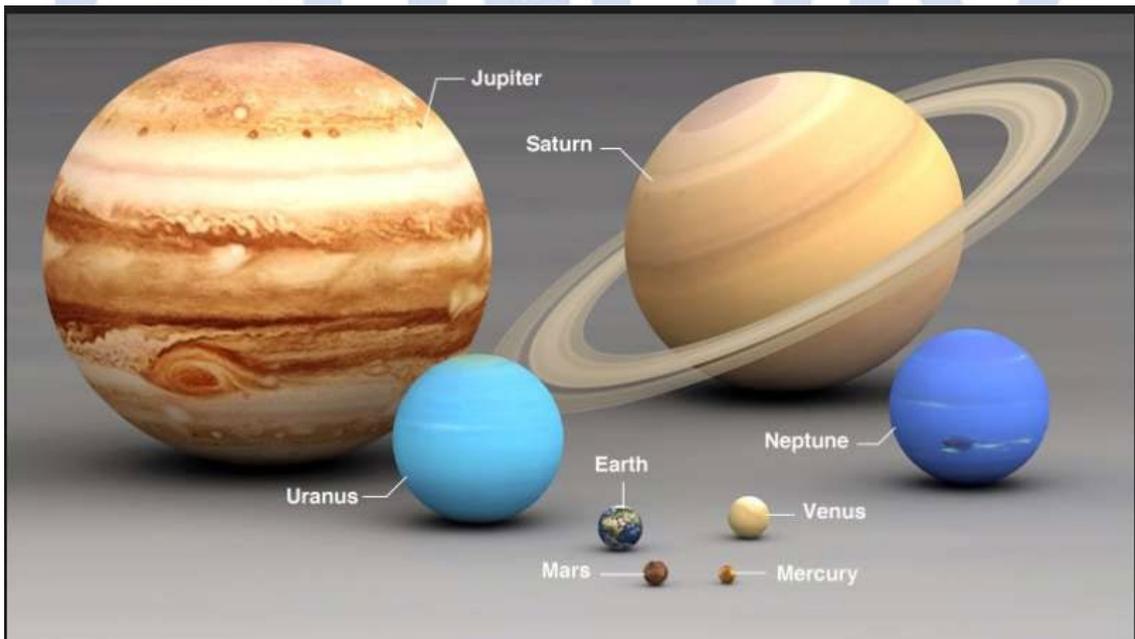




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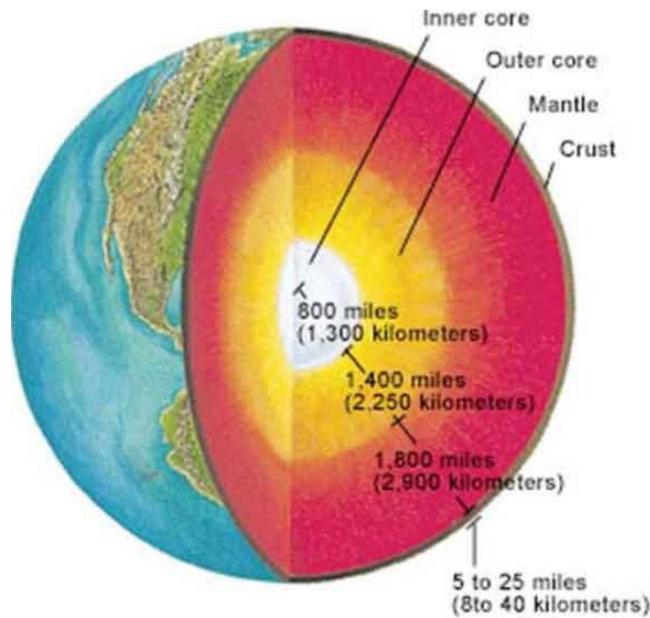


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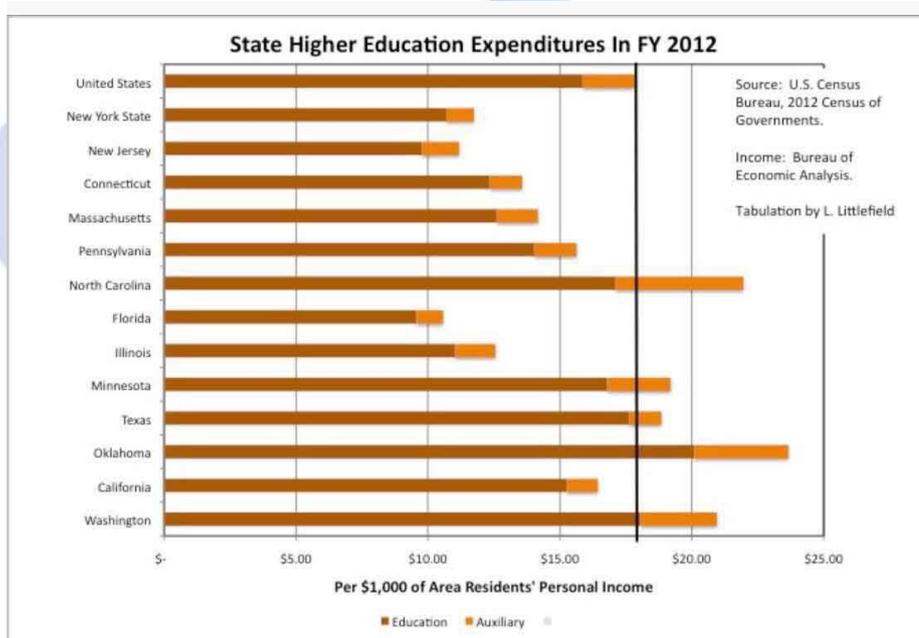




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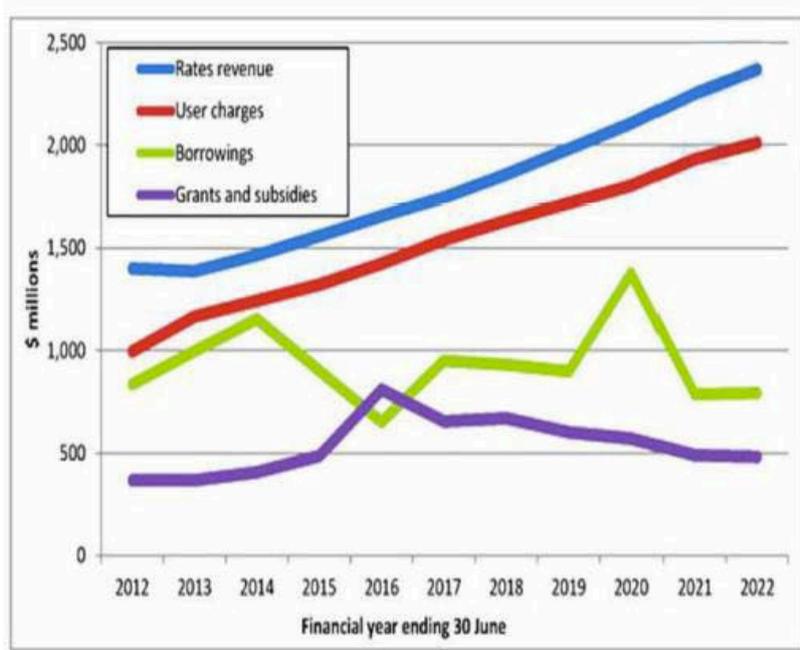


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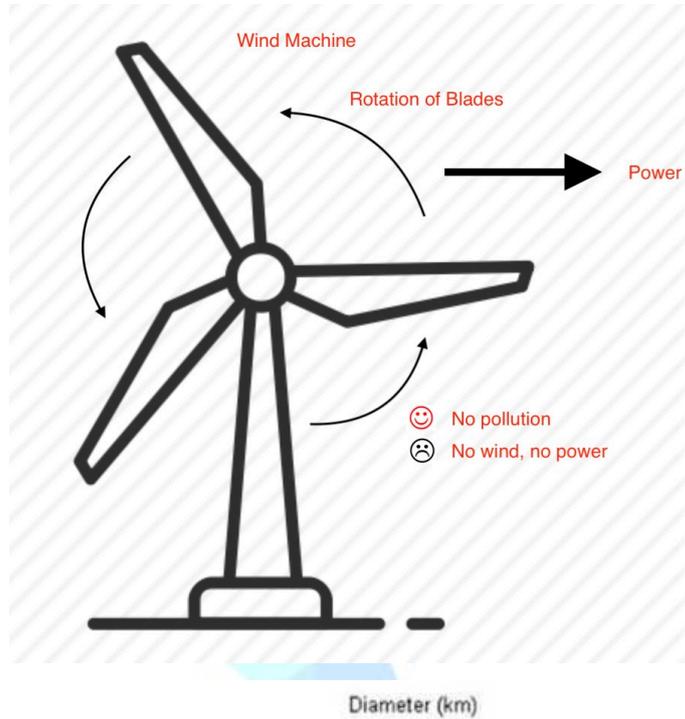


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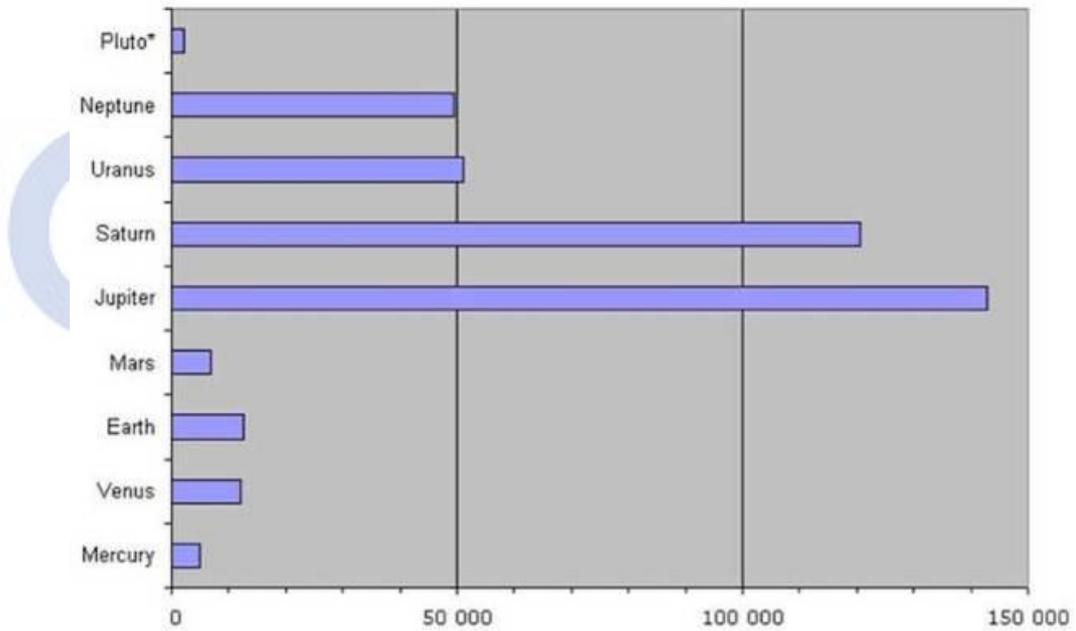




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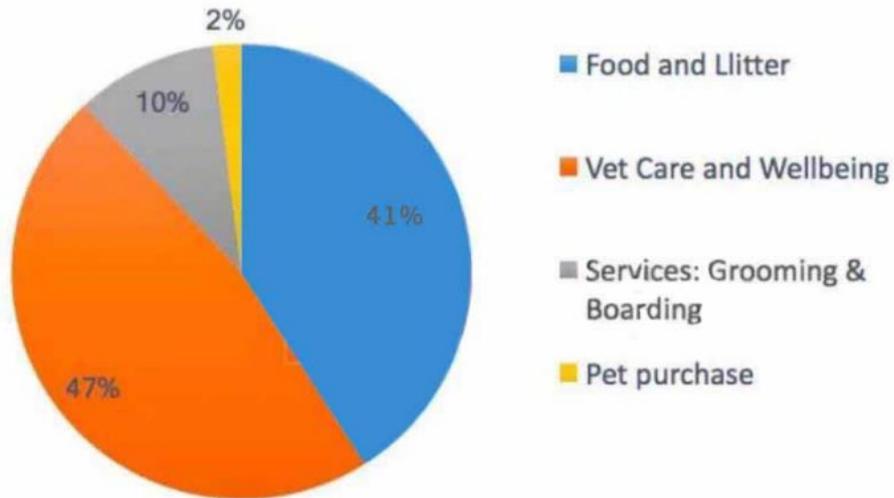
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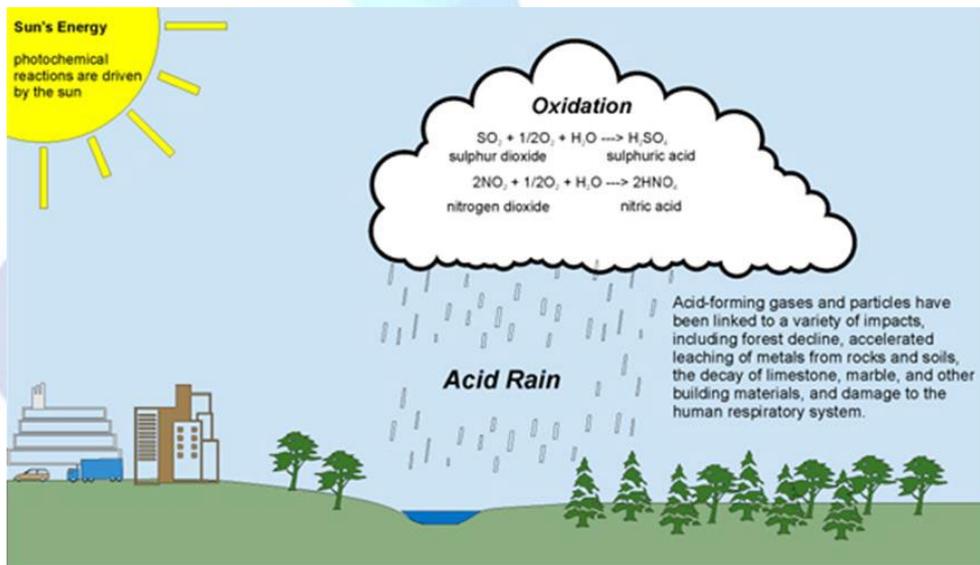


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## Pet Expenditure in US

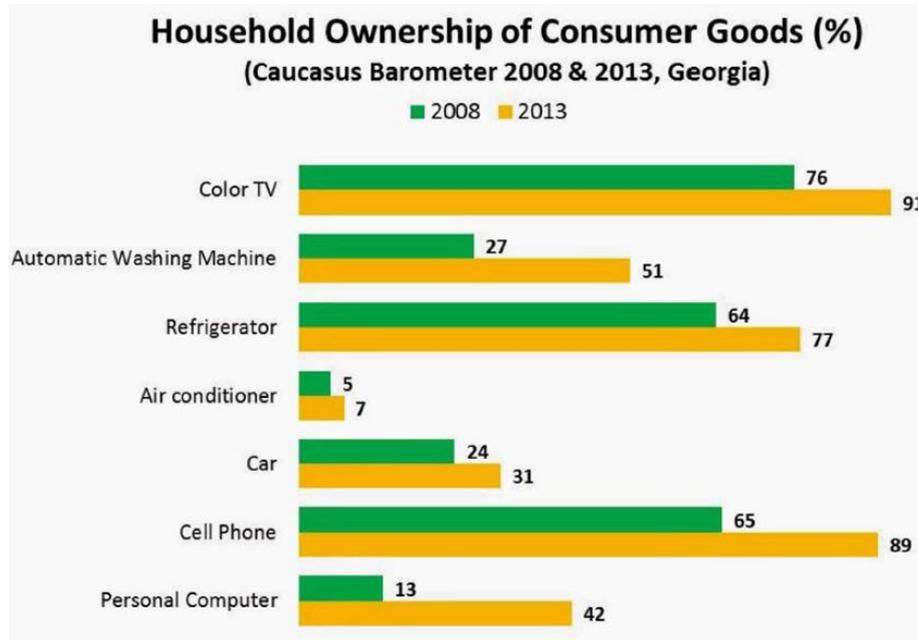


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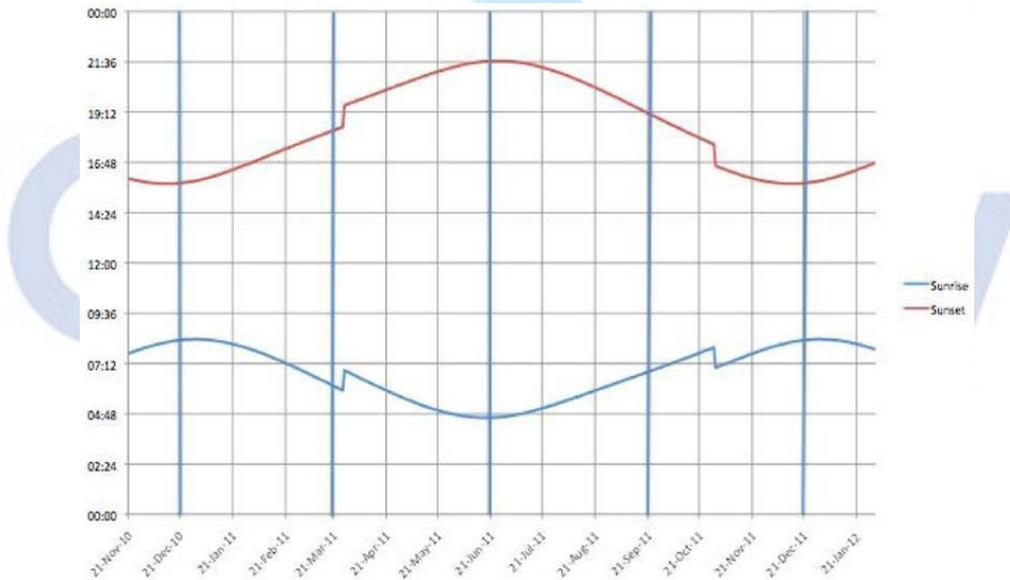




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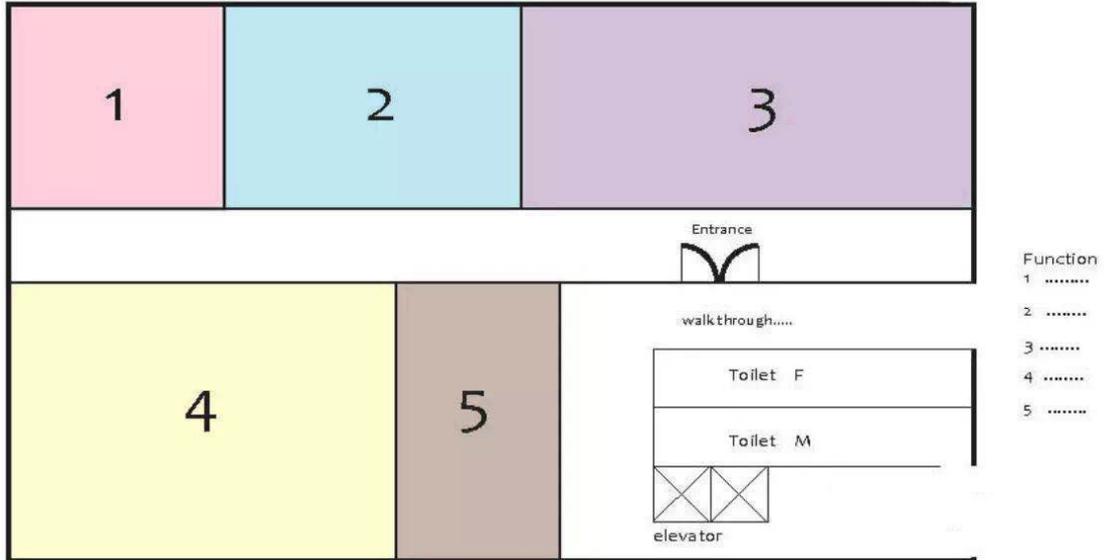
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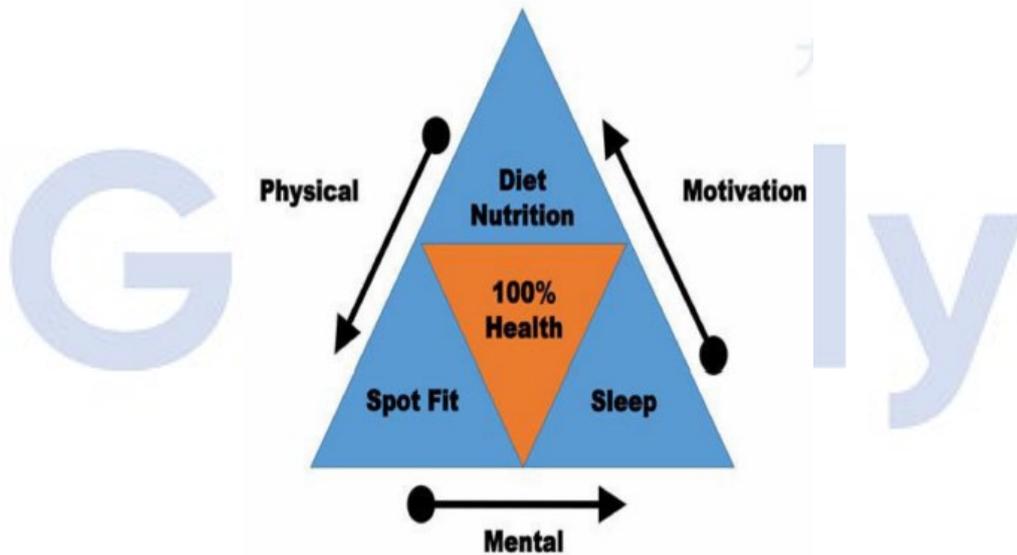


\*\*\* library plan

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## Most Livable States, 2011

2011 rank	State	2007 rank
1.	New Hampshire	1.
2.	Utah	4.
3.	Wyoming	3.
4.	Minnesota	2.
5.	Iowa	6.
6.	Nebraska	11.
7.	New Jersey	5.
8.	Vermont	7.
9.	Idaho	14.
10.	North Dakota	13.

Gurully



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### Top 10 cities with the most Global 500 companies

Rank	City	Country	Number of companies	Revenues (\$ mn)	Average Revenue
1	Tokyo	Japan	51	\$2,237,560	\$43,874
2	Paris	France	27	\$1,399,172	\$51,821
3	Beijing	China	26	\$1,361,407	\$52,362
4	New York	United States	18	\$869,150	\$48,286
5	London	United Kingdom	15	\$994,772	\$66,318
6	Seoul	South Korea	11	\$519,351	\$47,214
7	Madrid	Spain	9	\$434,393	\$48,266
8	Munich	Germany	7	\$485,386	\$69,341
8	Moscow	Russia	7	\$380,530	\$54,361
8	Osaka	Japan	7	\$291,492	\$41,642
8	Zürich	Switzerland	7	\$242,595	\$34,656
8	Toronto	Canada	7	\$195,510	\$27,930

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KPI	Strong leadership	All others	Relative difference
Survey percentage	28.2%	71.8%	
Annual revenue growth	10.8%	7.8%	38.2%
Percentage of business from new clients	32.7%	28.8%	13.6%
Billable utilization	75.1%	70.2%	6.9%
Projects delivered on time	80.4%	73.5%	9.3%
Annual revenue per billable consultant (k)	\$216	\$196	10.4%
Annual revenue per employee (k)	\$183	\$174	5.5%
Earnings before income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	14.2%	14.0%	1.9%

Source: Service Performance Insight, January 2014



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Hours of leisure time per year in Someland							
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s +
Watching TV/videos	1,200	700	400	500	600	700	1,100
Socialising with 4 or less people	150	150	300	250	250	200	200
Socialising with 4 or more people	350	350	50	50	25	25	25
Individual exercise	150	100	200	200	50	75	150
Group exercise/sport	450	350	200	150	50	0	0
Cinema	100	75	50	25	25	50	75

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Table I. Age distribution of gastrointestinal tumours.

Age in years	Number of cases	Percentage
15-24	82	2.8%
25-34	248	8.4%
35-44	634	21.4%
45-54	834	28.1%
55-64	713	24.0%
>65	433	14.6%



## Retell Lecture

1. 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.
2. Let's say if I'm asking which source do you often use to get information. Newspaper? Radio? And the survey shows 62% of the people chose internet. You might be thinking I am going to say, how important the internet is, or how quickly it has changed the world for a few years. But what if I tell you this survey is conducted on the website global and mail.com? Our answer will be different. Because the people who did this survey on a website must be frequent users of internet. This sample is a biased sample. So we have to pay attention to how a survey is conducted.
3. I think with our linguistic training we also get all this invisible training to be authorities, to be the people who know. It is part of that process that you come out as a world authority on your chosen subject. But when we move into working with communities, we have to recognise that the communities have to



be the authority in their language. Actually, a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists, because of our training we do, have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces. I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.

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



geographic proximity are critical not just for our trade ties and our capacity to access important global supply chains, but also to the level of foreign investment in Australia. FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade. In fact it has more than doubled from about two hundred ninety two billion dollars to 630 billion dollars in 2013.

5. 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.
6. This illustration often used is the one that the monkeys and the typewriters. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, its's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare so what's the problem. So, there's no problem. There's no issue, right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key striker seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I, instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare, I



just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key striker a second. To type "to be or not to be that is the question'. Right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerge within and when I run the numbers" to be or not to be is the question' takes 12.6 trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string has got as much as information the encyclopedia Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favour of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

7. 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.
8. For better or worse, we live in a world profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud. If I had to ask you to name a famous psychologist, the answer of most of you would be Freud. He was the most famous psychologist ever and he had a



profound influence on the 20th and 21st century. Some biographical information: he was born in the 1850s. He spent most of his life in Vienna, Austria, but he died in London and he escaped to London soon after retreating there at the beginning of World War Two as the Nazis began to occupy where he lived. He was one of the most famous scholars ever but he was not known for any single discovery. Instead, he was known for the development of an encompassing theory of mind, one that he developed over the span of many decades.

9. 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.
10. The Skoog is a new university accessible musical instrument. It is designed to use by children or adults with special needs or in fact be used by anyone. It's soft, it's easy to play, it's robust and it can be customized to suit anyone's abilities. The Skoog helps students with special needs by allowing them to get



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

11. 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.

12. 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.
13. Most Americans take energy for granted. But, for many families, maintaining access to reliable and affordable energy is a persistent challenge and a significant material hardship. This is a problem referred to as energy insecurity, and it affects millions of American households each year. We have found that energy insecurity is a growing and vexing problem among low-income households, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made this problem worse. Our analysis finds that there are disparities in rates of energy insecurity across various socio-demographic groups. Black and Hispanic households, for example, are significantly more likely to experience energy insecurity and face utility disconnection than white households. So too are households with young children, individuals that require electronic medical devices, and those in dwellings with inefficient or poor conditions. Households that cannot pay for



energy are unable to power electronic learning or medical devices, keep perishable, healthy food in the refrigerator, or maintain safe body temperatures. Under conditions of extreme heat or cold, people can suffer from mental and physical health consequences, including the possibility of death. Strategies for coping with uncomfortable temperatures, such as burning trash or sitting in one's car with the heat running, can lead to tragic outcomes as well. Our research underscores the importance of public policy that targets energy insecurity and its underlying causes. Weatherization assistance, incentives for residential solar power, energy bill assistance, and utility disconnection protections are all viable strategies for helping the millions of households across the country that are currently unable to pay their energy bills.

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



all the different types of information you can get from the face, you kind of start to appreciate how well we can do face recognition.

15. There comes a time in a desert ant's life when a piece of food is too large to ignore, but too heavy to lift, and the only way to get it home is to adopt a new style of walking. The long-legged and speedy *Cataglyphis fortis* normally covers ground with a three-legged stride that moves two legs forwards on one side, and one on the other. For the next step, the insect mirrors the move with its other three legs. But recordings of ants in the Tunisian desert reveal that when faced with oversized lumps of food 10 times their own weight, the forward "tripod" walking style is abandoned. Unable to lift the morsels in their mandibles, the ants drag the food backwards instead, moving all six legs independently. "This is the first time we have seen this in any ants," said lead author Sarah Pfeffer at the University of Ulm in Germany. The ants' long legs already help keep their bodies away from the scorching desert floor and enable them to speed around at up to 60cm per second. "Think of Usain Bolt, who has very long legs compared to body size. The desert floor is also very hot, so the further away their bodies are from the surface, the better," said co-author Matthias Wittlinger. The ants have also evolved to function at body temperatures of 50C in a desert where temperatures can soar to 70C. "They're basically just trying to get out of the heat," he added.
16. A picture of Flinders Station and a female speaker speaking fast. Melbourne is a beauty city, but can be better. Industrialization is mentioned, which has changed people's lives. People used to go to only near places, but now people who don't have their own vehicles can go further because public transportation help them travel long distance. It's important to do.....Diversity contributes a lot to the market and its culture.



17. According to the World Health Organization, 400 million people worldwide have no access to essential health care. That's a staggering number of people. Some of those services include things like basic sanitation and clean water, prenatal care, and vaccinations or immunizations for children. Many things contribute to this crisis. Sometimes people live too remotely to get timely care if an emergency occurs. Even when living in a city, the patient to doctor ratio can be as high as 50,000 people to just one doctor, making it impossible for that doctor to meet the demands of health care in that area. These are valuable people made in the image of God who are physically suffering. Many of them go without a personal relationship with Christ. So, we do this with a week of hands-on training, consisting of a variety of topics like basic sanitation and hygiene, taking vital signs, wound care and infection prevention, basic birth assisting and emergency skills. Those who participate in the training then have practical skills in supplies to care for others in their community in a way that glorifies God and opens the door for sharing the gospel in a new way.
18. During this time my goals are going to be to talk about the phenomenon that we may share impart with other animals, and our language and that is emotion. And also talk about some new technology, brain imaging, functional magnetic imaging. And we try to answer some very old questions about how motivation and emotion work. I'm going to put you with the scenario first and some of you may be familiar with. This was developed by Pavlov over a century years ago. And in this scenario the dog presented with the sound, the dog waits, and then feeds food powder and this happened repeatedly, things start to happen in the middle of the experiment there. Interesting things start to happen here. Pavlov's study was on the salivation of the dog, the salivation increases more time to paralyzes. But other things happened here, too. You



have a dog move around here more, all kinds of things are going on here. What we trying to capture was the experiment 11m going on to describe today is what is going on in the brain to generate that state which we called it competitive state. But you can also think about state in terms of how the dogs' feeling layer, how you feeling about eating lunch today.

19. Today we're going to recount heroic tales of superhuman feats of strength, when in the face of disaster, some people are said to have summoned up incredible physical power to lift a car off of an accident victim, move giant rocks, or like Big John of song, single-handedly hold up a collapsing beam to let the other miners escape. Are such stories true? There are many anecdotes supporting the idea, but we're going to take a fact-based look at whether or not it truly is possible for an adrenalin charged person to temporarily gain massive strength. In proper terminology, such a temporary boost of physical power would be called hysterical strength. The stories are almost always in the form of one person lifting a car off of another. In each of these cases, some aspect of leverage or buoyancy probably played some role in reducing the magnitude of the feat to something more believable. And even lifting many cars by several inches still leaves most of its weight supported by the suspension springs. But our purpose today is not to "debunk" any of the specific stories. The majority of them are anecdotal, and interestingly not repeatable; in many cases, the person who summoned the super strength later tried it again only to find that they couldn't do it. Basically, what we have is a respectably large body of anecdotal evidence that suggests that in times of crisis, danger, or fear, some people have the ability to temporarily exercise superhuman strength.
20. 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.

21. The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard French-Constant, an entomologist at the University of Exeter. He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem. "The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time



that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. The world's becoming increasingly urbanized, and light pollution is growing—which French-Constant says could trick trees into budding earlier and earlier. But smarter lighting—like LEDs that dial down certain wavelengths—could help. "Perhaps the exciting thing is, if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst." Thus keeping springtime an actual springtime phenomenon.

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



23. So, when we talk about the polar regions, just to clarify exactly what we mean. And we have first of all the Arctic at the top of the earth and the Antarctic at the bottom, and so the Arctic was named after the Greek word for bear. Now surprisingly it's not after the polar bears that live in the Antarctic or live in the Arctic and based on it's after the little and great bear constellations that can be seen in the sky. Now the Greek also hypothesize that there would be the Anti-arctic, which is how we get the name Antarctica and of course it wasn't discovered until much later on. Now these regions are opposite in many ways other than just their names and their location on the globe, and so if we look at the arctic first of all, and the Arctic is actually ocean surrounded by land, and so you can see here this is the UK down here and this kind of Russia and then American Canada around here, and so there is a bit of land cover in our ice on the top in the Arctic, which is Greenland here and Macie all this area here. Surprisingly a lot of people don't realize that this isn't actually land. The north pole isn't on land. It's just one big ocean.
24. I have said before that you can't have a civilization that doesn't have art. When we think about the great civilizations historically, all of them had great production of culture and art, because a society has to be able to observe itself. And the sophistication of the great civilizations were their ability to look at themselves and what allows a society to do that. Are the producers of Art and Culture mirror back to the core of the society? Exactly what is being produced at that moment? How people are thinking of themselves and how individuals are relating to the social structure at that time? Art is the vehicle through which we understand that. Were you to take away art? What would be that mirror? How would we see what we are about? How would we understand what was going on in Paris at the time of the impressionists when people were learning to see in a completely different way. Pre cinematograph



appear all of these things are just emerging and here are people looking at the world in a very different way which was considered so radical at the time.

25. Over the past few months, the government has been pushing to remove all advertising outlets for the tobacco industry, and in particular pushing for plain packaging. The tobacco industry, however, are against this and they in particular argue that the cigarette box is not a form of advertising. Michaela has been doing her PhD looking at cigarette advertising and how it's changed over the last 50 years. Basically, I've accessed advertising from the tobacco industry since the 1950s and just analyze the images and looked at the use of the cigarette box within the adverts. In the very early adverts, the cigarette box is a very small part of the adverts and they focus much more on the social aspects of smoking. However, as you move through the decades and get closer to the present day, the cigarette box became more and more of a focal point in the adverts. My argument is that the cigarette box has actually become iconic to each brand. So when a smoker takes a box out of their pocket, they are actually advertising that brand. So what we hope will come out of this is that the government will introduce plain packaging. And like Australia who have already introduced its policy and Ireland who are again beginning to introduce its policy, we hope that the UK will stop cigarette companies from using their box as a form of advertising.
26. Turner, not surprisingly, painted one of the earliest pictures of London's fog, in the 1835 painting the Thames above Waterloo Bridge. Turner is a trueborn Londoner, is advertising his familiarity with London's air problem by putting smoke, an atmospheric pollution at its center. And as you can see, in here, the bridge is the central elements, which is a theme that's later taken up by Monet. And it's partly obscured by the steam and smoke which rises from both sides of the river. Here, we see a shot-tower. I think you can just about to see,



which was constructed in 1826. Do you know what shot towers are? They produce shot for guns, ammunition. And they were very smoky, one of the more smoking industries. But it's barely visible, as you can see, as are the various industries on the Lambuth side of the river. There's, on this side, there's a steamship about to dock or preparing to leave. It's black smoke thrusting up to join the kind of swirling arc of smoke there. William Rodner sees this painting as a potent essay on the energy and complexity of modern polluted organism. Smoke, I think, here represents for a flourishing economy, which brings employment and food on tables but also the dirt and pollution associated with the fumes all seems to be tainted by sulfurous yellow.

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



28. This is one picture that you probably you all know what it is when you see it. It's a familiar-looking image. It's something that probably we all have some personal experience with, right? This is a chest X-ray that would be taken in your doctor's office, for example, or a radiologist's office. And it is a good example of Biomedical Engineering and that it takes a physical principle, that is how do X-rays interact with the tissues of your body, and it uses that physics, that physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body, so to look inside and see things that you couldn't see without this device. And you'll recognize some parts of the image, you can see the ribcage here, the bones you can see the heart is the large bright object down here. If you, have good eyesight from the distance, you can see the vessels leading out of the heart and into the lungs, and the lungs are darker spaces within the ribcage.
29. 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.



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



31. 3 stages of Brain development- brain development during childhood, there are three stages, starting from the primitive brain (the action brain), limbic brain(feeling brain), and finally to the neocortex (thought brain).Although interrelated, the three had its own function. Primitive brain functions to manage the physical to survive, manage reflex, motor motion control, monitoring body functions, and process information coming from sensing. Limbic brain functioning as a liaison to process emotions and the brain thinks, and the primitive brain. While the thinking brain, which is the most objective part of the brain, receiving input from the primitive brain and the limbic brain. However, he needed more time to process information from the primitive brain and the limbic brain. The brain thinks the merger is also a place of experience, memory, feeling, and thinking ability to give birth to ideas and actions. Nerve myelination of the brain take place in sequence, starting from the primitive brain, the limbic brains, and brain thought. Neural pathways are more frequently used to make more myelin thicken. Increasingly thicker myelin, the faster the nerve impulses or signals travel along nerves. Therefore, a growing child is encouraged to receive input from the environment in accordance with its development.
32. 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.

33. Haussmann's renovation of Paris was a vast public works program commissioned by Emperor Napoleon III and directed by his prefect of the Seine, Georges-Eugene Haussmann, between 1853 and 1870. It included the demolition of crowded and unhealthy medieval neighborhoods, the building of wide avenues, parks and squares, the annexation of the suburbs surrounding Paris, and the construction of new sewers, fountains and aqueducts. Haussmann's work met with fierce opposition, and he was finally dismissed by Napoleon III in 1870; but work on his projects continued until 1927. The street plan and distinctive appearance of the center of Paris today is largely the result of Haussmann's renovation. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the center of Paris was overcrowded, dark, dangerous, and unhealthy. In 1845 the French social reformer Victor Consider ant wrote "Paris is an immense workshop of putrefaction, where misery, pestilence and sickness work in concert, where sunlight and air rarely penetrate. Paris is a terrible place where plants shrivel and perish, and where, of seven small infants, four die during the course of the year." The street plan on the Tie de la Cite and in the neighborhood called the "quartier des Arcis", between the Louvre and the "Hotel de Ville" (City Hall), had changed little since the Middle Ages. The population density in these neighborhoods was extremely high, compared with the rest of Paris; in the neighborhood of the Champs-Elysees, there was one resident for every 186 square meters; in the neighborhoods of Arc is and Saint- Avoye, in the present Third Arrondissement, there was one inhabitant for every three-square meters. In 1840, a doctor described one building in the



tie de la Cite where a single room five meters squares on the fourth floor was occupied by twenty-three people, both adults and children. In these conditions, disease spread very quickly. Cholera epidemics ravaged the city in 1832 and 1848. In the epidemic of 1848, five percent of the inhabitants of these two neighborhoods died. Traffic circulation was another major problem. The widest streets in these two neighborhoods were only five meters wide ; the narrowest were only one or two meters wide. Wagons, carriages and carts could barely move through the streets. The center of the city was also a cradle of discontent and revolution between 1830 and 1848, seven armed uprisings and revolts had broken out in the Centre of Paris, particularly along the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, around the Hotel de Vi Ile, and around Montagne Sainte Genevive on the left bank. The residents of these neighborhoods had taken up paving stones and blocked the narrow streets with barricades, and had to be dislodged by the army.

34. Let's take a look at this video of these little kids they were offered the option of having one marshmallow immediately now or two marshmallows 15 minutes later and you've got some very cute video tape of this experiment. So let's take a look okay, what we found is a very simple and direct way of measuring a competence that seems to make an important life difference a researcher tells these preschoolers that she's going to leave the room if they wait for her to come back without eating the marshmallows. They'll get two marshmallows or they can ring the bell and she'll come back right away but then they only get one marshmallow. I would baby though you won't ring the bell. okay, looking at children over time. Dr. Michelle has found that being able to wait longer at four has some pretty powerful implications and what are those powerful implications is that that later in life. They're more discipline and have more self-control is that pretty much it. Well, they are more likely to achieve



their life goals. They have better relationships. They did better on their SI is crazy all because they waited 15 minutes for don't wash me, and I think it is crazy. I probably would have eaten all three but yeah me too. But um you know actually yes, the ability to be able to pursue your goals in this case it was stabbed two marshmallows versus one and not going automatic and just grabbed the marshmallow is a very important skill, but I think a main point in mind in the making is that these skills can be caught, taught if you're 14 or 40 or four it's not ever too late and any child can learn the many adults can teach them and it's never too late.

35. Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales by about 740,000 people, and in the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentina by several hundred people. There are also Welsh speakers in England, Scotland, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. At the beginning of the 20th century about half of the population of Wales spoke Welsh as an everyday language. Towards the end of the century, the proportion of Welsh speakers had fallen to about 20%. According to the 2001 census 582,368 people can speak Welsh, 659,301 people can either speak, read or write Welsh, and 797,717 people, 28% of the population, claimed to have some knowledge of the language. According to a survey carried out by S4C, the Welsh language TV channel, the number of Welsh speakers in Wales is around 750,000, and about 1.5 million people can 'understand' Welsh. In addition, there are an estimated 133,000 Welsh--speakers living in England, about 50,000 of them in the Greater London area.
36. So the way a mother rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming, nipple switching and arch back nursing. So the rats that do a lot of licking and grooming and their last rats that rule very little. But most rats are in between. So that resembles a human behavior as well, right, you have mothers that are highly mothering and mothers that couldn't care less and most mothers



are somewhere in between. So if you look at these rats. So all you do you observe them and put them in separate cages. So you put the high lickers in one cage not the mothers, but the offspring and the low lickers in another cage and then you let them grow and they're adults now, their mothers are long buried and you look in the brain and you see that those who had high licking mothers express a lot of glucocorticoid receptor, gene and though so our lawmakers express know that reflects a number of factors and that results in a different stress response, but this is not the only difference. We found later on there are hundreds of genes that are differently expressed. So if you get in a mutation, you know polymorphism once in a million. Here, just the motherly launching just hundreds of genes in one shot and it changes them in a very stable way that you can look at the old rat and you can say whether it was licked or not. But you can also save by behavior. So if you walk to the cages to the room the rats that were poorly lit are highly anxious, hard to handle, aggressive, and , and the rats that were very well handled as off as little pups. They are much more relaxed much easier to handle. So you know, like every technician in the lab knows looking at the adult rat how it was licked when it was a little tough any question , of course, mechanism , how does this work?

37. This is a bomb calorimeter; this is the actual piece of equipment that researchers used to calculate the energy content of either biodiesel or maybe even the potato chips that you had for lunch today. When they calculate the amount of energy. They're going to calculate it in heat unites which would either be joules or calories. I want you to look inside the bomb calorimeter inside here, you can see that there's a silver bucket water goes all in here and this is actually the bomb is the smaller silver cylinder what you do is put your fuel sample in there then these two electrodes are connected to the bomb. These provide the spark that will ignite your sample when your sample burns



or combust that gives off energy. So how is the energy collected or how did a scientist figure out how much energy is being given off. Well, it's a closed system, there's a lid here that goes on top of this calorimeter and what's in here in the lid is a stirrer. The stir is going to stir the water. That's in this big pool here so that the heat given off from the sample is going to warm the water in a uniform way. This is the temperature probe, this goes down in the water also and measures the change in temperature because as the sample is burned, it will give off heat and the temperature the water will increase. So the lid goes on the sample is prepared. The last thing that you need to make a combustion reaction happen is oxygen and at some point, during the process, some oxygen is added by a tank. That's connected to the calorimeter here. So we are going to burn a sample of the biodiesel that you've prepared and get some feedback on the energy content of it. You'll be able to use this to compare it to petroleum-based fuels like octane.

38. 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 adult's 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.

39. This phenomenon of conservation is explained by what we call the first law of thermodynamics, sometimes referred to as the law of energy conservation. The law states, energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy can be described as the ability to do work, where work is the movement of matter when a force is applied to it. A closed system is a system in which no matter or energy is allowed to enter or leave. The first law of thermodynamics tells us that the amount of energy within an ecosystem is constant. It doesn't change. An open system, on the other hand, allows stuff to come in and go out. Since most systems are not closed, the laws of energy conservation can be rephrased to say that the change in the internal energy of the system is equal to the difference between the amount of energy coming in, minus the amount of energy going out. In other words, the amount of energy in the system can change but only if it comes from another system or goes to another system. At any rate, systems, whether they're open or closed, do not create or destroy energy. Rather, energy can enter from one system and leave to another.
40. Wind turbine is a device that will convert wind into mechanical movement, which we can use to power water pump or electricity generator. Now the power that the turbine creates is obviously depended on the wind speed, it also depended obviously on the number of sails, the area of the sails and the angle of the sails makes to the wind. So you can imagine if the turbine blades



flat onto the wind, the wind's going to just bend it, if there is slight angle when the wind hits it, it's going to turn the blades. We can use that for powering things. Now, we're going to have a go, making some of the very, very simple paper windmills, a sort of things that you can make from the bits and pieces lying around home, and use that to drive very small generator to power electronic devices.

41. 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.
42. Uniquely stable, they seemed to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding itself. Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranges the elements in rows and columns according to their atomic weight. Mendeleev was able to see repeating or periodic patterns in their properties. The noble gas appeared regularly in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.
43. A PPT is given, and you can read it accordingly. This lecture compares the conditions on the earth and Mars, as well as the habitability of Mars. There are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate. But Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars. In preparing for the Phoenix Mission, scientists have done Antarctica trial runs. The lecture also



describes different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.

44. A concise PPT which can be read directly as a response to this question. We normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger/author creates the content and the readers interact or challenge the author. But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House. Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area. Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.
45. A picture with data of 'Economic growth percentage'. Over the past 20 years, the economy in Latin America developed by 80%. After globalization and reform, the growth slowed down to 10%. People were asking why and start to consider if the reform is positive or not. The growth rate of economy was even slower than that before the reform. It is not sustained at all. The poverty rate which was at \$2 per day has increased.
46. Human used to utilize simple machines to understand themselves and improve wellbeing. Later, engineers developed more complicated machines to expand human's life expectancy. So that we can have more time to create more advanced machines. For example, now we have ECG to study the different parts in our body and how they work, without going into the body.
47. 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.

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



dioxide. We have the cleaner industries, cook stoves, and diesel now we have to use them. In developed nations, we've significantly reduced our black carbon, but we still have much more to do. We need to tighten our standards at home and invest in cleaner technologies in developing nations. In a world going on seven billion people, you might feel rather little yourself. But if you urge the US government and the European Union to take the lead on black carbon reduction, you can make a big difference.

49. Today, I wanna talk about an important aspect of education which is the education expenditure of the UK, compared with other European countries. Based on a recent paper published in the economist journal, UK has only spent 1% of its total GDP on tertiary education, which was insufficient as compared with other European countries such as Finland and Denmark. For instance, the expenditure of Spain is close to the UK in some cases in 2007 and this survey conducted among 50 major cities around the country. However, Denmark and Finland spent much more than the other European countries. So, if we decide to compare the education expenditure of the UK with various developing countries, we will find mindboggling figures in this regard compared to the other countries.
50. Traffic light colors (red, amber and green) are used to indicate food's nutritional values according to the healthy standard. Different colors represent different food types, so that people can determine what to eat when they need some certain types of nutrient. The responsibility to label food properly on the packages is on the retailers. Thus consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat. This system makes it easier for consumer to make decisions.
51. 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.

52. Happiness comes from frequency and quality of social relation. The higher the frequency is, the more happiness relations with friends and family and others produce. It is not sure why social relation is correlated with happiness. But there's evidence that when people feel more satisfied with their social relations, they will feel happier, in turn, when people feel happier, they will get more satisfied with social relations. Happy people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family. Some people wonder if their social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more with their friends and families.
53. 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.

54. 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.

55. About HFSS (food high in fat, sugar and salt) An organization, ASA (Advertising Standard Authority), is introduced, and it helps consumers make healthy decisions in buying food and drinks, also helps consumers identify the food contents in the labeling, like sugar, salt.
56. I'm just going to take on where stuff left off. The hormone I want to now talk about it's called melatonin. The synthesis is in the Pineal Gland, which is very small. It is the size of a pea in your brain. Descartes called it the 'seat of soul', and it is where melatonin is made. And it has a rhythm as well. And in the sense, it is the opposite of the cortisol. It peaks at night. We call it as the darkness hormone. In every species that we studied; melatonin occurs at night. And its hormone that prepares you for the things, that your species, does at night. So, of course, in humans we sleep, but animals, like rodents, they are awake. So, it's a hormone that is related to darkness behavior.
57. Honey bees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to the source of nectar. The dancing bees like this one can be halted by a headbutt from another bee. Now research has found that this headbutt is actually a warning signal. A feeding station was set up in the lab to mimic a source of nectar, then foraging bees were introduced to the dangers at the station, such as competition from rival colonies. When foragers returned to the hive, they stopped bees dancing. Scientists think the behavior warns dancers of a dangerous source of nectar.
58. 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.

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



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

60. 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.

61. Determinant, human behavior is affected by internal and external factors. At the end of lecture, the speaker mentioned that psychologists are interested in explaining human behavior. Determinant is influenced by two factors, the personal factors which are internal and the environmental factors which are external. The personal factors include people's belief on certain things and their individual thinking about it, while the environmental factors include temperature, air pressure and the others' thinking about them. In conclusion, one's determinants are affected by both himself and the environment.
62. So, this is one picture of probably you all know what it is. When you see it, it is a familiar looking image. It is something probably we all have some personal experience with, right? This is a chest x-ray that would be taken in your doctor's office, for example, or a radiologist's office. And it is a good example of Biomedical Engineering and that it takes a physical principle, that is how x-rays interact with the tissues of your body, and it uses that physics, that physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body, so to look inside and see things that you couldn't see without this device. And you'll recognize some parts of the image, you can see the ribcage here, the bones you can see the heart is the large bright object down here if you have good eyesight from the distance, you can see the vessels leading out of the heart and into the lungs, and the lungs are darker spaces within the ribcage.
63. We usually see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger creates the content, and the readers interact or challenge the author. But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House. Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the



comment area. Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic. So the government will have to administrate the comment. Once the government starts administrating the comment, citizens may find the government manipulating what should be said and what should be shown, which contradicts the original intention

64. Actually, a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists because of our training we do have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces. I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.
65. I understand your professor has been discussing several Eastern Woodland Indian tribes in your study of Native American cultures. As you have probably learned, the Eastern Woodland Indians get their name from the forest-covered areas of the Eastern United States where they lived. The earliest Woodland cultures date back 9,000 years, but the group we'll focus on dates back only to about 700 A.D.. We now call these Native Americans the Mississippian culture, because they settled in the Mississippi River valley. This civilization is known for its flat-topped monuments called temple mounds. They were made of earth and used as temples and official residences. The temple mounds were located in the central square of the city, with the huts of



the townspeople built in rows around the plaza. The Mississippian people were city dwellers. But some city residents earned their living as farmers, tending the fields of corn, beans, and squash that surrounded the city. The city's artisans made arrowheads, leather goods, pottery, and jewelry. Traders came from far away to exchange raw materials for these items. In the slides I'm about to show, you will see models of a Mississippian city.

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



67. 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 animal behavior is. There are lots of new developments.
68. 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.

69. 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. These cognitive skills are learned both pre-school and subsequently at school, supported by the responses of teachers, creating a reinforcement of patterns.



70. 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.
71. At the top, you would have a king. Now the king would rule over a kingdom. Now, this is not so easy to govern especially during the Middle Ages. And the king might owe many people, things especially people who help the king come to power, helped him dispose the previous king or to conquer this land. And so in exchange for that and to help govern, he might grant land or feasts to other people. And the key currency in the Middle Ages under the feudal system is land. And land in exchange for loyalty and service. So this whole thing is a kingdom. Now right over here, this is a Duchy. And a Duchy will be controlled by a Duke. I guess I didn't call it duckie because that just doesn't



sound as serious. So the king might grant a Duchy, a Duchy to a Duke and in exchange, the Duke would provide loyalty pledged their fealty. If the kingdom is threatened, the Duke will fight alongside. The King would provide their own troops if the king wants to go conquer other territories, same thing, and also provide the king with taxes which might be in the form of coinage depending on what time and region we are in the Middle Ages or it might be in the form of a percentage of the agricultural production from this Duchy.

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



73. When we have droughts, the rings were very narrow and the more extreme the narrower the ring is we're trying to identify patterns and widen their wings. You can come to think of that as a barcode in the food that you might buy in the store, trees in an area you have not exactly the same pattern, but a similar pattern of wide and narrow range just like that barcode. We get to the point where we can just look across samples okay there's 1580 and their 1735. We know where those difficult years are we are able to look at the records in the rings. And from that reconstruct streamflow much further back than we can just with historical records in some areas under the best conditions were the best species we can have up to 10,000 years record from tree rings. we have maybe 5200 years historical records from the rivers around here. We have trees and go back several hundred years. If you look at the Weaver River, We have about 100 years of record. to gives us a rough idea of how long droughts of Benin have severely been but it's only hundred years record and the trees a been around for six or 700 or more years, how can they give us a much longer record of those droughts. sometimes as we look in the tree rings we see droughts that are much longer, much more severe than anything we see in the historical record. We've had droughts that have lasted for more than a decade we had one of the last for 16 years, water managers can actually incorporate those in the forecast models to help us better prepare for droughts in future. We are excited to be able to take the information and give that water managers now because they haven't had that for the Wasatch front before.
74. As a speech-language pathologist and as a multilingual mother of bilingual children, I am finding myself shocked and confused at the number of parents I run into who have chosen not to speak their native language to their children for various reasons or who have been persuaded to believe that speaking



their native language to their children will hurt them socially or academically if the primary language of the community is different. So why should parents talk to their children in their native language? The first and simplest reason is that it is the language in which they are likely to be most dominant or proficient, which in turn is the language in which they are able to provide quality language input as well as support effectively and consistently. Even if a parent is able to pick up the language of the community, that parent's vocabulary, grammar skills, and ease of communication will probably remain stronger in the native language. I've often heard of recommendations from professionals and educators for parents to stop speaking the native language so that confusion is not created, so that language delays won't occur, so that children can do well in school, but the research literature says the exact opposite! The other occurrence that appears to be more prevalent is for the native language to be spoken from birth to preschool with a sudden shift to the community language once the child enters early intervention programs or school.

75. Honeybees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to the source of nectar. The dancing bees like this one can be halted by a head-butt from another bee. Now research has found that this head-butt is actually a warning signal. A feeding station was set up in the lab to mimic the a source of nectar, then foraging bees were introduced to the dangers at the station, such as competition from rival colonies When foragers returned to the hive they stopped bees dancing. Scientists think the behavior warns dancers of a dangerous source of nectar
76. Curiosity just found that Martian soil is 2% water, so a sample sand was taken from rock mass which is this area in the Gail crater curiosity analyze it using an instrument called Sam. a kind of test chamber inside the rover that has a gas



chromatograph, a mass spectrometer and a laser spectrometer puts the sand in the same heats it to  $835\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and out comes water along with some carbon dioxide liquid water means life. life in a way that we recognize potentially existed on Mars sometime in the past. Maybe not as complex as all the stuff that we have on earth, but microscopic life like bacteria and other tiny organisms. Yes, there is reason to believe life once existed on Mars. It also means that we potentially have a source of water to drink when we get there because you know we are going there. So, the downside, remember a few months back when there are reports that Mars is covered in poisonous dust. The orange dust is called regolith and it's full of nasty stuff like perchlorate, which are used here on earth is rocket fueling can mess up your thyroid gland if you expose them also has silicates which can mix with the water in your lungs and turn into chemicals that cause respiratory diseases, so separating the Mars water from all that stuff in the soil is not going to be an easy task but it could be done and it could mean a supply of safe drinking water for future Mars colony.

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

78. In 2008 Melbourne joined UNESCO creative cities network. Melbourne has breadth, depth and vibrancy of the city's literary culture. Melbourne supports a diverse range of writers, a prosperous publishing industry, a successful culture of independent bookselling, a wide variety of literary organizations and a healthy culture of reading and engagement in events and festivals.
79. For better or worse, we live in a world profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud. If I had to ask you to name a famous psychologist, the answer of most of you would be Freud. He was the most famous psychologist ever and he had a profound influence on the 20th and 21st century. Some biographical information: he was born in the 1850s. He spent most of his life in Vienna, Austria, but he died in London and he escaped to London soon after retreating there at the beginning of World War Two as the Nazis began to occupy where he lived. He was one of the most famous scholars ever but he was not known for any single discovery. Instead, he was known for the development of mind, one that he developed over the span of many decades
80. "Hello, I'm David Brown, curator of Italian and Spanish paintings at the National Gallery of Art. The treasures in our exhibition, The Art of Power, Royal Armor and Portraits from Imperial Spain, come from the royal armory in Madrid. They range from the 15th to the 17th century and include some of the finest examples of Renaissance armor in the world. Fabricated by master craftsmen and artists, the flower of Spanish royalty. This is parade armor, made for show not combat. In form it looks back to a world tournaments, jousts and noble gesture. And among the images worked into the steel is something quite different, a subtle advertising campaign for the Imperial ambitions of the



Spanish monarchy and the Hapsburg dynasty. Those who wore it took the words Holy, Roman and Empire very seriously"

81. Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France’s rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades being created by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so residents whose houses were simply razed, and whose neighborhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn down.
82. The Skoog is a new university accessible musical instrument. It is designed to use by children or adults with special needs or in fact be used by anyone. It’s soft, it’s easy to play, it’s robust and it can be customized to suit anyone’s abilities. The Skoog helps students with special needs by allowing them to get involved in making music themselves. It’s an instrument that they can play it and they can take ownership of and start creating their own sounds and music. Traditional instruments are the shape and size and made of the materials they are because of the sound that they need to make. If you want to make a sound like a plucked string, you need a string and it needs to be under tension, whereas with a Skoog, because it’s a mixture of software and a sensor, then thus the computer can handle making the sound. And so we can design an object that’s designed to be touched and designed to be played with. In developing the screen and working with kids in the schools and in the classrooms, it’s really helped us make the Skoog something that’s usable by the children themselves. They’ve informed us massively on how it needs to



work and they've given their opinions on colors and designs. And just the feedback they've given to us has been just marvelous. It's just so enriching and it's really inspiring to actually work with these kids, particularly when you can provide them with an ability to start to play their own music as opposed to just taking part through listening and listening to other musicians and really learning from.

83. There are some adverse effects of climate changes to agricultural productions because 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. 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 continued in the future by 2070. The regions suffering the most will be some African countries
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85. But I am going to focus on today, is really different larger forms of genetic variation involving essentially gains losses and inversions of sequence. So showing here is a 30 in the simple diagram. We have an example of some structural variation operationally defined as events greater than a KB in size. So we have pieces of DNA that sometimes become deleted. We have pieces of DNA that sometimes become duplicated on chromosomes and regions which can be in fact inverted or turned around with respect to another orientation. So this very busy map here represents probably about three years of work in my lab, just to kind of characterize the general pattern of structural variation in eight human genomes. So shown here are different human chromosomes for from African, and for from non-African the distinctions really aren't that important, but what I'm showing you here, is the presence of insertions deletions and inversions as red as blue red and green and so each line here represents a different human genome that has been analyzed looking for structural variation of events greater than 5,000 base pairs in size, so a couple things you can maybe get from. this is you can see that there's a lot of genetic variation out there , that is above the level of single base pair change and most of the events that you're seeing here are essentially inherited , but we now know based on studying roughly about 2,000 human genomes, but there's a significant fraction of very large events often hundreds of KB in size that are either individually specific or specific to specific families ,



so this is kind of changing our view of the dynamic nature of the human genome.

86. The result of the scientific research shows that all metals response to the heat. In recent years, people used to think that metal is supposed to blend under the heat, but sometimes it doesn't behave, so because atoms in the metal have random processes. The heat can accelerate the processes but won't change the essence of random, so it could violate what we used to think. Hydration heat characteristics of blended cement containing up to 50% steel slag were studied at 25 Â°C, 45 Â°C and 60 Â°C by isothermal calorimeter. Kinetics equations were used to explore kinetics of blended cement. Kinetics parameters, n, K, and Ea, were calculated and analyzed. Results indicated that the activity of steel slag was very low. Steel slag accelerated the hydration of aluminates but decelerated the hydration of silicates in cement clinker. Small amount of steel slag affected little the hydration process of cement. Elevated temperature obviously promoted the hydration of blended cement. The hydration of blended cement containing no more than 35% steel slag was controlled by nucleation of hydrates in acceleration period and by diffusion of ions in decay period. The hydration of blended cement containing 50% steel slag was mostly dominated by phase boundary reaction, then directly by diffusion. Ea increased with increasing steel slag content.
87. Volunteers in scientific studies sometimes get compensated. The payment can be cash, a gift card, or something almost worthless: "It's amazing what people will do for a lollipop when they've had a few drinks." Simon Moore is a professor of public health research at Cardiff University in the U.K. And the lollipops were for people who agreed to blow into a breathalyzer, while out on a Friday or Saturday night in Wales—more than 1,800 people agreed to the exchange. And the scores covered a wide range of alcohol intake. "So that



would go from zero upwards. I think one of the largest scores we had was 120, which is a near-death experience. The researchers also gave a subset of volunteers a short survey about drinking habits and health risks. Questions like: "How drunk are you right now?" and "How extreme has your drinking been tonight?" And they found that even very drunk respondents felt relatively more sober, if they were surrounded by even drunker people. In other words: our perception of intoxication—and its risks—is relative. "So this is the point, as you change context, perceptions will change, although the absolute level of alcohol in their system doesn't change." The study is in the journal BMC Public Health Moore says one way to use this finding is for better city zoning. "In the United Kingdom for example there's been a big push to put more premises that sell alcohol in the same district, in the same area. And what this does is create a concentration of drinkers. So what we might argue from this is, well let's try to break that up a little bit.

88. A lot of people in the United States are coffee drinkers. Over the last few years, a trend has been developing to introduce premium specially blended coffees known as gourmet coffees into the America market. Boston seems to have been the birthplace of this trend. In fact, major gourmet coffee merchants from other cities like Seattle, San Francisco, came to Boston where today they are engaged in a kind of coffee war with Boston's merchants. They are all competing for a significant share of the gourmet coffee market. Surprisingly the competition among these leading gourmet coffee businesses will not hurt any of them. Experts predict that the gourmet coffee market in the United States is growing and will continue to grow to the point that gourmet coffee will soon capture a half of what is now a 1.5 million- dollar market and will be an eight-million-dollar market by 1999. Studies have shown



that coffee drinkers who convert to gourmet coffee seldom go back to the regular brands found in supermarkets.

89. There is no denying that the concept of family has certainly changed in American society over the last few decades. Statistics continue to show that fewer Americans are getting married, and those who do so are having fewer children or none at all. More marriages are ending in divorce. More people are living alone, cohabiting with someone, or marrying more than once in a lifetime and creating stepfamilies. Traditional families once dominated every neighbourhood. A traditional family consists of a husband and wife, plus their children, whether biological or adopted, if they have any. Today, American society displays greater diversity, and many American households can be considered non-traditional under this definition. Family structures that may be considered non-traditional or alternative include single parenthood, cohabitation, same-sex families, and polygamy. Let's take a brief look at each of these. Single parenthood was fairly common prior to the 20th century due to the more frequent deaths of spouses. But at that time, there was a certain stigma surrounding being a single parent. Today, single parenthood is considered more acceptable. One-parent families may still result from the death of a significant other, but now also come about through circumstances, including a parent's choice or divorce. Cohabitation is the sharing of a household by an unmarried couple. This arrangement continues to gain popularity in the U.S., and cohabiting couples and their children made up approximately 15 million households according to the 2012 U.S. Census. Cohabitation can be seen as an alternative form of marriage.
90. 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.

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



## Answer Short Question

1. In which direction does the Sun rise from?  
Answer: East
2. Where does camel normally appear?  
Answer: Desert
3. In the sentence: "He has been quite upset since he went back to school.", which word uses a past tense?  
Answer: Went
4. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is most likely to be picked?  
Answer: Black
5. What do you call the alphabetical list, at the end of the textbook that tells you where to find specific information?  
Answer: Index
6. What is the opposite of "Successor"?  
Answer: Predecessor
7. The science of animal life. Biology or Zoology?  
Answer: – Zoology
8. What do we call the headache or other sick feelings caused by drinking too much alcohol?  
Answer: Hangover
9. Where do we catch a flight?  
Answer: Airport
10. What do we call the chair a king or a queen sits in?  
Answer: Throne



11. What do we call a young dog?  
Answer: Puppy
12. What does the color green help for?  
Answer: Sight / eyesight
13. What is the way animals conserve energy to survive the winter?  
Answer: Hibernation
14. What object has three legs and can support a camera?  
Answer: Tripod
15. What is the opposite of 'appreciate'?  
Answer: Depreciate
16. What do we call the act of saying goodbye to someone?  
Answer: Farewell
17. What do we call apartment, flat and house?  
Answer: Properties
18. What do we call a vehicle equipped for carrying the injured or sick?  
Answer: Ambulance
19. What do we call the industry connected with getting valuable minerals from the ground?  
Answer: Mining
20. What is the process you do when you are not satisfied with a verdict of your lawsuit?  
Answer: Appeal
21. What will happen to a balloon if you inflate it beyond its capacity?  
Answer: Blast
22. What do we call a private teacher who gives you lessons outside school hours?  
Answer: Tutor



23. What do we call the machine that provides drinking water in an office?  
Answer: Water cooler / water dispenser
24. What is the synonym of 'destiny'?  
Answer: Fate
25. What geometric shape are circumference, diameter and radius related with?  
Answer: Circle
26. What do we call a person who trains a team in a particular sport?  
Answer: Coach
27. What is the occupational title for a person who composes novels?  
Answer: Novelist
28. What do we call a group of people who sing together?  
Answer: Choir
29. What do we call the weather conditions like rain, hail, etc.?  
Answer: Precipitation
30. What do we call a slight shaking movement in a part of the body?  
Answer: Tremor / quiver
31. Something that is quickly and easily set on fire and burned. Flammable or Non flammable?  
Answer: – Flammable
32. Not limited by person or number. Infinite or Finite?  
Answer: – Infinite
33. Art and science dealing with rules of language. Grammar or Literature?  
Answer: – Grammar
34. A string of beads used for counting prayers. Rosary or Garland?  
Answer: – Rosary
35. A building for keeping and feeding horses in. Stable or Kennel?  
Answer: – Stable



36. An animal living both on land in water?

Answer: – Amphibian

37. A man who thinks only for himself?

Answer: Egoistic or Self-cantered

38. A disease which spreads by contact?

Answer: Contagious disease

39. What do people wear, if they can't see very well?

Answer: – Spectacles

40. What does an optic person deal with?

Answer: Spectacles

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

Answer: Telescope

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

Answer: Seat belt

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

Answer: Surgeon

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

Answer: Surgeon

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

Answer: Thermometer

46. If you do something every day, you do daily what?

Answer: Routine

47. How often is a quarterly journal published?

Answer: Every three months

48. What is a polygon of eight angles and eight sides called?

Answer: Octagon



49. What do we call a scientific test that is done to discover or prove something?  
Answer: Experiment
50. What do we call a women who is getting married?  
Answer: Bride
51. What do we call the industry which involves designing, building and flying of aircrafts?  
Answer: Aviation
52. What do we call a word or a group of words with a particular meaning such as 'the other day'?  
Answer: Expression / phrase
53. What is the ripening agent or chemical substance to ripen fruits?  
Answer: Ethylene
54. What do we call a person who accesses others' computer systems without permission?  
Answer: Hacker
55. What can we call the science or practice of drawing maps?  
Answer: Cartography
56. What is the largest lake in the world?  
Answer: Caspian
57. What is the part of the leg below the thigh?  
Answer: Shank / calf
58. What do we call a statement made by somebody who knows it is not true?  
Answer: Lie
59. What is a small handheld light that usually gets its power from batteries?  
Answer: Flashlight / torch
60. What percentage is one fifth equal to?  
Answer: Twenty



61. What do we call a movie played in the afternoon?

Answer: Matinee

62. Does mathematics or linguistics cover the study of the relations between numbers?

Answer: Mathematics

63. How many years are there in a half of a decade?

Answer: Five

64. What happens to water when the temperature falls to zero degree?

Answer: Freeze

65. Where do we try on a piece of clothing in a cloths shop?

Answer: Fitting room

66. What do we call a flying machine?

Answer: Aircraft

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

Answer: Singleton

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

Answer: Adolescence / puberty

69. What do you call the medicine that is used against headache?

Answer: Pain killer / painkiller

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

Answer: Agreement

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

Answer: Feminist

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

Answer: Draft

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

Answer: Loan



74. Where do we see aquatic animals?  
Answer: Aquarium / water
75. What does the 'C' in 'CEO' stand for?  
Answer: Chief
76. What do we call the salary regularly received by a retiree?  
Answer: Pension
77. What do we call a person who tells lies?  
Answer: Liar
78. What crime does someone commit if he or she steals items from a shop?  
Answer: Shoplifting
79. What word do we use to describe an accident or a disease which causes death?  
Answer: Fatal / deadly
80. What do we call a person who does not believe in the existence of god?  
Answer: Atheist
81. What do we call a person who believes in the existence of God?  
Answer: Theist
82. What word do we use to describe people who are subject to death?  
Answer: Mortal
83. What do we call an assembly of listeners?  
Answer: Audience
84. What do we call a person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary?  
Answer: Anarchist
85. What do we call a pleasant song used for causing children to sleep?  
Answer: Lullaby



86. What do you eat when you are sick?  
Answer: Medicine / pill / medication / tablet
87. In what you record your personal experience?  
Answer: Diary / journal
88. What do we call a plan made by bad people to do a bad action?  
Answer: Conspiracy / plot / scheme
89. What do we call the female's partner in a marital relation?  
Answer: Husband
90. What do we call a meeting which all staff and employees must attend?  
Answer: Plenary meeting
91. What is the fourth basic mathematical operation, addition, subtraction, multiplication and?  
Answer: Division
92. What do we call a large cage in which birds are kept?  
Answer: Aviary
93. Whose job is to make or repair shoes?  
Answer: Cobbler / shoemaker
94. What instrument is used to measure angles in geometry?  
Answer: Protractor
95. How many times does an isolated incident occur?  
Answer: One / Once
96. What do we call a coastal building which warns sailors against dangerous coasts?  
Answer: Lighthouse
97. What do we call the collection and study of stamps?  
Answer: Philately



98. What do we call a kitchen tool with a rough surface on which we rub food into small pieces?  
**Answer:** Grater
99. What is the upper part that protects a building?  
**Answer:** Roof
100. What shows how many people can be in a place like an apartment?  
**Answer:** Capacity
101. What do we call the potential benefits of alternatives when a decision is made?  
**Answer:** Opportunity cost
102. What is a text that you send to your friends to invite them to a party?  
**Answer:** Invitation
103. What do we call the behavior of making birds or animals get together?  
**Answer:** Herd
104. What do we call a large container used for storing oil?  
**Answer:** Drum / barrel
105. What do you call the brother of your father or mother?  
**Answer:** Uncle
106. What do we call the bags that contain possessions and people take with when traveling?  
**Answer:** Luggage / baggage / suitcase
107. What is the upper part of a leg?  
**Answer:** Thigh
108. What do we call a person looking for a job?  
**Answer:** Job hunter / job seeker
109. What do we call a picture sent from the post office without an envelope?  
**Answer:** Postcard



110. What do we call all the staff of a department in a college?  
Answer: Faculty
111. What do we call a piece of artificial hair worn by a judge in some courts of law?  
Answer: Hairpiece / wig
112. What part of a room is over your head?  
Answer: Ceiling
113. What part of the day does a sunrise happen in?  
Answer: Dawn
114. What do we call a ship that carries goods from one place to another?  
Answer: Freighter / cargo ship
115. What do we call the opposite of destiny?  
Answer: Free will
116. What is 'BA' for, such as history and literature?  
Answer: Bachelor of arts
117. What do we call a political institution or body that is responsible for a country?  
Answer: Government
118. What do we call a group of sheep or birds?  
Answer: Flock
119. What do we call a document sent by email?  
Answer: Attachment
120. What do we call the marine animal that has eight legs?  
Answer: Octopus
121. What kind of food do almonds, pistachios and walnuts fall into?  
Answer: Nut



122. Which word do we use to describe a desert, humid or dry?  
Answer: Dry
123. What is not a font style, Bold, Regular, Superscript, or Italic?  
Answer: Superscript
124. What do we call someone who travels and works in a spacecraft?  
Answer: Astronaut
125. What do we call a person who writes biographies of others?  
Answer: Biographer
126. What do we call the different forms of money that a country uses?  
Answer: Currency
127. What is the process of choosing a person for a position by voting?  
Answer: election
128. What are the imaginary lines that run around the earth vertically?  
Answer: longitude
129. What do you pay when you park in a wrong place?  
Answer: fine / parking fine
130. What do we call a large building with a square base and triangular sides?  
Answer: pyramid
131. What is the opposite of horizontal?  
Answer: Vertical
132. What do we call a person undergoing treatments in hospital?  
Answer: patient
133. What do we call a person who takes care of children when their parents are at work?  
Answer: babysitter / nanny
134. What do we call a bicycle with two seats and two pairs of handles?  
Answer: tandem



135. What we call it if trees are cut down in a large area?  
Answer: deforestation
136. What fruit category includes orange, mandarin and lemon?  
Answer: citrus
137. What do we call a line of people waiting to do something?  
Answer: queue
138. What is the mark used to show that one or more letters have been left out?  
Answer: apostrophe
139. What do we call a notice, picture or film telling people about a product or service?  
Answer: advertisement
140. What do we call an underground train system?  
Answer: metro / subway
141. What part of the body propels a flying bird in the air?  
Answer: Wing
142. What do you call the curve of a road or a river?  
Answer: Bend
143. What is the punctuation used at the end of a sentence?  
Answer: full stop / period
144. What is the horizontal line that separates the globe into two halves?  
Answer: equator
145. What is the nominal form of the wide?  
Answer: width
146. What document does a students get when graduating from the university?  
Answer: graduation certificate



147. What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience?  
Answer: cv /curriculum vitae
148. What do you call a difficult time when economic activities slow down. And there are more people unemployed?  
Answer: recession
149. What is the description of events that is spoken with background music during a film or a play?  
Answer: narration
150. What device is used to measure the height of mountains?  
Answer: altimeter
151. What is the long speech that is spoken by only one actor in a film or play?  
Answer: monologue
152. What is the list that shows the names of actors and actresses in a movie?  
Answer: cast
153. If you have a toothache, who will you go to?  
Answer: dentist
154. Which century is the year 1642 in?  
Answer: seventeenth
155. What stellar system does the earth belong to?  
Answer: solar system
156. What is the legal document protecting someone's intellectual property?  
Answer: patent
157. What do people hold overhead when it is raining?  
Answer: umbrella
158. How do you call someone with no hair?  
Answer: bald



159. What do we call programs that run on a computer?

Answer: Software

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

Answer: Uncle

161. What do we call the activity of taking out weeds from the ground?

Answer: Weeding

162. What makes a refrigerator or any other electrical devices work?

Answer: Electricity

163. What do we call drawings or writing on a wall, especially in a public place?

Answer: Graffiti

164. What do we call the place where pedestrians can cross a street?

Answer: Crosswalk / pedestrian crossing / zebra crossing

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

Answer: Scarf / scarves

166. What do people cover their heads with?

Answer: Hats

167. When you want to include a picture or other file into an email, what will you do?

Answer: Attach

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

Answer: Elephant

169. Which one of the following is not a mythological animal, unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid?

Answer: Giraffe

170. What do we call a person who is waiting for doing something?

Answer: Standby



171. What do we call a shape of six sides?  
**Answer:** Hexagon
172. Who is the person who shares the same room with you?  
**Answer:** Roommate
173. What do we call a diagram in which an object would appear to viewers if it were cut from top to bottom?  
**Answer:** Section
174. What do we call a person who studies mystery?  
**Answer:** Mystic
175. What do we call the event in which people move through a public place to celebrate an important day or event?  
**Answer:** Parade
176. What is the top surface inside the room?  
**Answer:** Ceiling
177. Which is the biggest one, the elephant, the tiger, or the cheetah?  
**Answer:** Elephant
178. How do we call a person who is about the same age?  
**Answer:** Contemporary / peer
179. A business doesn't want to make a loss - what does it want to make?  
**Answer:** Profit
180. What would call a doctor who sells prescribed medicines?  
**Answer:** Pharmacist / Chemist.
181. What is the legal document protecting someone's intellectual property?  
**Answer:** Patent



182. A manufacturing process releases poisonous gases. What is the most important safety measure for workers at this plant ensuring good ventilation, or appropriate footwear?

Answer: Ensuring good ventilation

183. What would you call a specialist who repairs leaking water pipes?

Answer: Plumber

184. What is the animal with white ivory and long trunk?

Answer: Elephant

185. How many quarters in a calendar year?

Answer: Four

186. How many days are there in a fortnight?

Answer: Fourteen

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

Answer: Wedding.

188. How many years does a centennial celebrate?

Answer: One hundred.

189. What does a thermometer measure?

Answer: Temperature.

190. How would you describe an economy that is largely based on farming?

Answer: Agricultural

191. In addition to A, E, I, O, what is the other vowel letter?

Answer: U

192. If you are celebrating a bicentennial event, how many years ago did this event happen?

Answer: Two hundred.

193. What is the opposite of majority?

Answer: Minority



194. What is the term to specifically describe either a brother or a sister?  
**Answer:** Sibling.
195. Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week?  
**Answer:** Monday.
196. What's the name of the building where you can borrow books?  
**Answer:** Library.
197. What is another way to say the arrangement of musical notes in a tune?  
**Answer:** Melody.
198. What do we call a period of years?  
**Answer:** Century
199. What is the joint connecting your foot to the leg?  
**Answer:** Ankle
200. What do you call a piece of equipment we use to look at stars?  
**Answer:** Telescope
201. What are the paintings or photos of people especially when they include someone's face, head and shoulders?  
**Answer:** Portrait
202. What is a violent conflict between two or more countries?  
**Answer:** War
203. What is the joint that connects your hand to your arm?  
**Answer:** Wrist
204. When you bake a cake, where do you put the tray into?  
**Answer:** Oven.
205. What do you call a short period of break between the parts of a concert or a play?  
**Answer:** Intermission.



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

Answer: Triangle

207. What is place that a person lives permanently?

Answer: Home.

208. How many sides does an octagon have?

Answer: Eight.

209. What do people cast in an election?

Answer: Vote. Ballot.

210. What is the opposite of 'guilty'?

Answer: Innocent.

211. How many sides does a hexagon have?

Answer: Six.

212. How many sides does a pentagon have?

Answer: Five

213. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

Answer: Laboratory.

214. What do you call someone who does a job with no salary or offers to do something without being forced?

Answer: Volunteer.

215. What kind of book would you use to look up a word that you don't understand?

Answer: Dictionary

216. What is the book that you write to describe your own life story?

Answer: Autobiography

217. What is the opposite of positive?

Answer: Negative.



218. In which compass direction does the Sun rise from?

Answer: East.

219. What is the punctuation used at the end of a sentence?

Answer: full stop / period

220. What is the shape of the earth's orbit?

Answer: oval / ellipse

221. What does the earth revolve around?

Answer: sun

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

Answer: iceberg

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

Answer: cousin

224. What do we call a person who is hurt in a criminal case?

Answer: victim

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

Answer: handle

226. If any experiment is duplicated, how many times it is performed?

Answer: two / twice

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

Answer: volunteer

228. What is the process of breaking down plastic and glass and using it again?

Answer: recycling

229. What do we call a person who is registered for the election?

Answer: candidate

230. What are the animals that have fins?

Answer: fish



231. What do you call the case you use to carry documents?  
Answer: briefcase
232. What do we use to get to the third floor when the elevator is broken?  
Answer: stairs
233. What is the cooking process to make cakes or bread?  
Answer: baking
234. How many legs does a tripod have?  
Answer: three
235. What is the opposite of white?  
Answer: black
236. What is the opposite of maximum?  
Answer: minimum
237. What do we call a person who fights against the government?  
Answer: rebel
238. What do we call someone who studies languages?  
Answer: linguist
239. What do we call a group of mountains such as the Himalayas?  
Answer: range
240. In winter, what activities do people usually do on snow mountains by standing on long, thin boards?  
Answer: skiing
241. What do we call a person who buy things in a shop?  
Answer: customer / buyer / shopper
242. What instrument would you use when you want to weigh something up?  
Answer: scale



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

Answer: plot

244. What is the adjective opposite to 'rural'?

Answer: urban

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

Answer: sun

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

Answer: headquarters

247. What do we call a section or a part of a book?

Answer: chapter

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

Answer: An Employee

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

Answer: Piano

250. What is the antonym of vertical?

Answer: Horizontal

251. What is one half of 100%?

Answer:50%

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

Answer: A car

253. What is three quarters of 100%?

Answer:75%

254. What does ASAP mean?

Answer: As soon as possible

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

Answer: Time



256. Which instrument is used to measure variations in temperature?  
Answer: Thermometer
257. What do we call a person who performs operations? Physician or Surgeon?  
Answer: Surgeon
258. Who is the person who works in a hospital and can-do operations?  
Answer: Surgeon
259. What do you call the strap that secures a person in a car or an aeroplane?  
Answer: Seatbelt
260. What do you call a list in front of a book which outlines the structure of a book?  
Answer: Table of Contents
261. What is the opposite of "Successor" ?  
Answer: Predecessor
262. What do you call the alphabetical list, at the end of the textbook that tells you where to find specific information?  
Answer: Index
263. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is most likely to be picked?  
Answer: Black
264. In the sentence: "He has been quite upset since he went back to school.", which word uses a past tense?  
Answer: Went
265. Which kind of mountains can erupt?  
Answer: Volcano
266. Where does camel normally appear?  
Answer: Desert



267. What do we call the passages between the rows of seats in the theater?

Answer: Aisles

268. Which is the second month of the year?

Answer: February

269. How do we describe something between continents?

Answer: Intercontinental

270. How do we call the flat surface at the front of a television or computer, on which we can see pictures?

Answer: Screen

271. What's the continent where people say Hindu or Chinese?

Answer: Asia

272. How do you call a place where trains or buses regularly stop so that passengers can get on and off?

Answer: Station

273. What heavenly body makes an object cast a shadow during the day?

Answer: Sun.

274. What do we call money borrowed from bank?

Answer: Loan

275. What do we call an experienced person who advises and helps less experienced people?

Answer: Mentor

276. What device is used for breathing?

Answer: Ventilator

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

Answer: Mower



278. What do you call a seat with legs but with nothing to support your arms or back?  
**Answer:** Stool
279. What do we call a powered truck used to lift and move materials over short distances?  
**Answer:** Forklift / lift truck
280. Whose job is it to treat people that are ill or have an injury at a hospital?  
**Answer:** Doctor
281. A business doesn't want to make a loss - what does it want to make?  
**Answer:** Profit
282. A dozen is a grouping of which number?  
**Answer:** Twelve
283. A lack of which kind of weather causes drought, dry weather or rainy weather?  
**Answer:** Rainy weather
284. A list of events placed in time order is usually described as what?  
**Answer:** A chronology / a timeline
285. A planet or a galaxy that is very distant can be seen with what device?  
**Answer:** Telescope
286. At what ceremony do students receive their degree or diploma at the end of their period of study?  
**Answer:** Graduation
287. What is the name of xx' s older sister?  
**Answer:** Flow Chart
288. From where can you have a full view of a building, the outside, inside or top?  
**Answer:** The outside
289. How do we call the people who work in companies?  
**Answer:** Employee or officer



290. How do you describe the desert, humid or dry?

Answer: Migration

291. How many days in a week? 7 days 2SHow many months are in a year?

Answer: Activate Windom Go to Settings to ACTi Twelve

292. How many people are there in a quartet?

Answer: Four

293. How many seasons are there in a year?

Answer: Four

294. How many sides are there in a bilateral agreement?

Answer: Two

295. How many times a year is a quarterly journal published?

Answer: Four

296. How many years are there in a century?

Answer: 100 (years)

297. How many years are there in a millennium?

Answer: A thousand years

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

Answer: Three or four years

299. If a parent have a couple of children, how many children does he have?

Answer: Two

300. If a person is doing an experiment, what would he wear to protect his eyes?

Answer: Glasses / goggles

301. If something such as fabric or medicine is artificially made, not natural, what do we say it is?

Answer: Artificial or Manmade or Synthetic



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

Answer: half a year

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

Answer: water vapor steam

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

Answer: horizon

305. What clothing do people wear, such as students or nurses?

Answer: uniform

306. In what room do scientists usually do experiments?

Answer: laboratory

307. How do we call the people who study animals and plants?

Answer: biologists

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

Answer: freeze

309. What will students receive at the end of the term?

Answer: transcript

310. How do we describe a person who does something at the right time?

Answer: Punctual

311. What do judges, solicitors and barristers have to be experts in?

Answer: Law

312. What do you call a period of 365 days?

Answer: Year

313. What does a guitarist pluck when playing the instrument?

Answer: String

314. What drink do people get from cows?

Answer: Milk



315. What do we call the head of a university department?  
Answer: Dean
316. What do you get if you successfully complete a university course?  
Answer: Diploma
317. If you ask someone how old they are, what do you want to know?  
Answer: - Age
318. What do you use to call or text a friend?  
Answer: Cell phone
319. What do you call the type of political system that is said to be of the people, by the people and for the people?  
Answer: Democracy
320. Who should you go to see if you don't feel well?  
Answer: Doctor
321. Which is the shortest month of the year?  
Answer: February
322. What does an atlas contain?  
Answer: Maps / map
323. What do you call the part of the theatre where actors perform?  
Answer: Stage
324. What color do you get if you mix red and yellow?  
Answer: Orange
325. Which is the season of the year when plants start growing again?  
Answer: Spring
326. What do we call buying and transporting goods from another country?  
Answer: Import



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

**Answer:** Abstract / summary

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

**Answer:** Chairman / chairwoman / chairperson

329. What do we call the head of a court?

**Answer:** Judge

330. What is the bone structure that protects the brain?

**Answer:** Skull

331. What do we call the opening in the face used for speaking and eating?

**Answer:** Mouth

332. What is the direction of the longitude lines on the earth's surface?

**Answer:** Vertical

333. What do we call a powered truck used to lift and move materials over short distances?

**Answer:** Forklift / Lift Truck

334. What do you call a seat with legs but with nothing to support your arms or back?

**Answer:** Stool

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

**Answer:** Unicorn

336. What do workers get by working overtime?

**Answer:** Overtime pay / overtime payment

337. What do we call the extra working time?

**Answer:** Overtime

338. Who prescribe patients medicine?

**Answer:** Doctors



339. What does 'MBA' stand for?

Answer: Master of Business Administration

340. If a figure is pentagon, how many sides does it has?

Answer: Five

341. Which one would you use to describe the desert, aridity or humidity?

Answer: Aridity

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

Answer: Chemist/Pharmacist

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

Answer: Gravity

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

Answer: Keyboard

345. What is the last paragraph of an essay?

Answer: Conclusion

346. To which system does the earth belong?

Answer: Solar system

347. What is the opposite of 'positive'?

Answer: Negative



# WRITING





## SUMMARIZE WRITTEN TEXT

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

**Answer:**

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



- 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.



3. We live in an ageing world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively. Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution.

**Answer:**

As it is fully acknowledged that we live in an ageing world, a powerful demographic revolution will be a possible result if current trends in ageing



continue as predicted, which will not only bring challenges of adjusting social and economic structures but also opportunities to present themselves in older people and vast resources.

4. 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.

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



due to genetics and 37 percent due to environmental factors. In contrast, risk for eating disorders was found to be 40 percent genetic and 60 percent environmental, whereas the risk for mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol was 41 percent genetic and 59 percent environmental.

Benyamin said in psychiatric, ophthalmological and skeletal traits, genetic factors were a larger influence than environmental factors. But for social values and attitudes it was the other way around.

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

**Answer:**

A miner in Mexico found a tiny tree frog preserved in amber for 25 million years, which would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, with a few other preserved



frogs found in chunks of amber, and Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains to find DNA that could identify the particular species but the owner may not allow.

7. Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fueled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes – as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example. Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own. Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this 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.

8. The feature of being “double blind”, where neither patients nor physicians are aware of who receives the experimental treatment, is almost universally trumpeted as being a virtue of clinical trials. Hence, trials that fail to remain successfully double blind are regarded as providing inferior evidential support. The rationale for this view is unobjectionable: double blinding rules out the potential confounding influences of patient and physician beliefs. Nonetheless, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic. For one, it leads to the paradox that very effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by best evidence. If a new drug were to make even the most severe symptoms of the common cold disappear within seconds, most participants and investigators would correctly identify it as the latest wonder drug and not the control (i.e. placebo) treatment. Any trial testing the effectiveness of this wonder drug will therefore fail to remain double blind. Similar problems arise for treatments, such as exercise and most surgical techniques, whose nature makes them resistant to being tested in double blind conditions. It seems strange that an account of evidence should make priori judgments that certain claims can never be supported by ‘best evidence’. It would be different if the claims at issue were pseudoscientific – untestable. But so far as treatments with large effects go, the claim that they are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

**Answer:**

While double blind is a virtue of clinical trials because it rules out the potential confounding influences of patients and physician beliefs, viewing double blind



trial as necessarily superior is problematic because it leads to the paradox that effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by the best evidence, but claims treatments are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

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



started to count crime in a way which, according to the government, will give "a more robust statistical measure".

**Answer:**

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

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



in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

**Answer:**

While India might have absolute advantage in providing both computer programming and innovative new technologies because of the low cost, the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation because of easier capital obtaining, which suggests that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past and American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

11. Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the lives of individuals and populations in the past. Recently a new set of challenges to the study of human remains has emerged from a rather unexpected direction: the British government revised its interpretation of nineteenth-century burial legislation in a way that would drastically curtail the ability of archaeologists to study human remains of any age excavated in England and Wales. This paper examines these extraordinary events and the legal, political and ethical questions that they raise. In April 2008 the British government announced that, henceforth, all human remains archaeologically excavated in England and Wales should be reburied after a two-year period of scientific analysis. Not only would internationally important prehistoric remains have to be returned to the ground, removing them from public view, but also there would no longer be any possibility of long-term scientific investigation as new techniques and methods emerged and developed in the future. Thus, while faunal remains, potsherds, artifacts and environmental samples could be analyzed and re-



analyzed in future years, human remains were to be effectively removed from the curation process. Archaeologists and other scientists were also concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburial of all human remains held in museum collections in England and Wales including prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Viking and Medieval as well as more recent remains.

**Answer:**

While human remains are the fundamental part for analysis and interpretation of any archaeological records, they still need to be reburied after a two-year scientific period because of the appearance and development of new technologies and methods, so human remains should be removed from the curation process with scientists concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburial of all human remains.

12. With an abundance of low-priced labor relative to the United States, it is no surprise that China, India and other developing countries specialize in the production of labor intensive products. For similar reasons, the United States will specialize in the production of goods that are human and physical capital intensive because of the relative abundance of a highly educated labour force and technically sophisticated equipment in the United States. This division of global production should yield higher global output of both types of goods than would be the case if each country attempted to produce both of these goods itself. For example, the United States would produce more expensive labour intensive goods because of its more expensive labor and the developing countries would produce more expensive human and physical capital intensive goods because of their relative scarcity of these inputs. This logic implies that the United States is unlikely to be a significant global competitor in the production green technologies that are not relatively



intensive in human and physical capital. Nevertheless, during the early stages of the development of a new technology, the United States has a comparative advantage in the production of the products enabled by this innovation. However, once these technologies become well understood and production processes are designed that can make use of less skilled labor; production will migrate to countries with less expensive labor.

**Answer:**

While developing countries specialize in labor-intensive production because of the abundance of lowpriced labor, the United States specializes in human and physical capital intensive production because of the abundance of highly educated labor force and technically sophisticated equipment, suggesting the global production should yield higher global output of both types of goods, but once technologies become well understood and production processes are designed, production will migrate to countries with less expensive labor.

13. As warmer winter temperatures become more common, one way for some animals to adjust is to shift their ranges northward. But a new study of 59 North American bird species indicates that doing so is not easy or quick -- it took about 35 years for many birds to move far enough north for winter temperatures to match where they historically lived. The researchers used 35 years of data from the North American Christmas Bird Count to match winter temperatures to where birds were seen. They tested 59 bird species individually and found that they responded differently to climate change. When summarized across bird species, there was evidence for a strong delay lasting about 35 years. For example, black vultures have spread northward in the last 35 years and now winter as far north as Massachusetts, where the minimum winter temperature is similar to what it was in Maryland in 1975. On



the other hand, the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker did not alter its range at all despite the warming trend, possibly because it's very specific habitat requirements precluded a range shift. Both of these scenarios could represent problems for birds, La Sorte said. Species that do not track changes in climate may wind up at the limits of their physiological tolerance, or they may lose important habitat qualities, such as favored food types, as those species pass them by. But they also can't move their ranges too fast if the habitat conditions they depend on also tend to lag behind climate. If warming trends weaken, as they did over the past few years, birds may be able to catch up. But accelerated warming, which is likely as global carbon emissions continue to increase, may put additional strain on birds. The study highlights these challenges and the high potential climate change has for disrupting natural systems. It also underscores the challenges ecologists face in predicting the long-term consequences of climate change for many species simultaneously.

**Answer:**

As warmer winter temperatures become more common, a new study of 59 bird species found that shifting birds' range northward is not that easy and quick enough and different species responded differently to climate change, which highlights the challenges and the high potential climate change has for disrupting natural systems.

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



help the environment. Fewer car journeys can reduce traffic, congestion and pollution, improving the health of communities. Other potential benefits linked to physical activity in children and young people include the acquisition of social skills through active play (leadership, teamwork and co-operation), better concentration in school and displacement of anti-social and criminal behavior. The importance of physical activity for health was identified over 50 years ago. During the 1950s, comparisons of bus drivers with more physically active bus conductors and office-based telephonists with more physically active postmen demonstrated lower rates of coronary heart disease and smaller uniform sizes in the more physically active occupations. This research led the way for further investigation, and evidence now clearly shows the importance of physical activity in preventing ill health. It is important for us to be active throughout our lives. Physical activity is central to a baby's normal growth and development. This continues through school, and into adulthood and older years. Being physically active can bring substantial benefits and there is consistent evidence of a dose-response relationship, i.e., the greater the volume of physical activity undertaken, the greater the health benefits that are obtained.

**Answer:**

While increasing physical activity has the potential to not only improve the physical and mental health of the nation but also save money, other potential benefits linked to physical activity in children and young people include the acquisition of social skills, better concentration in school and displacement of anti-social and criminal behavior, which suggests that promoting active lifestyles can help us address some of the important challenges facing the UK today.



15. In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country. 'There can be little doubt that using an indigenous product must qualify a dish as Australian notes Stephanie Alexander. Similarly, and without qualification, states that 'A uniquely Australian food culture can only be based upon foods indigenous to this country, although, as Crow remarks, proposing Australian native foods as national symbols relies more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage. Notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are, of necessity, founded on ingredients native to the country—after all, Italy's gastronomic identity is tied to the non-indigenous tomato, Thailand's to the non-indigenous chili—the reality is that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities. The exceptions are fish, crustaceans and shellfish from oceans, rivers and lakes, most of which are unarguably unique to this country. Despite valiant and well-intentioned efforts today at promoting and encouraging the consumption of native resources, bush foods are not harvested or produced in sufficient quantities for them to be a standard component of Australian diets, nor are they generally accessible. Indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

**Answer:**

In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country, notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are founded on ingredients native to the country and the reality that Australians do not eat indigenous foods in significant quantities, and



indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

16. 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.

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

**Answer:**

Assessment is a central process in education and a bridge between teaching and learning as many students do not learn what they are taught because they have reached different understandings of the material being studied, but assessment is also used for other purposes in education such as assessments



of the performance of students, and also to decide which kinds of education students should receive.

18. 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.



19. 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.
20. The extraordinary flying ability of dandelion seeds is possible thanks to a form of flight that has not been seen before in nature, research has revealed. The discovery, which confirms the common plant among the natural world's best fliers, shows that movement of air around and within its parachuteshaped bundle of bristles enables seeds to travel great distances – often a kilometer or more, kept afloat entirely by wind power. Researchers from the University of



Edinburgh carried out experiments to better understand why dandelion seeds fly so well, despite their parachute structure being largely made up of empty space. Their study revealed that a ring-shaped air bubble forms as air moves through the bristles, enhancing the drag that slows each seed's descent to the ground. This newly found form of air bubble – which the scientists have named the separated vortex ring – is physically detached from the bristles and is stabilized by air flowing through it. The amount of air flowing through, which is critical for keeping the bubble stable and directly above the seed in flight, is precisely controlled by the spacing of the bristles. This flight mechanism of the bristly parachute underpins the seeds' steady flight. It is four times more efficient than what is possible with conventional parachute design, according to the research. Researchers suggest that the dandelion's porous parachute might inspire the development of small-scale drones that require little or no power consumption. Such drones could be useful for remote sensing or air pollution monitoring.

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



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

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. Working nine to five for a single employer bears little resemblance to the way a substantial share of the workforce makes a living today. Millions of people assemble various income streams and work independently, rather than in structured payroll jobs. This is hardly a new phenomenon, yet it has never been well measured in official statistics and the resulting data gaps prevent a clear view of a large share of labor-market activity. To better understand the independent workforce and what motivates the people who participate in it,



the McKinsey Global Institute surveyed some 8,000 respondents across Europe and the United States. We asked about their income in the past 12 months—encompassing primary work, as well as any other income-generating activities, and about their professional satisfaction and aspirations for work in the future. The resulting report, independent work: Choice, necessity, and the gig economy, finds that up to 162 million people in Europe and the United States—or 20 to 30 percent of the working-age population – engage in some form of independent work. While demographically diverse, independent workers largely fit into four segments (exhibit): free agents, who actively choose independent work and derive their primary income from it; casual earners, who use independent work for supplemental income and do so by choice; reluctant, who make their primary living from independent work but would prefer traditional jobs; and the financially strapped, who do supplemental independent work out of necessity.

**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, reluctant, and the financially strapped.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. Current research into the nature of the relationship between participation in physical activity/sport and educational performance has produced mixed, inconsistent and often non-comparable results. For example, some cross-



sectional studies illustrate a positive correlation between participation in sport and physical activity and academic success (e.g., math's, reading, acuity, reaction times). However, critics point to a general failure to solve the issue of direction of cause – whether intelligence leads to success in sport, whether involvement in sport enhances academic performance, or whether a third factor (e.g. personality traits) explains both. Longitudinal studies also generally support the suggestion that academic performance is enhanced, or at least maintained, by increased habitual physical activity. Yet such studies are criticized for not being definitive because some do not use randomized allocation of pupils to experimental and control groups (to control for pre-existing differences), others tend to use (subjective) teacher-assigned grades to assess academic achievement, rather than standardized and comparable tests; and some programmers include parallel interventions, making it difficult to isolate specific effects. More generically, one key piece of research illustrates that both acute exercise and chronic training programmers have small, but beneficial, positive impacts on cognitive performance. However, this study concludes that as experimental rigor decreased, effect size increased. Further, generalization is limited because effect size is influenced by the nature and type of exercise, the type of participants, the nature of the cognitive tests and the methodological quality of the study.

**Answer:**

Current research into the nature of the relationship between participation in physical activity/sport and educational performance has produced mixed, inconsistent, and often non-comparable results, including conclusions that academic performance is enhanced or at least maintained, by increased habitual physical activity and that both acute exercise and chronic training



programs have small, but beneficial, positive impacts on cognitive performance.

33. 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.

34. **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.

35. 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.
36. 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.

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

**Answer:**

According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of defined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous, and unlike processesd honey, raw honey is a pure, unfiltered, and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees and does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional



value and health power, which can help with low energy, sleep problems, seasonal allergies, and even weight-loss.

38. 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.

39. Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, thanks to a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) with the University of Leeds. The idea behind the KTP was for the University, using Asda's customer insight data, to apply its research to identify, investigate and implement ways of helping customers to reduce their food waste. This was one of the first times that a major retailer had tried to deliver large-scale sustainability changes, with the two year project seen as a way for Asda to position themselves as true innovators in this area. The campaign focused on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers. Meanwhile, in-store events encouraged customers to make changes in their own. They will make changes to how they deal with food waste in their own homes, leading to an average saving of 57 pounds per customer, as well as a reduction in waste. A key aspect of a KTP is that an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm and help deliver the desired outcomes of the KTP. As a part of the collaboration with Asda, Laura Babbs was given the task of driving forward the sustainability changes in the retailer. As a result of the success of her work, Laura eventually became a permanent member of the team at Asda.



Answer:

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, with a campaign focusing on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labelling, to creative recipes for leftovers, and with in-store events encouraging customers to make changes in their own, and an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm.

40. Is the purpose of history to promote a strong national identity and support national myths? Certainly, it has been used in this way for centuries, and this is often reflected in the history curriculum. We can all remember history at school as being a matter of learning lots of facts and dates, and long lists of kings and queens - a grand narrative of how we got from a not so civilized past to the great nation we are today. Putting aside the fact that national identity is a complex and divisive question - especially in countries like the UK, which is comprised of several nationalities - this approach to history emphasizes a broad understanding, rather than a detailed understanding. Yet history is, or should be, a critical, skeptical discipline: some historians see their work as disproving myths, demolishing orthodoxies, and exposing politically-motivated narratives which claim to be objective. What students need to develop are more critical and analytical skills; in other words, to think for themselves. They can do this by studying certain historical problems in depth. This involves being critical of the narratives presented by historians and skeptical of the myths preserved in the national memory.

Answer:

Despite the purpose of history to promote a strong national identity and support national myths emphasizing a broad understanding rather than a detailed understanding, history is a critical, skeptical discipline with some



historians seeing their work as disproving myths, demolishing orthodoxies, and exposing politically-motivated narratives which claim to be objective, and what students need to develop are more critical and analytical skills.

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

**Answer:**

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

42. They call it the "marshmallow test." A four- to six-year-old-child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: "If you



don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one." Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The longer a child can resist the treat has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn't strictly innate—it's also highly influenced by environment. Researchers gave five-year-olds used crayons and one sticker to decorate a sheet of paper. One group was promised a new set of art supplies for the project—but then never received it. But the other group did receive new crayons and better stickers. Then both groups were given the marshmallow test. The children who had been lied to waited for a mean time of three minutes before eating the marshmallow. The group that got their promised materials resisted an average of 12 minutes. Thus, the researchers note that experience factors into a child's ability to delay gratification. When previous promises have been hollow, why believe the next one.

**Answer:**

The "marshmallow test" showed that the longer a child can resist the treat has been correlated with higher general competency later in life, but now a study shows that the ability to resist temptation isn't strictly innate—it's also highly influenced by environment and experience, which can factor into a child's ability to delay gratification.

43. As economic troubles flare up around the globe, the earning estimates of American firms who do business abroad begin to flatten. Without these international consumers to buy their products, there are fewer sales, which means that inventories pile up. When there is more supply than demand, prices go down. Lower prices would normally cause demand to pick up, but in an uncertain economy people tend to postpone purchases. We see this tendency in the American economy with computer products where consumers



believe that the prices will go down if they wait another six months, so they decide to hold off. This tendency causes further gluts in the market, which eventually leads manufacturers to slow production. They lay off workers, causing domestic consumption to fall further since there is less money to buy goods. These effects ripples throughout the economy and create a deflationary spiral that can lead to a recession or even a depression.

**Answer:**

Fewer sales, which means that inventories pile up and there is more supply than demand, lead to prices going down, which normally cause demand to pick up, and people to tend to postpone purchases, and further gluts in the market, which eventually lead manufacturers to slow production, and cause domestic consumption to fall further since there is less money to buy goods.

44. A farming technique practiced for centuries by villagers in West Africa, which converts nutrient-poor rainforest soil into fertile farmland, could be the answer to mitigating climate change and revolutionizing farming across Africa. A global study by researchers has for the first-time identified and analyzed rich fertile soils found in Liberia and Ghana. They discovered that the ancient West African method of adding charcoal and kitchen waste to highly weathered, nutrient poor tropical soils can transform the land into enduringly fertile, carbon-rich black soils which the researchers dub 'African Dark Earths'. Similar soils created by Amazonian people in pre-Columbian eras have recently been discovered in South America – but the techniques people used to create these soils are unknown. Moreover, the activities which led to the creation of these anthropogenic soils were largely disrupted after the European conquest. Encouragingly researchers in the West Africa study were able to live within communities as they created their fertile soils. This enabled them to learn the techniques used by the women from the indigenous communities



who disposed of ash, bones and other organic waste to create the African Dark Earths.

**Answer:**

As a farming technique in West Africa can convert nutrient-poor rainforest soil into fertile farmland, researchers discovered enduringly fertile, carbon-rich black soils named 'African Dark Earths', and similar soils in pre-Columbian eras have also been discovered although the techniques are unknown, so researchers in the West Africa study were able to live within communities as they created their fertile soils, which could be the answer to mitigating climate change and revolutionizing farming across Africa.

45. To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the "vividness" experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreting the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought. The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book's author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that



are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols—letters—that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences.

**Answer:**

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

46. Until the early 1960s, newspapers published separate job listing for men and women. It wasn't until the passage of the Equal Pay Act on June 10, 1963 that it became illegal to pay women lower rates for the same job strictly on the basis of their sex. The wage gap is a statistical indicator often used as an index of the status of women's earnings relative to men's. It is expressed as a percentage (e.g., in 2005, women earned 81% as much as men) and is calculated by dividing the median annual earnings for women by median annual earnings for men. Since 1963, when the Equal Pay Act was signed, the closing of the wage gap between men and women has been at a rate of about half a penny a year.

**Answer:**

Until the early 1960s, newspapers published separate job listing for men and women, and the wage gap, whose closing has been at a rate of about half a penny a year since 1963, when the Equal Pay Act was signed, is a statistical indicator often used as an index of the status of women's earnings relative to men's.



47. In a study in the current issue of the journal PLOS One, a team of scientists in Germany showed experts and novices simple geometric objects and simple chess positions and asked the subjects to identify them. Reaction times were measured and brain activity was monitored using functional M.R.I. scans. On the identification of the geometric objects, the subjects performed the same, showing that the chess experts had no special visualization skills. When the subjects were shown the chess positions, the experts identified them faster. Focusing on an element of an earlier study on pattern and object recognition by chess experts, the researchers had expected to see parts of the left hemispheres of the experts' brains – which are involved in object recognition – react more quickly than those of the novices when they performed the chess tasks. But the reaction times were the same. What set the experts apart was that parts of their right brain hemispheres – which are more involved in pattern recognition – also lit up with activity. The experts were processing the information in two places at once. The researchers also found that when the subjects were shown the chess diagrams, the novices looked directly at the pieces to recognize them, while the experts looked on the middle of the boards and took everything in with their peripheral vision.

**Answer:**

The chess experts had no special visualization skills on the identification of the geometric objects, while the subjects were shown the chess positions, the experts identified them faster, and parts of the left hemispheres of the experts' brains react the same as those of the novices when they performed the chess tasks, with their right brain hemispheres also lighting up with activity, suggesting the experts were processing the information in two places at once.



48. Most of the time when I embark on such an investigation, it quickly becomes clear that matters are much more complicated and ambiguous several shades grayer than I thought going in. Not this time. The deeper I delved into the confused and confusing thicket of nutritional science, sorting through the long-running fats versus carb wars, the fiber skirmishes and the raging dietary supplement debates, the simpler the picture gradually became. I learned that in fact, science knows a lot less about nutrition than you would expect – that in fact, nutrition science is, to put it charitably, a very young science. It's still trying to figure out exactly what happens in your body when you sip a soda, or what is going on deep in the soul of a carrot to make it so good for you, or why in the world you have so many neurons – brain cells! – in your stomach, of all places. It's a fascinating subject, and someday the field may produce definitive answers to the nutritional questions that concern us, but – as nutritionists themselves will tell you – they're not there yet. Not even close. Nutrition science, which after all only got started less than two hundred years ago, is today approximately where surgery was in the year 1650 – very promising, and very interesting to watch, but are you ready to let them operate on you? I think I'll wait a while.

**Answer:**

Nutrition science is a very young science, and someday the field may produce definitive answers to the nutritional questions that concern us, but it knows a lot less about nutrition than you would expect because it only got started less than two hundred years ago and is today approximately where surgery was in the year 1650.

49. One of Guinness World Records' more unusual awards was presented at the National Maritime Museum yesterday. After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B – which had been sealed in a clear plastic box to prevent



tampering – was officially declared, by Guinness, to be the world's "most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air". It was an intriguing enough award. But what is really astonishing is that the clock was designed more than 250 years ago by a man who was derided at the time for Lian incoherence and absurdity that was little short of the symptoms of insanity", and whose plans for the clock lay ignored for two centuries. The derision was poured on John Harrison, the British clockmaker whose marine chronometers had revolutionized seafaring in the 18th century (and who was the subject of Longitude by Diva Sobel). His subsequent claim – that he would go on to make a pendulum timepiece that was accurate to within a second over a 100- day period – triggered widespread ridicule. The task was simply impossible, it was declared. But now the last laugh lies with Harrison. At a conference, Harrison Decoded: Towards a Perfect Pendulum Clock, held at Greenwich yesterday, observatory scientists revealed that a clock that had been built to the clockmaker's exact specifications had run for 100 days during official tests and had lost only five eighths of a second in that period.

**Answer:**

John Harrison, the British clockmaker claimed that he would go on to make a pendulum timepiece that was accurate to within a second over a 100-day period, which triggered widespread ridicule, but now the last laugh lies with Harrison as Clock B, which was designed more than 250 years ago, and was officially declared, by Guinness, to be the world's "most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air".

50. It's important to realize that the brain doesn't see the world around it simply as though the scene was projected onto a cinema screen on the inside of your skull. Before a scene can be observed "in your head" it has to be broken down into a number of different components for processing, and these



components then have to be recombined into the meaningful form that we call "an image". Amongst other things, the scene is broken down into its different colors – red, green and blue – in a way that's analogous to the manner in which a television image or magazine photograph is broken down into tiny dots of primary colors (which are too small to be noticed individually when we look at them, but which when seen collectively give the impression of a continuous full color image). However, unlike and magazine images, the image that we see with our eyes is broken down not only into separate color components but into other components too. It is, rather incredibly, deconstructed into component parts such as horizontal lines, vertical lines, circles and so on. Each of these component parts is sent to a separate area of the brain for processing, with the different components of the scene only merging again when they are unified into what you perceive as the image.

**Answer:**

The brain doesn't see the world simply as though the scene was projected onto a cinema screen because the image that we see with our eyes is broken down into separate color components and other components; each of these component parts is sent to a separate area of the brain for processing, with the different components of the scene only merging again when they are unified into what you perceive as the image.

51. With a good system of crop rotation, and especially with the addition of any sort of fertilizer you may be able to come up with, it's possible to grow crops on a plot of land for upwards of 2 – 3 years at a time with good results. Ultimately, though, you must let the land rest if you hope to continue farming there in the long-run. Allowing a plot of land to rest for a period of time is known as letting the field go fallow, and there are several reasons for this. Allowing a field or plot to lie fallow means that you don't grow anything new



on it, don't harvest anything and don't graze any animals on the land for at least a year. Sometimes a field will lay fallow for two, three or even four years, but the traditional standard on many farms was to let a field lie fallow once every 2 - 3 years. This fallow period allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients. The root networks of various grasses or groundcovers (like clover) have a chance to expand and grow, which further strengthens the soil and protects it from erosion. During the fallow period, there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna, including cyanobacteria, which live in the soil. These microorganisms continue to be active at the root level, steadily improving the quality of the soil so that when you come back in a year or two, you can begin planting food or cash crops anew.

**Answer:**

The reasons why you must let the land rest if you hope to continue farming there in the long-run, which is letting the field go fallow are that this allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients, the root networks of various grasses or ground covers have a chance to expand and grow, and there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna.

52. The 1920's movie goers experience was largely dominated by silent movies but saw the introduction of synchronized sound. In the 1920's movie stars were really stars - with huge salaries, the fashions and activities of the Hollywood greats echoed around the world and 100,000 people would gather in cities all over the world, including such diverse cities as London and Moscow, to greet Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks when they toured of Europe. Early silent movies were often accompanied by live piano or organ music and provided enormous entertainment value to audiences captivated by the experience of watching moving pictures on the silver screen. Although there had been previous attempts to introduce sound, it wasn't until 1923 that a synchronized



sound track was photographically recorded and printed on to the side of the strip of motion picture film and made it on to a commercially distributed movie. It would still be seven long years before taking pictures gained total supremacy and finally replaced the silent film era. The first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons, and were very basic compared the luxurious picture palaces that followed but what an aura of excitement, of laughter, fun and tears surrounded them! Before the introduction of movie soundtracks, movies were often accompanied by scripted music from a piano.

**Answer:**

With early silent movies often accompanied by live piano or organ music audiences captivated by the experience of watching moving pictures on the silver screen, and it wasn't until 1923 that a synchronized sound track was photographically recorded and printed on to the side of the strip of motion picture film and made it on to a commercially distributed movie, and the first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons.

53. Americans in the mid-nineteenth century could point to plenty of examples, real as well as mythical, of self-made men who by dint of "industry, prudence, perseverance, and good economy" had risen "to competence, and then to affluence." With the election of Abraham Lincoln, they could point to one who had risen from a log cabin to the White House. "I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer, mauling rails, at work on a flat-boat—just what might happen to any poor man's son!" Lincoln told an audience at New Haven in 1860. But in the free states a man knows that "he can better his condition there is no such thing as a freeman being fatally fixed for life, in the condition of a hired laborer." "Wage slave" was a contradiction in terms, said Lincoln. "The man who labored for another last year, this year



labors for himself, and next year he will hire others to labor for him." If a man "continue through life in the condition of the hired laborer, it is not the fault of the system, but because of either a dependent nature which prefers it, or improvidence, folly, or singular misfortune." The "free labor system," concluded Lincoln, "opens the way for all—gives hope to all, and energy, and progress, and improvement of condition to all."

**Answer:**

Americans in the mid-nineteenth century could point to plenty of examples, and in the free states a man knows that he can better his condition, but wage slave was a contradiction in terms; if a man continues through life in the condition of the hired laborer, it is not the fault of the system, but due to a dependent nature, so Lincoln concluded that the free labor system opens the way for all.

54. As a family therapist, I often have the impulse to tell families to go home and have dinner together rather than spending an hour with me. And 20 years of research in North America, Europe and Australia back up my enthusiasm for family dinners. It turns out that sitting down for a nightly meal is great for the brain, the body and the spirit. And that nightly dinner doesn't have to be a gourmet meal that took three hours to cook, nor does it need to be made with organic arugula and heirloom parsnips. For starters, researchers found that for young children, dinnertime conversation boosts vocabulary even more than being read aloud to. The researchers counted the number of rare words – those not found on a list of 3,000 most common words – that the families used during dinner conversation. Young kids learned 1,000 rare words at the dinner table, compared to only 143 from parents reading storybooks aloud. Kids who have a large vocabulary read earlier and more easily. Older children also reap intellectual benefits from family dinners. For school-age youngsters,



regular mealtime is an even more powerful predictor of high achievement scores than time spent in school, doing homework, playing sports or doing art. Other researchers reported a consistent association between family dinner frequency and teen academic performance. Adolescents who ate family meals 5 to 7 times a week were twice as likely to get as in school as those who ate dinner with their families fewer than two times a week.

**Answer:**

Sitting down for a nightly meal is great for the brain, the body and the spirit, because dinnertime conversation boosts vocabulary even more than being read aloud to, and kids who have a large vocabulary read earlier and more easily; older children also reap intellectual benefits from family dinners, and other researchers reported a consistent association between family dinner frequency and teen academic performance.

55. Delivering packages with drones will scale back CO2 emissions inbound circumstances as compared to truck deliveries, a brand-new study from University of Washington transportation engineers finds. In a paper to be revealed in associate degree coming issue of Transportation analysis half D, researchers found that drones tend to own CO2 emissions blessings over trucks once the drones haven't got to fly terribly way to their destinations or once a delivery route has few recipients. Trucks – which may provide environmental edges by carrying everything from garments to appliances to the article of furniture in a very single trip – become a lot of climate-friendly various once a delivery route has several stops or is farther off from a central warehouse. For small, light-weight packages – a bottle of drugs or a kid's bathing costume – drones contend particularly well. However, the carbon edges erode because the weight of a package increase since these



unmanned aerial vehicles have to be compelled to use extra energy to remain aloft with a significant load.

**Answer:**

Delivering packages with drones will scale back CO2 emissions if the drones haven't got to fly terribly way to their destinations, while the carbon edges erode because the weight of a package increase, but trucks become a lot of climate-friendly various once a delivery route has several stops.

56. By 1984, the internet had grown to include 1,000 host computers. The National Science Foundation was one of the first outside institutions hoping to connect to this body of information. Other government, non-profit, and educational institutions followed. Initial attempts to catalogue this rapidly expanding system of networks were simple. Among the first was Archie, a list of FTP information created by Peter Deutsch at McGill University in Montreal. However, the greatest innovation in the Internet was still to come, brewing in an MIT laboratory in Cambridge, Mass. The World Wide Web, or the Web, is often confused with the Internet. In fact, it is just one part of the Internet, along with email, video conferencing, and streaming audio channels. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee, now a scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, introduced a new system of communication on the Internet which used hyperlinks and a user-friendly graphical interface. His slice of the Internet pie camera to be known as the World Wide Web. Berners-Lee says, "The Web is an abstract (imaginary) space of information. On the Net, you find computers –on the Web, you find documents, sounds, videos, ...information. On the Net, the connections are cables between computers; on the web, connections are hypertext links. The Web exists because of programs which communicate between computers on the Net. The Web could not be without the Net. The Web made the Net useful because people are really interested in information



(not to mention knowledge and wisdom!) and don't really want to know about computers and cables."

**Answer:**

In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee introduced a new system of communication on the Internet, and his slice of the Internet pie came to be known as the World Wide Web, and it is the greatest innovation in the Internet, and the Web is an abstract space of information, and the Web made the Net useful because people are really interested in information.

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

**Answer:**

According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of defined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous, and unlike processed honey, raw honey is a pure, unfiltered, and unpasteurized



sweetener made by bees and does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health power, which can help with low energy, sleep problems, seasonal allergies, and even weight-loss.

58. Let us begin by asking why the conviction that our language is decaying is so much more widespread than the belief that it is progressing, in an intellectual climate where the notion of the survival of the fittest is at least as strong as the belief in inevitable decay, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, a language which is now spoken by an estimated half billion people – a possible hundredfold increase in the number of speakers during the past millennium. One's first reaction is to wonder whether the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade, as we may call them, are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world we live in, and consequently resenting change in any area of life. To some extent this is likely to be true. A feeling that 'fings ain't wot they used to be' and an attempt to preserve life unchanged seem to be natural reactions to insecurity, symptoms of growing old. Every generation inevitably believes that the clothes, manners and speech of the following one have deteriorated. We would therefore expect to find a respect for conservative language in every century and every culture and, in literate societies, a reverence for the language of the 'best authors' of the past.

**Answer:**

While English is widely spoken in the world, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, and the reason may be that the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world and consequently resenting change in any area of life because every generation inevitably believes that things in the following generation have deteriorated.



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

**Answer:**

Honey, with the same functions as drugs used by athletes for high athletic performance and less negative impact, has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel, and speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

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



the topic or remember what has been covered already. In terms of theory, it is to do with activating particular schemas.

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



wavelengths that we cannot see. Humans can't see ultraviolet wavelengths, which many other animals can see. But there's one set of wavelengths that elude all of us – these are near infra-red (NIR) wavelengths. And understanding how bird feathers interact with these wavelengths is important, not just for birds, but also for humans through the potential for improvements in thermal efficiency. Our research in the School of BioSciences at the University of Melbourne suggests that some Australian birds can control their temperature and avoid overheating by reflecting near-infrared wavelengths of sunlight. We collected information on 90 species of Australian birds and found a very strong link between living in hot, arid regions and reflecting a higher proportion of near-infrared light. Researchers in the field of animal colouration have largely ignored near-infrared light, because it isn't easy to measure and there's no evidence that animals can see these wavelengths. Because these wavelengths are invisible, they don't affect camouflage or sexual attractiveness, which are very important in the animal world. This means that many animals can control their temperature by altering reflection of near-infrared light without compromising their ability to hide or attract a mate.

63. 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.



64. 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.
65. 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.

66. Many insecurities, fears, and doubts stem from lack of understanding or lack of knowledge about something. The more you understand and know about a situation, the more comfortable you will be and thus the less power your shyness will have over you. Let's take for example the subject of public



speaking. This is an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because most people don't have much knowledge about it. If you do some research and investigation, you'll come to learn that it's perfectly natural to be terrified of public speaking, and that almost every single person has the same fears and insecurities that you do. When you take it further and ask yourself why you are so terrified of this, you'll come to learn that you are scared of being judged, or of being laughed at. From there, you can go and read and learn about people who are good at public speaking—learn their tips and strategies. This way you are much more prepared because your knowledge on the subject is vast. As a result of this, your confidence will already be much higher than before, which might allow you to attempt public speaking when you join a club like Toastmasters. As you practice more, you will naturally become even more confident. This rule applies to any area where you feel insecure. Read and research as much about the topic as possible. This will help increase your confidence enough to give the activity a try to see if you might be able to become better at it. And that initial confidence to take action is all you need to get the ball rolling and overcome your shyness.

**Answer:**

Public speaking, an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because they do not have much knowledge about it, terrifies you as you are scared of being judged or laughed at, and you can go read and learn about people good at public speaking, by which you are more prepared with higher confidence allowing you to attempt public speaking.

67. Disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers. They were quick to appreciate that word processing programs and printers gave them freedom from dependence on others to read and write for them. Some of these disabled early adopters became very knowledgeable about what



could be achieved and used their knowledge to become independent students at a high level. They also gained the confidence to ask that providers of education make adjustments so that disabled students could make better use of course software and the web, rather than just word processing. For some disability groups, information in electronic format (whether computer-based or web-based) can be more accessible than printed information. For example, people who have limited mobility or limited manual skills can find it difficult to obtain or hold printed material; visually impaired people can find it difficult or impossible to read print, but both these groups can be enabled to use a computer and, therefore, access the information electronically. Online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis. For example, a deaf student or a student with Asperger's syndrome may find it difficult to interact in a face-to-face tutorial, but may have less difficulty interacting when using a text conferencing system in which everyone types and reads text. In addition, people's disabilities are not necessarily visible in online communication systems; so disabled people do not have to declare their disability and are not perceived as being different.

**Answer:**

Disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers, for some of which, information in electronic format can be more accessible than printed information, and online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis, so people's disabilities are not necessarily visible in online communication systems and disabled people do not have to declare their disability and are not perceived as being different.



68. Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar – the words and grammatical structures – of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end. As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily resolved. For one thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and learners and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are post pubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they to achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners becomes highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring language and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

**Answer:**

A fundamental disagreement, concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by an immersion experience or learning the lexicogrammar, is not easily resolved, it is common to find learners in a new



country who learn a new language without the benefit of formal instruction, as well as learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar, which means that humans are versatile learners.

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



didn't feel empowered, "overeducated" workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high. Gardeners can feed their families and enrich the soil by growing legumes, such as green beans, soybeans, lentils and peas. Legume roots produce their own nitrogen, which is a major fertilizer nutrient needed by all plants for growth. Nitrogen is produced in nodules that form on the roots of legumes, which contain Rhizobium bacteria. The bacteria take nitrogen from the air and convert it into a form the plants can use. When legumes are pulled up in the fall, excess nitrogen from the nodules is left in the soil. The excess organic nitrogen can be used by other plants the following growing season. It's considered organic nitrogen because it was produced naturally, making green beans or peas great rotational crops in an organic crop production system. Organic growers prefer organic nitrogen because of its natural origins and because it breaks down slowly in the soil, thus slowly feeding plants throughout the growing season. Synthetic nitrogen fertilizers tend to release nitrogen quickly and are harsher on the environment. Synthetic nitrogen fertilizers are generally applied in split applications during the season to mimic the slow release of organic nitrogen sources. Each specific legume generally requires a specific type of Rhizobium bacteria to produce nodules on their roots. Gardeners who have never grown green beans before can purchase small bags of inoculum or bacteria from most popular vegetable seed catalogs. Before planting beans, open the package and pour in the dust-like bacteria among the seed. Shake the package and then plant. Nodules will form on the roots as they develop. The bacteria will remain in the soil, making it unnecessary to inoculate the seed next year. Do not apply extra nitrogen fertilizer to bean crops. Doing so makes bacteria in the nodules lazy,



encouraging them to stop producing their own nitrogen. Legumes that are particularly popular in the home vegetable garden include lima beans, peas, edible soybeans, lentils and fava beans. In a recent survey, 44 percent of gardeners trained through New Mexico State University's Master Gardener Program said they grew green beans and other legumes in their home gardens. When planting, be sure to purchase appropriate strains of Rhizobium bacteria for each type of legume.

**Answer:**

Gardeners can feed their families and enrich the soil by growing legumes, such as green beans, soybeans, lentils and peas; moreover, nitrogen is produced in nodules that form on the roots of legumes, which contain Rhizobium bacteria, and organic growers prefer organic nitrogen because of its natural origins and because it breaks down slowly in the soil, thus slowly feeding plants throughout the growing season, and lastly, when planting, use appropriate strains of Rhizobium bacteria.

70. We live in an ageing world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively. Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic



breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution. 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:**

The Brundtland Report defines sustainable development as the development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; moreover, only if we assume that society will remain static can we understand the needs of the future, and the sustainability paradigm is a static view and thus places limits on human ingenuity, and lastly, we need to question spurious links between green policies and profit.

71. On October 12, 1492 (the first day he encountered the native people of the Americas), Columbus wrote in his journal: They should be good servants. I, our Lord being pleased, will take hence, at the time of my departure, six natives for your Highnesses. These captives were later paraded through the streets of Barcelona and Seville when Columbus returned to Spain. From his very first contact with native people, Columbus had their domination in mind. For example, on October 14, 1492, Columbus wrote in his journal, with fifty men they can all be subjugated and made to do what is required of them. These were not mere words: after his second voyage, Columbus sent back a consignment of natives to be sold as slaves. Yet in an April, 1493, letter to Luis de Santangel (a patron who helped fund the first voyage), Columbus made clear that the people he encountered had done nothing to deserve ill treatment.

**Answer:**

On October 12, 1492, Columbus wrote in his journal that the native people of the Americas should be good servants; moreover, from his very first contact with native people, Columbus had their domination in mind, and after his



second voyage, Columbus sent back a consignment of natives to be sold as slaves, and lastly, in a letter to Luis de Santangel, Columbus made clear that the natives had done nothing to deserve ill treatment.

72. By living in close contact with humans, dogs have developed specific skills that enable them to interact and communicate effectively with people. Recent studies have shown that the canine brain can pick up on emotional cues contained in a person's voice, body odor and posture, and read their faces. In this study, the authors observed what happened when they presented photographs of the same two adults' faces (a man and a woman) to 26 feeding dogs. The images were placed strategically to the sides of the animals' line of sight and the photos showed a human face expressing one of the six basic human emotions: anger, fear, happiness, sadness, surprise, disgust or being neutral. The dogs showed greater response and cardiac activity when shown photographs that expressed arousing emotional states such as anger, fear and happiness. They also took longer to resume feeding after seeing these images. The dogs' increased heart rate indicated that in these cases they experienced higher levels of stress. In addition, dogs turned their heads to the left when they saw human faces expressing anger, fear or happiness. The reverse happened when the faces looked surprised, possibly because dogs view it as a non-threatening, relaxed expression. These findings, therefore, support the existence of an asymmetrical emotional modulation of dogs' brains to process basic human emotions. Negotiation is a common process in business to mainly solve business conflicts between both parties. Compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something that they want in order to get something else they want more. Compromise usually occurs in unfair parties when there is a fixed pie to be divided up, and whatever on one side gets, the other side loses. In



compromise situations, neither side gets all of what they really want, but they each make concessions in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both. Both parties usually can reach win-win concept through compromise. However, negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

**Answer:**

Negotiation is a common process in business to mainly solve business conflicts between both parties; moreover, a compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something that they want in order to get something else they want more, and lastly, a negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

73. A leader can define or clarify goals by issuing a memo or an executive order, an edict or a fatwa or a tweet, by passing a law, barking a command, or presenting an interesting idea in a meeting of colleagues. Leaders can mobilize people's energies in ways that range from subtle, quiet persuasion to the coercive threat or the use of deadly force. Sometimes a charismatic leader such as Martin Luther King Jr. can define goals and mobilize energies through rhetoric and the power of example. We can think of leadership as a spectrum, in terms of both visibility and the power the leader wields. On one end of the spectrum, we have the most visible: authoritative leaders like the president of the United States or the prime minister of the United Kingdom, or a dictator such as Hitler or Qaddafi. At the opposite end of the spectrum is casual, low-key leadership found in countless situations every day around the world, leadership that can make a significant difference to the individuals whose lives are touched by it. Over the centuries, the first kind—the out-in-front, authoritative leadership—has generally been exhibited by men. Some men in positions of great authority, including Nelson Mandela, have chosen a



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

**Answer:**

Every year, up to 8,000 qualified and experienced women and men of some 160 different nationalities volunteer to help others at the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program; moreover, these UN Volunteers work in some 130 countries promoting peace, responding to disasters, empowering



communities and helping to build sustainable livelihoods and lasting development, and lastly, being a UN Volunteer is not a career, but it is rich with opportunities and experience and offers huge personal rewards.

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

**Answer:**

In the process of negotiation, compromise is a basic negotiation state in which both parties give up something and get something else in order to reach an agreement that is acceptable to both, but negotiation cannot resolve all the conflict if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.

75. Tim Berners-Lee believes the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace. He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. Along with Galileo, William Caxton and Sir Isaac Newton, he is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature, economics even terrorism because an



individual can now have the same access to information as the elite. Society will never be the same. The computer scientist from Oxford, who built his own computer from a television screen and spare parts after he was banned from one of the university computers, is a cultural guru as much as a technological one. It is amazing how far we've come, he says. But you're always wondering what's the next crazy idea, and working to make sure the web stays one web and that the internet stays open. There isn't much time to sit back and reflect. We speak for more than an hour about everything from Facebook to fatwas, Wikipedia to Google. He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn't find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

**Answer:**

Tim- Berners-Lee, the inventor of the world wide web, is a revolutionary scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live, believing the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace, because an individual now have the same access to information as the elite; there is not much time to sit back and reflect because society will never be the same.

76. With the population growth, the demand for resources has been growing as well. There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, raw materials, timber for paper using, (...energy... materials...). The increase of demand also happens in the non-renewable resource field, such as metal. The demand for petrol, diesel and crude oil is also huge to cope with the demand for manufacturing plastics. People should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future wellbeing because the world population rises.

**Answer:**



There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, but people should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future well-being because the world population rises.

77. Brand loyalty exists when consumers repeat-purchase your brand rather than swapping and switching between brands. It is widely agreed that it is far more expensive to have to find a new customer than to keep existing ones happy, so brand loyalty is crucial for achieving high-profit margins. For charities, it is important to set a marketing objective of improving brand loyalty. If existing donors can be persuaded to set up a direct debit to the charity, its cash flow will improve significantly. Although some brands stay fresh for generations (Marmite is over 100 years old) others become jaded due to changes in consumer tastes and lifestyles. At this point, the firms need to refresh the brand image to keep the products relevant to the target market. A clear objective must be set. For instance: what brand attributes do we want to create? What do we want the brand to stand for? This occurs when a firm aims to a change a brand's image, so that the brand appeals to a new target market. Twelve years into its life cycle, McVitie's decided to reposition its Hobnobs biscuit brand. Hobnobs had been positioned as a homely, quite healthy biscuit for middle-aged consumers. Research pointed McVitie's in a new direction: younger, more male, and less dull. So new packaging was designed and then launched in conjunction with a new, brighter advertising campaign. In 2013 Hobnobs sales were worth 36 million pounds, 9 percent up on the previous year.

**Answer:**

78. 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.

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

**Answer:**

Our Department has led research into straw as a low-impact building material and the BM TRADA's Q-Mark certification guarantees a straw



building's energy efficiency, fire safety, durability and weather-resilience as the technology combines the lowest carbon footprint and the best operational CO<sup>2</sup> performance, which enables the innovative straw walls to provide insulation and reduce fuel bills.

80. In such an environment, warfare is no longer purely directed against the military potential of adversarial states. It is rather directed at infiltrating all areas of their societies and to threaten their existences. The comparatively easy access to weapons of mass destruction, in particular relatively and low-cost biological agents, is of key concern. Both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use force in a way that can be characterized as "unconventional" or also as "small wars." War waged according to conventions is an interstate phenomenon. The "small war" is the archetype of war, in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and permanently try to violate what conventions do exist. The protagonists of the "small war" observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements. They make use of territories where they do not have to fear any sanctions because there is no functioning state to assume charge of such sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanctions. This type of war does not provide for any warning time. It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety.

**Answer:**

Since warfare is directed at infiltrating all areas of society, the easy access to weapons of mass destruction is of key concern, but both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use "small wars" in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements by making use of territories with no sanctions, which



challenges both the external security and the internal safety of the nation states and the international community.

81. Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year. Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesia's Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds. While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known



as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

**Answer:**

While Malaysia is one of the most pleasant countries to visit in Southeast Asia, it is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign to lure more visitors this year, and people can visit lots of places, such as the Petronas Twin Tower in Kuala Lumpur, the limestone temple Batu Caves, the Sipadan island in Sabah, the Mount Kinabalu as well as Malacca.

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

**Answer:**



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

83. 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 disposal income and leisure time certainly account for the significant increase, thus more female were able to participate in the male-dominated world of politics.

Gurully



## Write Essay

1. In the past years, there have been many inventions, such as antibiotics, airplanes, and computers. What do you think is the most important of them? Why?
2. Should marketing in companies produce consumer goods like food and clothing, place emphasis on reputation of the company or short-term strategies like discount and special offers? Why?
3. Advanced technology such as artificial intelligence can translate a foreign language easily. Do you think learning a foreign language is still necessary? Support your point of view with your own experience
4. While artificial intelligence becomes so advanced, people can use computers to translate foreign languages. Do you agree with it? Use examples or your own experiences
5. 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?
6. Parents should be held legally responsible for their children's acts. What is your opinion? Support it with personal examples.
7. 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 is this balance? Why do people find it hard to achieve?



8. Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some it acts as a companion. What is your opinion about this?
9. Should there be a wage cap for highly-paid people? Is it good or bad?
10. It is harder for children living in the 21st century than that in the past. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your opinions.
11. Information revolution brought about by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences to individuals and society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Discuss and use your own experience.
12. Nowadays, many young people are imitating celebrities in sports and movies. What do you think about this?
13. There are many people who are defined by the place where they grow up. Please think of a celebrity you know who becomes famous because of his/her hometown or the place where he/she grows up. Give examples of how his/her accomplishment is influenced by the place where he/she grows up.
14. There are many people who are defined by the place where they grow up. Please think of a celebrity you know who becomes famous because of his/her hometown or the place where he/she grows up. Give examples of how his/her accomplishment is influenced by the place where he/she grows up.
15. More and more women are raising a family with a career. Please give your suggestions on a personal level and national level.
16. Unemployment among young people is a serious problem. Some people suggest shorter working weeks instead of laying off employees. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages? Is it also applicable to adults?
17. Should schools have strict rules on wearing uniforms?
18. Should celebrities give up the right to privacy?



19. In the future, people will work fewer hours at their jobs. To what extent do you agree with it? Please support your opinion with your own experience.
20. Should schools make learning a foreign language compulsory?
21. Nowadays, more and more people believed that overburden can help complete higher quality in achievements. For example, professional teachers, coaches believe that this applies to students and athletes, on the individual and national level. What is your point of view? Give examples to support it.
22. Advanced technology such as artificial intelligence can translate a foreign language easily. Do you think learning a foreign language is still necessary? Support with your own experience.
23. Television has many functions to play in everyone's life. For some it's relaxation; for some, it is the companion. To what extent do you think the statement is true? Please provide your argument and supporting evidence from your own experience.
24. Living in the countryside or having a city life, which one do you prefer? Please use examples or your personal experience to support your opinion.
25. Do you agree that taking part in sports is important for an adult's health and happiness? Discuss.
26. Do you think students who had gone to universities and paid full fees should earn higher salaries when compared to those who did not go to university at all?
27. People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, or to increase knowledge). Which according to you is the foremost factor? Discuss this by giving specific reasons & examples.



28. Some languages are become more popular in some countries, while the use of others is rapidly declining. Do you think this is a positive development or a negative one?
29. To what extent do you agree with the statement that schools should prepare students for university rather than for work.
30. Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.
31. 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.
32. Global problems are related to governments and international organizations. What are the problems and what is your opinion?
33. Experience is the best teacher. Some people believe it is more effective than formal school study and books, what do you think?
34. Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. Study and employment distract one from another. So, it is impossible to combine study and employment. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples.
35. There are many global problems. What is the most pressing problem? What solutions would you suggest?
36. Imagine you have been assigned on the study of the climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.
37. Some people think the purpose of education is to prepare for the future workforce and make good members of society. Others think the purpose of education should lead to self-fulfillment. What is your opinion?



38. Nowadays, many young people are imitating celebrities in sports and movies. What do you think about this?
39. What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of the education system in your country? Use your own experience to support your idea.
40. 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.
41. Governments promise continuous economic growth, but it's actually an illusion. Some people think that governments should abandon this. Please talk about the validity and the implications.
42. University experience is more important than a university's degree. Some people argue that university life is much more important than an educational degree in job market. Do you agree or not agree?
43. 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.
44. 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?
45. Animal rights have been a subject of debate since the 1970s. Are zoos helping or hurting animals?
46. Some people argue that experience is the best teacher. Life experiences can teach more effectively than books or formal school education. How far do you agree with this idea? Support your opinion with reasons and/or your personal experience.



47. Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some, it acts like a companion. What is your opinion about this?
48. With the increase of digital media available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
49. Some people argue that young people should concentrate on study or work, some people think it is better to put energy in activities designed to broaden their experience, such as international travel and volunteering. Support with examples or cases.
50. As cities expanding, some people claim governments should look forward to creating better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support.
51. Poor lifestyles have a negative impact on people's health. List some unhealthy lifestyles and discuss what government services could help?
52. What do you think is the most important invention for the past 100 years? antibiotics, airplanes, or computers? And why?
53. The time people devote to job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?
54. What do you think are the strengths and weakness of the education system in your country? Use your own experience to support your idea.
55. Nowadays, people believe that the environment influences their accomplishments. Some people think their success and accomplishment were influenced by the places where they grew up. Do you think the environment does or does not affect people's accomplishment and how it affects?



56. Governments promise continuous economic growths, but it's actually an illusion. Some people think that governments should abandon this. Please talk about validity and implications.
57. In this technological world, the number of new inventions has been increasing. Please describe a new invention and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.
58. 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 it is hard to achieve?
59. In many towns and cities, large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a positive development? Use your own experiences.
60. 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.
61. It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. To what extent do you agree with this?
62. Some people think human behavior can be limited by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?
63. There are both advantages and disadvantages of company workers assessing their own products and services. Discuss.
64. People dispute whether travel is or is not a component of a quality education. Some believe travel is overrated. What is your opinion?
65. Despite all the advancement made by mankind, some people still argue that gender equality is a myth. What is your opinion?



66. Mass media, including TV, radio and newspapers, plays a pivotal role in shaping our opinions and characters. Do you agree or disagree with it? Support your answer with reasons, examples and experiences.
67. Do you think the design of buildings affects positively or negatively where people live and work?
68. The advanced medical technology will extend human's life. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?
69. Some universities deduct students' marks if students' work is late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
70. Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food emphasize reputation or short-term strategies like discounts and special offers?
71. Employers should get their employees involved in the decision-making process. What are the pros and cons of such a policy about products and services?
72. 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.
73. Mass media has an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivot role on shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. What do you think about it? Please give examples.
74. Large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a good or bad development? Use your own experiences.
75. 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?



76. 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.
77. The formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students' learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
78. Do you think extreme sports like skiing, water rafting, etc. are dangerous and should be prohibited /banned? Are you in favor of these activities, why?
79. Effective learning requires time, comfort and peace so it is impossible to combine study and employment. Study and employment distract one from another. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples.
80. Space travel is fantastic these days, but there are many issues, such as environmental problems, that we should be focusing on. What are your views on the allocation of public funding?
81. Mass media, including TV and newspaper, have a great influence on humans, particularly on the younger generation. It can shape people's opinions. What is your opinion?
82. Nowadays, the mass media including TV, radio, and newspaper have become an essential part of our lives. What is your opinion?
83. "The information revolution by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and for society." To what extent do you agree?
84. Some universities deduct students' marks if the assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
85. Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Do you agree with this opinion? Support your position with your own study, experience or observations.



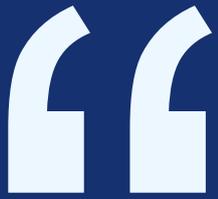
86. Employers involve employees in the decision-making process of products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages?
87. Do you think experiential learning is beneficial in high schools or colleges?
88. Lifestyle influence people's health. Talk about what political services could help.
89. Some people argue that science is more important than arts. What is your opinion?
90. Some universities deduct students' work if assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
91. There are both problems and benefits for high school students study plays and works of theatres written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.
92. Many people choose to immigrate to other countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a foreign country? Discuss with your own experience.
93. A healthy diet is more important for keeping fit than exercise. To what extent do you believe with this statement? Give example or personal experiences.
94. Students can obtain information of academic subject from online, the printed books and articles, and discussion with their teachers and their peers. Which one is the most reliable source?
95. The medical technology is responsible for increasing the average life expectancy. Do you think it is a curse or a blessing?
96. Advertising may make people buy something they don't need or cannot afford, but also, they can convey information to increase their life quality. What is your opinion?
97. How does the design of building affect, either positively or negatively, where people work and live?



98. Some people think schools should group students according to their academic abilities while others think students can achieve better performance in mixed groups. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion.
99. As national services, which one deserve to receive more financial support, education or health?
100. In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. What do you think is the most important of them? Why?
101. Some universities deduct marks from students' works if they are given in late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
102. Some countries have free health services. However, some people claim that those who live unhealthy lives should not receive free health services. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
103. Do you agree that privatization of public sector undertakings is beneficial to society?
104. Many believe that many kinds of media simultaneously communicating to people help people get correct information. Do you agree with it?
105. Television serves many functions. It helps people to relax. We can learn from TV programs. Besides, TV can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain it with your own experience.
106. In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been increasing. Please describe a new invention, and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.
107. Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving, skiing and motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Use examples to support your opinion.



108. Some employers involve employees in the decision-making process of products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such policy?
109. The formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
110. There is no value to travel overseas for study, as you can be a good scholar even without leaving your home base. It is or isn't necessary to travel overseas for a better education?
111. Is travel an important component for a successful scholar? Some people think scholars should read books and never need to leave their home. To which extent do you agree? Explain why.
112. The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?
113. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?
114. The information revolution by modern mass communication has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and for society. To what extent do you agree? Explain with your own experience.
115. Mass media, including TV and newspaper, have a great influence on humans, particularly on the younger generation. It has a pivotal role in shaping people's opinions. Discuss the extent you agree or disagree. Use your own experience or examples.
116. Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies, or individuals?



# READING





## RE-ORDER PARAGRAPHS

1.

Correct Order:

- A) Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece's most important patrons of mathematics.
- B) Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his Academy in Athens in 387 BC, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality.
- C) In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.
- D) The sign above the Academy entrance read: 'Let no-one ignorant of geometry enter here'.

2.

Correct Order:

- A) In 1844 the Mendip Hills Mining Company began work in the Charterhouse area.
- B) The company employed Cornish miners with experience and expertise of working deep tin mines.
- C) Initially, the aim was to exploit the ore at depth, which previous miners could not reach.
- D) Four deep shafts were sunk, up to 108m deep.

3.

Correct Order:

- A) Mandarin is the most common language in the world as it is the official language of Mainland China, Taiwan, and one of the official languages of Singapore.
- B) Thus, Mandarin is commonly referred to as 'Chinese'.



- C) But in fact, it is just one of many Chinese languages.
- D) Depending on the region, Chinese people also speak Wu, Hunanese, Jiangxinese, Hakka, Min, and many other languages.
- E) Even in one province, there can be multiple languages spoken. For example, in Fujian province, you can hear Min, Fuzhounese, and Mandarin being spoken, each being very distinct from the other.

4.

Correct Order:

- A) Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.
- B) Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.
- C) For example, a mechanical ankle brace can improve the metabolic efficiency of human walking, implying that walking is inefficient.
- D) But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.
- E) Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.

5.

Correct Order:

- A) Over time, fashion and people's tastes change.
- B) Such changes affect the demand for products and services.
- C) Changes in work patterns tend to mean that fewer families sit down in the evening for a traditionally produced family meal, often because a lack of time.
- D) Consequently, people are now more likely to buy takeaway meals or convenience food, as opposed to ingredients for meals that take time to prepare.



E) In contrast, people now tend to spend more time shopping and are therefore more likely to spend time relaxing in a coffee shop or restaurant while on a shopping trip.

6.

Correct Order:

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

7.

Correct Order:

- A) About what an email list is. Sentence
- B) What the use of email list is. You can arrange contacts into a particular group in the email list. Sentence
- C) For example, if I am a group member, I can choose group-sending. Sentence
- D) Further explanation for the example. No new words, and very easy.

8.

Correct Order:

- A) A review is a survey of what you have covered.
- B) It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.
- C) Rereading is an important part of the review process.
- D) Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.



9.

Correct Order:

- A) If you look at how a US city is laid out on a map, you usually find a grid pattern of streets going from north to south and east to west, and they cross at a very precise 90-degree angle.
- B) In cities elsewhere, such as those in many European countries, streets follow a meandering pattern, following the rivers and natural landmarks.
- C) This is not simply a case of an older, irregular pattern giving way to a later American invention, however.
- D) The ancient Romans, for example, laid out their streets mathematically many years previously, and this also produced a grid pattern.

10.

Correct Order:

- A) There is a difference between Gandhiji's concept of secularism and that of Nehru's.
- B) In Gandhiji's view, secularism stands for equal respect for all religions.
- C) Nehru's idea of secularism was equally indifferent to all religions and bothering about none of them.
- D) Such secularism which means the rejection of all religions is contrary to our culture and tradition.
- E) Instead of doing any good, such secularism can do harm.

11.

Correct Order:

- A) We know very little about wild pandas because they are so rare and live in almost impenetrable forest.



- B) But in 2010 and 2011, Vanessa Hull of Michigan State University and her colleagues were given permission to attach GPS tracking collars to five pandas in the Wolong National Nature Reserve in China.
- C) The collars transmitted each animal's position every four hours, for up to two years.
- D) The team found that the home ranges of individual pandas overlapped and, on a few occasions, two animals spent several weeks in close proximity.
- E) "Sometimes the pandas were within 10 or 20 meters of each other, which suggests the pandas were in direct interaction," Hull says.

12.

Correct Order:

- A) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- B) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
- C) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
- D) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
- E) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

13.

Correct Order:

- A) Within the country, there are more than 100 schools in the country providing course and accommodations.
- B) Never choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
- C) You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school.



- D) Because you might be living there.
- E) And they can be helpful to your study as well.

14.

Correct Order:

- A) Heart attack is caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.
- B) When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
- C) The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.
- D) Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.

15.

Correct Order:

- A) Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
- B) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
- C) Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
- D) This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.

16.

Correct Order:

- A) Formal medical education in Manchester began in 1814 when Joseph Jordan opened the first anatomy school in the English provinces.
- B) Previous lecture courses in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804-1808), but better known for his later Thesaurus.



- C) Jordan, however, offered dissections as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business.
- D) In London, the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, became incorporated with the hospitals, but in the provinces, private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them.

17.

Correct Order:

- A) Students probably don't know how to achieve high marks in exams.
- B) Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
- C) Before writing, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.
- D) And then you will have an idea of what you should write: write as many points as the number in the question indicates.
- E) If there is a 'three', you should arrange your response as three points.

18.

Correct Order:

- A) Due to its ability to solve all main problems associated with digital goods, Digital Rights Management is the favorite option used by companies to tackle piracy.
- B) The aim of this article is to discuss the consequences of DRM for consumers, firms and society.
- C) The rationales of DRM are discussed and the expected benefits for firms are presented.
- D) In contrast, consumers are shown to be likely to see few benefits in DRM.
- E) The article concludes with some public policy recommendations.



19.

Correct Order:

- A) Around 1 billion people depend on water resources originating from the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalayan region, attributable to both rainfall and melting of snow and ice.
- B) The wind in the valleys in the region plays an important role in transporting clouds and moisture and redistributing snow in the valleys, and so understanding what drives this wind is crucial.
- C) Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley, and up the sides of mountains, during the day.
- D) This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains and the shape of the valleys.

20.

Correct Order:

- A) Poincare had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.
- B) Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.
- C) Rather, the scientist declares the law to be some interpolated curve that is more or less smooth and so will miss some of those points.
- D) Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.

21.

Correct Order:

- A) Scientists have known for over a decade that the West Antarctic Ice Sheet has been losing mass and contributing to sea level rise.



- B) Its eastern neighbor is, however, ten times larger and has the potential to raise the global sea level by some 50 meters.
- C) Despite its huge size and importance, conflicting results have been published on the recent behavior of the East Antarctic Ice Sheet.
- D) 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.

22.

Correct Order:

- A) Drug resistance is the leading cause of death in women with estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, the most common form of the disease.
- B) Now, researchers have identified an ordinary dietary element that may increase the chances of a breast cancer becoming drug-resistant.
- C) The connection of the amino acid leucine to drug resistance raises hopes that a relatively simple intervention, like a shift to a low-leucine diet, can reduce the incidence of drug resistance, which is responsible for a large portion of the roughly 40,000 breast cancer deaths every year.
- D) The work also raises the possibility that a drug could be developed to mirror the effects of that dietary restriction, by blocking cells' ability to take in leucine from the surrounding environment.

23.

Correct Order:

- A) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.
- B) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.



- C) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.
- D) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let yourself distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.

24.

Correct Order:

- A) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
- B) One narrow range of radiation – light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation – provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.
- C) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
- D) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
- E) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.

25.

Correct Order:

- A) The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.
- B) That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.
- C) The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.



D) It is only through a chronological survey that students can begin to understand the process of social and cultural change, which is one of the principal purposes of history.

26.

Correct Order:

- A) Photogrammetry involves taking hundreds of photos of an object at slightly different angles and 'stitching' them together to create an interactive digital 3D model.
- B) 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.
- C) 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.
- D) These artifacts are rarely handled as they are so fragile.
- E) Photogrammetry lets the public and students get to see them close-up and in very high detail.

27.

Correct Order:

- A) To celebrate his first publication, Frost had a book of six poems privately printed; two copies of Twilight were made—one for himself and one for his fiancée.
- B) Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.
- C) During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard and earned a living teaching school and, later, working a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.



D) But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines' constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.

28.

Correct Order:

- A) Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.
- B) English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.
- C) They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.
- D) In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.

29.

Correct Order:

- A) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.
- B) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).
- C) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.
- D) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage.

30.

Correct Order:

- A) Aboard the ship Discovery, Hudson left England in April 1610.



- B) He and his crew, which again included his son John and Robert Juet, made their way across the Atlantic Ocean.
- C) After skirting the southern tip of Greenland, they entered what became known as the Hudson Strait.
- D) The exploration then reached another of his namesakes, the Hudson Bay.

31.

Correct Order:

- A) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.
- B) 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.
- C) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.
- D) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

32.

Correct Order:

- A) The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it's even worse than normal.
- B) The record comes in a run of unprecedentedly hot months.
- C) 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.
- D) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly differently.



33.

Correct Order:

- A) Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
- B) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
- C) Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
- D) This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.

34.

Correct Order:

- A) Short-term memory (SMT) can hold information anywhere between 15-30 seconds.
- B) According to Miller's Magical Number Seven (1956), short-term memory has a limited capacity, being able to store 5 to 9 items simultaneously.
- C) However, if we hear concepts or ideas repeatedly in an audio form we can acoustically encode the information.
- D) It is a process referred to as "rehearsal", thereby committing it to our long-term memories.

35.

Correct Order:

- A) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.



- B) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).
- C) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.
- D) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage.

36.

Correct Order:

- A) According to the research, more car accidents occur in the morning.
- B) Particularly, most of those accidents happen between 1 am and 5 am, for example in Port Macquarie.
- C) Especially, this happens very often among teenage drivers.
- D) This should draw the public attention, and people should put more concerns on teenagers.
- E) As a new method, it is advised to have more qualifications for teenagers to get licenses.

37.

Correct Order:

- A) Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.
- B) They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.
- C) Others dismiss the "illusion of the real" to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.
- D) Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.



E) However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression – the play.

38.

Correct Order:

- A) Although there is always some risk that a large impact could occur, careful study shows that this risk is quite small.
- B) The group conducting the study concluded from a detailed analysis that impacts from meteorites can indeed be hazardous.
- C) Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to decades ago.
- D) In 1991 the United States Congress asked NASA to investigate the hazard posed today by large impacts on Earth.

39.

Correct Order:

- A) But beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
- B) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
- C) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
- D) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

40.

Correct Order:

- A) Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
- B) They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses. There are four major jet streams.



- C) Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- D) Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.
- E) In the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

41.

Correct Order:

- A) All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
- B) They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.
- C) They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
- D) Some students go overseas because they love travel.
- E) Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.

42.

Correct Order:

- A) I think we should be wary of the reporting of science - it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience - but not of science itself.
- B) Of course, there may be the extremely rare example of scientific dishonesty, which will be seized upon by the news organizations, but the role of science within modern society remains valuable.
- C) Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.



- D) But no one would deny that mobile phones can help us to make a phone call when we are under a crisis.
- E) In other words, I firmly believe that the development of science and the extension of understanding is a public good.

43.

Correct Order:

- A) Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.
- B) In particular a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.
- C) But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.
- D) It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.
- E) Now music could be communicated efficiently and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.

44.

Correct Order:

- A) Your main job in taking lecture notes is to be a good listener.
- B) To be a good listener, you must learn to focus and concentrate on the main points of the lecture.
- C) Get them down, and then later reorganize them in your own words.
- D) Once you have done this, you have set the stage for successful reviewing and revising.

45.

Correct Order:

- A) During the school year, we had the benefit of being both unaccountable and omnipotent.



- B) Insulated from the consequences of such decisions, and privy to all critical information about the case, we were able to solve complex business problems with relative ease.
- C) We knew that once we began our internships, this would no longer be the case.
- D) The information would be more nebulous, and the outcomes of our decisions would be unpredictable.
- E) So, in approaching this impending summer period, what lingered in the back of our minds was a collectively felt, unspeakable thought: "Were we really up to the challenge?"

46.

Correct Order:

- A) In language learning there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What he or she knows?
- B) Separate from actual performance – what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
- C) An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the code and have indeed be untested on it to obtain a driving license.
- D) In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances and may even break it from time to time.
- E) Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

47.

Correct Order:

- A) All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.



- B) It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
- C) If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.
- D) So long as the ant eater has its ants and the koala bear is gum leaves, then they are satisfied, and the living is easy.
- E) The non-specialists, however, the opportunists of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

48.

Correct Order:

- A) Some psychologists believe that independent, peer-reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers-Briggs.
- B) They champion the notion of the “Big Five” personality traits – openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.
- C) Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI – extroversion.
- D) 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.
- E) As Adam Grant says, ‘Going around telling people that they’re neurotic and disagreeable will not win you any friends.’

49.

Correct Order:

- A) SEPAHUA, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
- B) That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the



town. "Boundaries are on maps," says a local logger, "maps are only in Lima," the capital.

- C) In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
- D) It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
- E) Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

50.

Correct Order:

- A) During the 1920s and 1930s great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.
- B) One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.
- C) By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.
- D) The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.

51.

Correct Order:

- A) The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart.



- B) However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920.
- C) A broad, well-defined ridge—the Mid-Atlantic ridge—runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas.
- D) Numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor.
- E) Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are rugged as mountainous regions of the continents.

52.

Correct Order:

- A) In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.
- B) A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of a Sun-like star.
- C) Four of the planets are so-called Super-Earths, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System.
- D) Using observations gathered by NASA's Kepler Mission, the team found five planets orbiting a Sun-like star called Kepler-62.
- E) These new super Earths have radii of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6 and 1.9 times that of Earth.

53.

Correct Order:

- A) The consequence is that refugee acceptance is slowing down.
- B) Australian immigration policy was relatively loose before.
- C) We accept more refugees than we were expected.
- D) At the same time, new refugee policies have been changed secretly.
- E) Because of the election, refugee applications are extended.

54.

Correct Order:



- A) If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey.
- B) That's where you'll find lakes so salty that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well.
- C) For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Saida and Yareli lakes.
- D) They're hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.

55.

Correct Order:

- A) This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.
- B) The site lists not only his published books and articles but also manuscripts and oral communications, in a variety of media and including reprints and translations.
- C) The material has been catalogued, cross-referenced and organized by date.
- D) There is, however, no search facility.

56.

Correct Order:

- A) Why Applied Computer Science?
- B) With rapid advances in technology and new applications being developed constantly, it is hard to say what those problems will be.
- C) Our Applied Computer Science major is all about giving you the skills to solve computer related problems.
- D) One thing is for sure, though, it is going to be exciting finding out.

57.

Correct Order:



- A) To do this, the manager should be able to motivate employees.
- B) However, this is easier said than done.
- C) The job of a manager in a workplace is to get things done through employees.
- D) Motivation is something that everyone needs.

58.

Correct Order:

- A) For example, before writing the thesis, try to understand the requirement of the topic and find out the relevant facts.
- B) Students may not know how to achieve good grades in exams.
- C) Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
- D) And then you will have an idea of what you should write.
- E) Before writing, you should figure out what the question is, and what is not relevant

59.

Correct Order:

- A) Later on, someone invented a wagon.
- B) With the industrial development, steel railway was invented which then replaced the wood railway.
- C) The railway can save time and money.
- D) The railway is a good invention, but there was only wood railway in the beginning.

60.

Correct Order:

- A) But what Darwin rightly recognized is that—panda fans avert your eyes – worm conservation is much more important once we factor in their provision of what we now call “ecosystem services”, which are crucial to human survival.
- B) Not all wildlife is created equal in our eyes.



- C) Take the earthworm, which doesn't have the widespread appeal of larger, more charismatic animals such as gorillas, tigers or pandas.
- D) Worms are never going to get a strong "cute response" and they won't ever be the face of a conservation campaign.

61.

Correct Order:

- A) On the one hand, they differ concerning the degree to which gender equality concepts are embedded in various legislative acts.
- B) Most European countries are concerned about gender inequalities in education.
- C) However, the comprehensiveness of legislative and policy frameworks differs widely.
- D) On the other hand, they can frame gender equality in different ways, focusing on one or more of the various concepts that are associated with this term.

62.

Correct Order:

- A) It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.
- B) For one thing, the use of language is universal—all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
- C) By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
- D) Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
- E) But just the opposite is true language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.



63.

Correct Order:

- A) Amino acid, which is also known as Leucine, is a fundamental element in the muscle's formation
- B) Animals' protein has a x% of the Leucine, which is higher than those in plants' protein.
- C) Plants' protein
- D) However, there are also some exceptions exist.

64.

Correct Order:

- A) With the Arctic the fastest-warming region on the planet, climate change is already altering key components of the Arctic environment.
- B) Some of the clearest signs of change are the thinning and retreat of sea ice and the migration of species into the Arctic that normally live at lower latitudes.
- C) The response of the Arctic to climate change will have an unprecedented impact on how the Arctic ecosystem operates.
- D) This is likely to affect the UK's climate and economy, with anticipated impacts on industries like tourism and fisheries.

65.

Correct Order:

- A) The Earth just had the hottest month in recorded history, and it's even worse than normal.
- B) The record comes in a run of unprecedentedly hot months.
- C) 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.



D) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration calculates temperatures slightly differently.

66.

Correct Order:

- A) In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.
- B) Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix.
- C) Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward.
- D) He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie.
- E) We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.

67.

Correct Order:

- A) Take an underperforming company
- B) Add some generous helping of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.
- C) Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.
- D) That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

68.

Correct Order:

- A) The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years.
- B) Engineers, in particular, are much needed to develop greener technologies.
- C) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.



D) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled.

69.

Correct Order:

- A) The European Union has two big fish problems.
- B) One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
- C) The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.
- D) The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.
- E) As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.

70.

Correct Order:

- A) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies-- Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
- B) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.
- C) Often, they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
- D) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Eco-star, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.



71.

Correct Order:

- A) The "Festival in The Desert" is a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people.
- B) It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River.
- C) Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.
- D) The reward of navigating this rough terrain comes in the form of a three-day feast of music and dance.

72.

Correct Order:

- A) This is likely to affect the UK's climate and economy with anticipated impacts on industries like tourism and fisheries.
- B) The response of the Arctic to climate change will have an unprecedented impact on how the Arctic ecosystem operates.
- C) Some of the clearest signs of change are the thinning and retreat of sea ice and the migration of species into the Arctic that normally live at lower latitudes.
- D) With the Arctic, the fastest warming region on the planet, climate change is already altering key component of the Arctic environment.

73.

Correct Order:

- A) This makes you memorize; for these you take notes, and should construct sentences,
- B) After that, it would help you in revising and exercising key words.
- C) To be a good listener, you should take notes.
- D) In the lecture, you should be a good listener.



74.

Correct Order:

- A) Moreover, he had been studying in four different schools.
- B) Moreover his academic performance was not good.
- C) There is one 11-year old boy who had been adopted by five families.
- D) The consequence is that he has problem fitting in the society.
- E) He was sent to his relatives' family for him to be well taken care of.

75.

Correct Order:

- A) A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father- led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy. Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- B) "There's no program like this in Australia," Ms Bocking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University.
- C) Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on - with the help of more male role models.
- D) "Teachers depend on parent helpers in the earlier school years, though research shows that nationally only five percent of these helpers are male"; she said, "A male that values reading sets a powerful role mode, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in the remedial literacy program."

76.

Correct Order:



- A) Priority sectors include agriculture, small scale industries, housing, exports, etc
- B) Economics say that a market has failed when the market does not provide efficient outcomes for society
- C) It is not clear how sectors get identified for the priority tag. as there is no clearly articulated logic
- D) The government of India directs substantial bank credit to what it deems are 'priority sectors' for the Indian economy
- E) In my view, a priority sector should be an area of market failure

77.

Correct Order:

- A) The fiscal deficit has deteriorated.
- B) There are big gaps in perception and capability of managers
- C) Government finances are terminally impaired with uncontrolled fiscal deficits
- D) The current pace of reforms is too slow
- E) Thus, we can say a good budget is one which makes a sincere attempt to change the policy environment.
- F) Industry too is not ready to deliver growth, should even the government pursue the right policies.

78.

Correct Order:

- A) Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study.
- B) Others study best in crowded, noisy rooms because the noise actually helps them concentrate.
- C) The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying.
- D) However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so leave the TV off



when you are reading or studying. Also, don't let your self-distracted by computer games, email, or internet surfing.

79.

Correct Order:

- A) In 1875, the geologist Eduard Suess used the term biosphere to describe the location where all living things dwell.
- B) Since this initial formulation, the term has been further developed and is now considered to encompass all the ecosystems of the Earth.
- C) It includes every living organism on the planet as well as their interactions with the earth, water, and air.
- D) The biosphere is thought to have developed about 3.5 billion years ago when the first living organisms began to appear.
- E) Today, some scientists have argued that the biosphere itself is a kind of super organism.
- F) Each of the plants, animals and other organisms serve as just a piece of the whole.

80.

Correct Order:

- A) School has different ways to let parents know how they provide education services.
- B) One of the common ways is open days.
- C) Open days are good chances for parents to ask what they want to know.
- D) These are times when parents can know what works for their children will be doing at school.

81.

Correct Order:

- A) For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.



- B) Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.
- C) I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.
- D) What I did is what you will need to do.

82.

Correct Order:

- A) The research by Will and colleagues dressed 6-month-old babies in different colored outfits that did not necessarily match their gender, so the participants had no way of knowing if the baby was in fact a boy or a girl.
- B) Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.
- C) There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype) and a fish (neutral).
- D) This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train.
- E) Babies in pink or 'girls' were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at 'Beth' than at 'Adam'.

83.

Correct Order:

- A) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.
- B) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).



- C) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.
- D) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage

84.

Correct Order:

- A) So now that you've completed the research project, what do you do?
- B) I know you won't want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
- C) In fact, this final stage – writing up your research – may be one of the most difficult.
- D) Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.
- E) And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.

85.

Correct Order:

- A) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.
- B) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.
- C) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.
- D) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.



86.

Correct Order:

- A) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
- B) One narrow range of radiation – light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation – provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.
- C) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
- D) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
- E) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.

87.

Correct Order:

- A) Drug resistance is the leading cause of death in women with estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer, the most common form of the disease.
- B) Now, researchers have identified an ordinary dietary element that may increase the chances of a breast cancer becoming drug-resistant.
- C) The connection of the amino acid leucine to drug resistance raises hopes that a relatively simple intervention, like a shift to a low-leucine diet, can reduce the incidence of drug resistance, which is responsible for a large portion of the roughly 40,000 breast cancer deaths every year.
- D) The work also raises the possibility that a drug could be developed to mirror the effects of that dietary restriction, by blocking cells' ability to take in leucine from the surrounding environment.

88.

Correct Order:



- A) A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of a Sun-like star.
- B) Using observations gathered by NASA's Kepler Mission, the team found five planets orbiting a Sun like star called Kepler-62.
- C) Four of these planets are so-called super-Earths, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System.
- D) These new super-Earths have radii of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, and 1.9 times that of Earth. In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.

89.

Correct Order:

- A) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- B) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
- C) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- D) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- E) This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself says Mr. Maria.

90.

Correct Order:

- A) But beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
- B) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.



- C) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
- D) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

91.

Correct Order:

- A) For as long as I can remember, there has been a map in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly showing night and day across the time zones of the world.
- B) This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.
- C) But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.
- D) This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

92.

Correct Order:

- A) A simple way to disprove this hypothesis (the Innateness Hypothesis) is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.
- B) A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.
- C) Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike homo sapiens, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as delicately as



human vocal cords.

- D) It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language.
- E) Perhaps they can acquire grammar like humans if they could only express it some other way.

93.

Correct Order:

- A) In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state and, specifically, the capacity of the welfare state to absorb large numbers of immigrants has become a staple of discussion among policy makers and politicians.
- B) It is also a recurrent theme in the press, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail.
- C) Inevitably, these discussions focus on present-day dilemmas.
- D) But the issues themselves are not new and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged

94.

Correct Order:

- A) Unlike Barnes' previous books, Mother of Storms has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.
- B) This usually irritates me, but I didn't mind it here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving them about the author's manipulations are a bit blatant.
- C) They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes



wreaking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.

D) But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.

95.

Correct Order:

- A) SEPAHUA, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
- B) That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally luggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town.
- C) In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
- D) It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
- E) Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

96.

Correct Order:

- A) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.
- B) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
- C) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory.



- D) But since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.
- E) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.

97.

Correct Order:

- A) During the 1920s and 1930s great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.
- B) One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.
- C) By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.
- D) The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.

98.

Correct Order:

- A) After World War II, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from military service and many inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available.
- B) Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market.



- C) By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707, because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time.
- D) At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small-volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions.

99.

Correct Order:

- A) The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart.
- B) However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920.
- C) A broad, well-defined ridge the Mid-Atlantic ridge runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas, and numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor.
- D) Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors in the Atlantic are rugged as mountainous regions of the continents.

100.

Correct Order:

- A) Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at a discount to peers due to bad reputation among investors, high capital expenditure and its close links to the state of Lower Saxony, which effectively has a blocking minority.
- B) A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback has in recent years left



investors bewildered.

- C) The main problem with Volkswagen is the past. Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away, said one Paris-based fund managers.
- D) Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimated, compared to BMWs 19 and are the second cheapest in the sector.

101.

Correct Order:

- A) The town of Liberal is said to have been named for an early settler famous among travelers for being free with drinking water.
- B) Liberal is conservative in a moderate Midwestern kind of way which is changing fast due to big National Beef Packing plant which relies on Hispanic migrants and thus four-fifths of the children in Liberals public- school system is Hispanic.
- C) This should make the town receptive to Democrats, but Mr. Trump easily won the county of which it forms part.
- D) Liberals' mayor, Joe Denoyer, who was raised in a Democratic family near Chicago and moved to Liberal in search of work.
- E) Mr. Denoyer voted for Mr. Trump by being impressed by his promise, though he thinks it unlikely that the president will keep his promises.

102.

Correct Order:

- A) Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- B) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.



- C) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false) or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
- D) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find something wrong, such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.

103.

Correct Order:

- A) My study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that Homo sapiens is also Homo religious.
- B) Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognizably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.
- C) This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.
- D) These early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful world.

104.

Correct Order:

- A) Vegetarians do not eat meat or fish in their diet.
- B) This diet is not only unattractive, but also may cause nutritional imbalance if not managed well.
- C) Restaurants and school cafeteria adjust and amend their menus to adapt to



this special diet.

- D) Menus in all of these places have become more balance in nutrients, and also attract those who are not vegetarians.
- E) These developments/improvements won't succeed without the effort of vegetarians.

105.

Correct Order:

- A) There are more than 100 schools in the country.
- B) Never, if you can avoid it, accept the offer before going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
- C) This is important that you see the facilities and accommodations around the school.
- D) Because you might be living off campus in the second year.

106.

Correct Order:

- A) There is many color such as red and blue in the color system behind the camera.
- B) Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image.
- C) And then there comes the color TV/And that's how color TV was invented.
- D) (Further development of color TV)

107.

Correct Order:



- A) Although experts like journalists are expected to be unbiased, they inevitably share the system biases of the disciplines and cultures in which they work.
- B) Journalists try to be fair and objective by presenting all sides of a particular issues.
- C) Practically speaking, however, it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite all candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate.
- D) Some perspectives ultimately are not included.

108.

Correct Order:

- A) In language learning there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What he or she knows?
- B) Separate from actual performance what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
- C) An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
- D) In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances and may even break it from time to time.
- E) Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

109.

Correct Order:

- A) All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.



- B) It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
- C) If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.
- D) So long as the ant eater has its ants and the koala bear has gum leaves, then they are satisfied, and the living is easy.
- E) The non-specialists, however, the opportunists of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

110.

Correct Order:

- A) It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.
- B) For one thing, the use of language is universal all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
- C) By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
- D) Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
- E) But just the opposite is true language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.

111.

Correct Order:

- A) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- B) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he



didn't have the foggiest idea.

- C) Yet whenever he was hungry, he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.
- D) Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.
- E) It offered proof of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans are mere walking bundles of habits

112.

Correct Order:

- A) In May 2006, researchers at Yale University School of Medicine weighed in on the issue with a review article that looked at more than 300 studies on the health benefits of green tea.
- B) They pointed to what they called an "Asian paradox," which refers to lower rates of heart disease and cancer in Asia despite high rates of cigarette smoking.
- C) They theorized that the 1.2 liters of green tea that is consumed by many Asians each day provides high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants.
- D) These compounds may work in several ways to improve cardiovascular health.
- E) Specifically, green tea may prevent the oxidation of LDL cholesterol (the "bad" type), which, in turn, can reduce the buildup of plaque in arteries, the researchers wrote.

113.

Correct Order:

- A) International Date Line, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 380° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.



- B) The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.
- C) For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hr would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.
- D) The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth,  $180^\circ$  of longitude distant.
- E) The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.

114.

Correct Order:

- A) A simple way to disprove this hypothesis (the Innateness Hypothesis) is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.
- B) A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.
- C) Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike homo sapiens, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as delicately as human vocal cords.
- D) It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language.
- E) Perhaps they can acquire grammar like humans if they could only express it some other way.

115.

Correct Order:



- A) Paleontologists still argue about the origins of major groups, though new fossil finds since Darwin's time have cleared up many of the disparities in the fossil record. Even during Darwin's lifetime, some transitional forms were found.
- B) Today, many years later, many believe that evolution has progressed at the same steady rate and that the absence of transitional forms can be explained by Darwin's argument that there are huge gaps in the fossil record and that transition usually occurred in one restricted locality.
- C) Others, however, believe that the fossil evidence suggests that, at various stages in the history of life, evolution progressed rapidly, in spurts, and that major changes occurred at these points.
- D) An evolving group may have reached a stage at which it had an advantage over other groups and was able to exploit new niches in nature. Climate change may also have produced a "spurt", as might the extinction of other groups or species, leaving many niches vacant.

116.

Correct Order:

- A) When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooting the idea of a "\$300- house for the poor", they were merely expressing a suggestion.
- B) Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment," wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues - an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a "far-out" idea.
- C) Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?



D) Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations: Are there any takers?"

117.

Correct Order:

- A) Recent research has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
- B) The BCGI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International), a charity that compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 members organizations.
- C) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.
- D) The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers.
- E) All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.

118.

Correct Order:

- A) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- B) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- C) They also hold out the tantalizing possibility of fame and fortune should the program ever clobber a human champion.
- D) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.



E) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

119.

Correct Order:

- A) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
- B) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
- C) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
- D) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.

120.

Correct Order:

- A) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
- B) Why is that?
- C) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
- D) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
- E) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.

121.

Correct Order:

- A) Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
- B) They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.



- C) Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- D) Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.
- E) In the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

122.

Correct Order:

- A) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- B) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
- C) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- D) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- E) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them

123.

Correct Order:

- A) Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a semi-durable record of the elements of the communication.
- B) So reading is a very special ability that we have.
- C) Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.



D) So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others.

124.

Correct Order:

- A) Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to monitor that country's dwindling elephant population. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations.
- B) Only things didn't exactly go as planned.
- C) The elephants noticed the drones, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated. Some of them took off running. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone's direction.
- D) The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.

125.

Correct Order:

- A) It is natural to be healthy, but we have wandered so far astray that disease is the rule and good health, the exception.
- B) Of course, most people are well enough to attend to their work, but nearly all are suffering from some ill, mental or physical, acute or chronic.
- C) There is too much illness, too much suffering.
- D) We are losing every year a vast army of individuals who are in their productive prime.
- E) The average individual is of less value to himself, to his family and to society than he could be.



126.

Correct Order:

- A) Advertising is introducing goods and ... and is sponsored by identical companies. Sentence
- B) This allows companies to present their products in a less costly way to lots of people (something like that) that are channel members. Sentence
- C) (something about advertising on TV) marketers also find a less costly way for advertisement is digital media such as social media. Sentence
- D) Marketers also consider other media: cinema, station.

127.

Correct Order:

- A) A healthy school setting gives all students the best chance to learn and grow.
- B) Vaccines are very important to this effort.
- C) They protect children from getting and spreading diseases that can make them very sick.
- D) For this reason, we require children aged 2-months to 18-years old who are entering or attending child care, public school, or private school be vaccinated against certain diseases.

128.

Correct Order:

- A) During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high-end fashion have begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline with which to extract more value from their main business.
- B) Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galliano have all launched children's clothes lines.
- C) But for France's Bon point, making kids' clothing is the main business.



D) Since Bon point was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the center of the brand's development.

129.

Correct Order:

- A) Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet.
- B) So, is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers?
- C) After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows.
- D) Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill.

130.

Correct Order:

- A) By 2100, human-induced climate change threatens to raise temperatures by 2-4°C and push up tide-lines by 4-6m.
- B) The government has promised to help counter this global trend by reducing UK carbon emissions by 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050.
- C) And with the second largest tidal range in the world, British marine energy could play an important role in this shift.
- D) But harnessing the power of the tides is not without consequence.
- E) In 2013, plans to construct a 34 billion pounds barrage across the Severn estuary were rejected after concerns were raised about its effect on local ecosystems.

131.

Correct Order:

- A) A major review of antidepressants has found they are largely ineffective and may even be harmful for children and teens' depression in the Amazon.



- B) The true effectiveness and risk of serious harms is found in the borders of Amazon such as suicidal thoughts remain unclear because of the small number of trials and the selective reporting findings in published trials and clinical study reports.
- C) The study authors recommend that children and adolescents taking antidepressants should be carefully monitored closely and permanently, and prohibit the study of children's antidepressants.
- D) This was widely opposed by multi-billion companies that have already invested antidepressants.
- E) It is therefore recommended a child-could self-approach starting with a low dose and building up gradually to prevent the side effects.

132.

Correct Order:

- A) Totalitarianism is a political and social concept that explains a form of government where the state has all control over the civilians.
- B) Such government assumes full power, without any limitations.
- C) As put by Juan Linz, a totalitarian scholar, the three main factors of a totalitarianism government are " a monistic center of power; an ideology developed, justified and pursued by the leadership; and mass participation in political and social goals encouraged and even demanded by that same leadership."
- D) Throughout the 20th century, the manifestation of totalitarianism was an extreme measure of harsh political occurrences.



## READING & WRITING : FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_\_\_, rather than interrupts the drama.

Option:

- 1) dimensions, cases, brief, extent
- 2) prowess, plot, phenomenon, roundabout
- 3) encumbers, enhances, levels, crumples

Answer: cases, plot, enhances

- 2) The principal recommendation of the world conferences was that countries must take full responsibility for their own development. National responsibility for national development is the necessary consequence of \_\_\_\_\_. The Monterrey Consensus states that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be \_\_\_\_\_. The Johannesburg Plan of \_\_\_\_\_ called for all governments to begin implementing national sustainable development strategies (NSDS) by 2005 and the 2005 Summit agreed on a target to achieve the internationally agreed goals. The automatic \_\_\_\_\_ of that principle is that each country must be free to determine its own development strategy. It is essential that all donors and lenders accept the principle of country ownership of national development strategies. This implies the acceptance of the principle that development strategies should not only



be \_\_\_\_\_ to country circumstances but also be prepared and implemented under the leadership of the governments of the countries themselves. The 2005 World Summit also acknowledged, in this regard, that all countries must recognize the need for developing countries to strike a \_\_\_\_\_ between their national policy priorities and their international commitments.

**Option:**

- 1) democracy, sovereignty, dependency, society
- 2) over-thought, countenanced, over-emphasized, over-heard
- 3) implement, implication, instruction, implementation
- 4) induction, conclusion, topic, corollary
- 5) attuned, attempted, terminated, wrapped
- 6) difference, relationship, balance, similarity

**Answer:** sovereignty, over-emphasized, implementation, corollary, attuned, balance

- 3) Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music and images easier than ever, and the \_\_\_\_\_ of copyright restriction harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law, and \_\_\_\_\_ increased industrial concentration on extending and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of an 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which \_\_\_\_\_ such control of knowledge and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:**

- 1) detriment, solstice, enforcement, commissary
- 2) straggled, prompted, equated, grappled
- 3) challenges, hankered, allows, compelled
- 4) comparison, penmanship, quotient, creativity

**Answer:** enforcement, prompted, challenges, creativity



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

**Option:**

- 1) profit, perspective, percentage, patronage
- 2) consumption, replenishment, inventory, accumulation
- 3) compensatory, competitive, communicative, comparable
- 4) durability, floridity, fluidity, affordability

**Answer:** patronage, consumption, comparable, affordability

5) Because the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is \_\_\_\_\_ to all situations. Each instructor is \_\_\_\_\_ for making clear to the class at the beginning of the semester his or her \_\_\_\_\_ and procedures in \_\_\_\_\_ to class attendance and the reasons for them.

**Option:**

- 1) applicable, exceptional, ubiquitous, exempt
- 2) respectful, sensitive, responsible, negligible
- 3) stereotypes, policies, features, tempers
- 4) addition, regard, proportion, correspondence

**Answer:** applicable, responsible, policies, regard



6) A music student at the University of Salford who wrote a song in two weeks is celebrating \_\_\_\_\_ being featured on a compilation album produced by Metropolis Studios. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios set \_\_\_\_\_ compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he saw \_\_\_\_\_ successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: 'I found this competition when simply \_\_\_\_\_ the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still \_\_\_\_\_ to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something.'

Option:

- 1) except, without, before, after
- 2) off, on, up, about
- 3) how, that, which, if
- 4) search, searching, have searched, searched
- 5) expiry, chance, opportunity, time

Answer: after, about, how, searching, time

7) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the original wholeness of thought. There is \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can \_\_\_\_\_ in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by \_\_\_\_\_



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 \_\_\_\_\_ and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Option:

- 1) recover, respect, reconstruct, reduce
- 2) little, no, many, few
- 3) lean, cut, intrude, get
- 4) inventing, spending, conceiving, converging
- 5) tune, thumb, tone, tile

Answer: reconstruct, little, cut, converging, tone

- 8) A giant turtle made from discarded plastic trash will greet visitors to the British Science Festival this week. The plastic containers, bottles and cups were collected locally in Hull, where the event is taking place at the city's university. Standing 3.5m tall (11.5ft), the art installation \_\_\_\_\_ commissioned by the University of Hull with the aim of raising awareness of plastic waste. Professor Dan Parsons, director of the university's Energy and Environment Institute, said: 'Marine pollution is a mounting global challenge, which is already having \_\_\_\_\_ consequences. We have a duty to protect these fragile environments and the marine life and ecosystems which we \_\_\_\_\_ home. The university has commissioned this installation as a physical \_\_\_\_\_ of what is ending up in the oceans, but also to ask visitors to campus to stop and think what they could do to try to reduce their own waste.'

Option:

- 1) has, being, have, was
- 2) devastated, devastating, devastate, to devastate
- 3) settle, call, originate, go
- 4) reminder, receipt, reinforcement, recognition



Answer: was, devastating, call, reminder

- 9) Assessments of language learning in 18-month-olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non-identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help explain \_\_\_\_\_ some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo-choo and night-night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them \_\_\_\_\_ a starter point for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of visual and attention tests \_\_\_\_\_ pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with made-up words which were \_\_\_\_\_ to the infants by a recorded voice - one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of \_\_\_\_\_ word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to pictures of familiar objects - such as a dog or an apple.

Option:-

- 1) that, whether, however, why
- 2) under, above, in, with
- 3) depleting, making, applying, using
- 4) communicated, expressed, accommodated, accelerated
- 5) another, dual, each, one

Answer: why, with, using, communicated, each

- 10) A novel invention for helping farmers to dry out hay more quickly has won a University of Glasgow graduate a prestigious design award. Gavin Armstrong,



23, from Kippen, Stirlingshire \_\_\_\_\_ the Glasgow 1999 Design Medal for his design for a swath inverter— a \_\_\_\_\_ for flipping over a hay crop to help dry out the damp underside. Dry hay is an essential farmyard food source for sheep and cows. Gavin came up with the design as part of his Product Design Engineering degree course, run in \_\_\_\_\_ with Glasgow School of Art. He built a working prototype of the device which is powered and towed by a tractor and uses a pair of parallel belts to invert the swath. The rollers are driven from one hydraulic motor and are geared so as to spin at the same speed and in opposite directions \_\_\_\_\_ that the touching inner two faces of the belt that perform the inversion move rearwards at the same speed.

**Option:-**

- 1) forged, consigned, renewed, scooped
- 2) suggestion, prediction, situation, device
- 3) comparison, accordance, conjunction, contrast
- 4) denying, supposing, imposing, ensuring

**Answer:** scooped, device, conjunction, ensuring

- 11) Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel \_\_\_\_\_ not only that I can tell what kind of \_\_\_\_\_ state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more \_\_\_\_\_ and pragmatic view. These \_\_\_\_\_ observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

**Option:-**

- 1) relieved, sententious, embarrassed, confident
- 2) political, emotional, financial, physical
- 3) irregular, chaste, stoical, rational
- 4) communal, discrete, absurd, personal

**Answer:** confident, emotional, rational, personal



12) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant \_\_\_\_\_ which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more \_\_\_\_\_ process of reading the novel itself. Those who \_\_\_\_\_ watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a \_\_\_\_\_ for text-based materials.

Option:-

- 1) expenditure, exhaustion, explanation, exclusion
- 2) gratification, excitement, temptation, obsession
- 3) simple, complex, effortless, laborious
- 4) prefer, Enjoy, interest, like
- 5) knowledge, idea, motivation, taste

Answer: expenditure, gratification, laborious, prefer, taste

13) Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of \_\_\_\_\_. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked \_\_\_\_\_ of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Option:-

- 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

Answer: tourists, waters, honed, attacked, lives

- 14) The morality of the welfare state depends on contribution and responsibility. Since some people don't contribute and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are either to \_\_\_\_\_ the free riders, refuse to pay for the \_\_\_\_\_ of their irresponsibility or trust the state to \_\_\_\_\_ them. Hence the government campaigns against smoking, alcoholism, obesity and gas guzzling - the first two solidly in place, the other two ramping up. But the British state now goes further: it acts in favor of sexual and racial minorities. In the case of gay men and women this means progressively removing the legal disadvantages under which they have lived, and ensuring that society as a whole observes the new order.

Option:-

- 1) tolerate, believe, overlook, misunderstand
- 2) effects, contents, appearances, causes
- 3) educate, breach, divide, muster

Answer: tolerate, effects, educate

- 15) A creature may have fine physical defenses such as hard armor or sharp spines. It may have powerful chemical defenses such as an \_\_\_\_\_ smell or a foul taste but none of these defenses is much used in the \_\_\_\_\_ for survival



unless the animal also has the right behavior to go with it. Evolution shapes a living creature's size and color, and it also shapes an animal's actions and behavioral patterns. The most \_\_\_\_\_ behaviors are instinctive or in-built. In other words, the creatures can perform the actions without having to learn what to do it by \_\_\_\_\_ and error.

Option:-

- 1) agreeable, enchanting, ordinary, appalling
- 2) struggle, march, game, campaign
- 3) dangerous, automatic, difficult, ascetic
- 4) attempt, doing, trial, tasting

Answer: appalling, struggle, automatic, trial

- 16) New technologies are helping cities replace failing water infrastructure. Piping systems allow polymer-based materials to be inserted into old pipes to repair faults and \_\_\_\_\_ leaks without having to dig up and lay new pipes. When it comes to managing waste water, new systems are \_\_\_\_\_, such as Advanced Immobilized Cell Reactor technology, which uses a system based on the immobilization of bacteria, reducing the power and land area needed for conventional waste water treatment systems. And companies have realized that much can be achieved by re-examining their products at the \_\_\_\_\_ stage. By designing items that can be more easily picked apart and that use fewer different materials in their construction, companies can increase the \_\_\_\_\_ content of what they produce, cutting waste and generating cost-savings by being able to re-use parts and materials.

Option:-

- 1) contain, stabilize, deposit, reduce
- 2) ongoing, adjourning, upbringing, emerging
- 3) envision, showcase, profile, development



4) dense, recyclable, crumpled, clumsy

Answer: reduce, emerging, development, development

17) Paraphrasing is often defined as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase be from the original? The answer is it should be \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ your own to an otherwise reproduced passage, you will probably \_\_\_\_\_ for plagiarism. You should aim to condense and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them using different sentence structures and expressions. \_\_\_\_\_ also important to credit the original writer by referencing.

Option:-

- 1) considerable, considerate, considering, considerably
- 2) despite, of, on, off
- 3) be penalizing, be penalized, have penalized, penalize
- 4) That has, It is, There is, That is

Answer: considerable, of, be penalized, It is

18) The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic enquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and \_\_\_\_\_ of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is exceptionally wide, \_\_\_\_\_ not just human-made artefacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body'). Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence. In certain disciplines, it reigns \_\_\_\_\_. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example,



especially in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. \_\_\_\_\_, objects are all scholars have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive, the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, \_\_\_\_\_ the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analyzing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean different things to different people.

Option:-

- 1) experiment, modification, consumption, observation
- 2) includes, including, included, had included
- 3) power, supreme, force, strength
- 4) By no means, In such cases, In this time, In this way
- 5) as long as, as if, as a result of, as in

Answer: observation, including, supreme, In such cases, as in

- 19) Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an \_\_\_\_\_ on scientific thinking. Because of this, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which \_\_\_\_\_ different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influences human experience, how people use their \_\_\_\_\_ (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people understand and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific \_\_\_\_\_ all contribute to an understanding of human nature. What do we mean by the practical



applications of these studies? An \_\_\_\_\_ of psychology is useful in many different areas in life, such as education, the workplace, social services and medicine. This means that people who have knowledge of psychology can \_\_\_\_\_ or apply that knowledge in areas such as the ones listed above.

**Option:-**

- 1) emphasis, attention, example, extension
- 2) exclude, summon, separate, explore
- 3) brains, skins, minds, senses
- 4) assumptions, correlations, investigations, stimulations
- 5) ideology, empowerment, understanding, equivalence
- 6) register, classify, use, prepare

**Answer:** emphasis, explore, senses, investigations, understanding, use

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

**Option:-**

- 1) publishing, has published, published, be publishing
- 2) occasionally, necessarily, previously, currently
- 3) causes, consequences, elements, factors
- 4) Hence, Thus, So, Instead

**Answer:** published, previously, causes, Instead



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

Option:-

- 1) increase, increasingly, increasing, increased
- 2) struggled, struggling, struggles, used to struggle
- 3) combinations, combines, combining, combine
- 4) Instead, Of course, No wonder, For example

Answer:- increasingly, struggles, combinations, For example

22) All of this suggests that our relationship to our phones might not be sufficiently intellectualized, which is why Brian Merchant's book comes as a \_\_\_\_\_. Like the best historians, Merchant, an American journalist and editor of Vice Media's technology blog, Motherboard, \_\_\_\_\_ the history of the iPhone in a way that makes it seem both inevitable in its outline and \_\_\_\_\_ in its details.

Option:-



- 1) privilege, relief, demotion, flash
- 2) enriches, unpacks, detours, contorts
- 3) surprises, surprised, surprising, surprise

**Answer:** relief, unpacks, surprising

23) All of this suggests that our relationship to our phones might not be sufficiently intellectualized, which is why Brian Merchant's book comes as a \_\_\_\_\_. Like the best historians, Merchant, an American journalist and editor of Vice Media's technology blog, Motherboard, \_\_\_\_\_ the history of the iPhone in a way that makes it seem both inevitable in its outline and \_\_\_\_\_ in its details.

**Option:-**

- 1) privilege, relief, demotion, flash
- 2) enriches, unpacks, detours, contorts
- 3) surprises, surprised, surprising, surprise

**Answer:** relief, unpacks, surprising

24) Thanks to their ability to \_\_\_\_\_ our most primal desires for connection, distraction and validation, smartphones have become some of the bestselling devices of all time. Apple have sold more than a billion iPhones since its launch in 2007. By one estimate, we spend an average of almost five hours a day \_\_\_\_\_ at their little screens. The real figure is probably higher: a team of British psychologists found that people tend to underestimate the time spent on their phones by about half, whole hours just \_\_\_\_\_ in the fog.

**Option:-**

- 1) hijack, describe, sharpen, conserve
- 2) watching, wagging, snoring, staring
- 3) has evaporated, evaporates, evaporate, evaporating

**Answer:** hijack, staring, evaporating



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

Option:-

- 1) credited, formed, predicted, ordered
- 2) purely, evenly, disproportionately, seemingly
- 3) commits, commit, committing, committed
- 4) spare, end, apply, span

Answer:- predicted, purely, commits, spare

26) Individual human beings are relatively powerless creatures, no match for lions or bears. It's what they can do as groups that has \_\_\_\_\_ them to take over the planet. These groupings - corporations, religions, states - are now part of a vast network of \_\_\_\_\_ information flows. Finding points of resistance, where smaller units can \_\_\_\_\_ up to the waves of information washing around the globe, is becoming harder all the time.

Option:-



- 1) enabled, contented, embodied, conjured
- 2) interconnected, overlapping, fastened, exploited
- 3) stand, raise, hail, pump

Answer: enabled, interconnected, stand

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

Option:-

- 1) Articulately, Specifically, Conversely, Proportionately
- 2) escalate, spot, resume, stow
- 3) respond, descend, add, score

Answer: Specifically, spot, respond

28) Research demonstrates that facial appearance affects social perceptions. The current research investigates the \_\_\_\_\_ possibility: Can social perceptions influence facial appearance? We examine a social tag that is associated with us early in life– our given name. The hypothesis is that name stereotypes can be manifested in facial appearance, producing a face-name matching effect, \_\_\_\_\_ both a social perceiver and a computer are able to accurately match a person’s name to his or her face. In 8 studies we demonstrate the existence of this effect, as participants examining an



unfamiliar face accurately select the person's true name from a list of several names, significantly above chance level. We replicate the effect in 2 countries and find that it extends \_\_\_\_\_ the limits of socioeconomic cues. We also find the effect using a computer-based paradigm and 94,000 faces. In our exploration of the underlying mechanism, we show that existing name stereotypes produce the effect, as its occurrence is culture-dependent. A self-fulfilling \_\_\_\_\_ seems to be at work, as initial evidence shows that facial appearance regions that are controlled by the individual (e.g., hairstyle) are sufficient to produce the effect, and socially using one's given name is necessary to generate the effect. Together, these studies suggest that facial appearance represents social expectations of how a person with a specific name should look. In this way a social tag may influence one's facial appearance.

Option:-

- 1) negligible, reverse, positive, sheer
- 2) notwithstanding, ever, whereby, despite
- 3) into, beyond, within, by
- 4) prophecy, observation, preference, stipulation

Answer: reverse, whereby, beyond, prophecy

- 29) The concept of health holds different meanings for different people and groups. These meanings of health have also \_\_\_\_\_ over time. This difference is no more \_\_\_\_\_ than in Western society today, when \_\_\_\_\_ of health and health promotion are being challenged and \_\_\_\_\_ in new ways.

Option:-

- 1) existed, changed, vanished, adopted
- 2) identical, unique, evident, ironic



- 3) contours, figures, notions, costs
- 4) emitted, served, dictated, expanded

**Answer:** changed, evident, notions, expanded

30) For the first time, dictionary publishers are \_\_\_\_\_ real, spoken English into their data. It gives lexicographers (people who write dictionaries) \_\_\_\_\_ to a more vibrant, up-to-date \_\_\_\_\_ language which has never really been studied before.

**Option:-**

- 1) incorporating, enlarging, treating, excluding
- 2) honor, access, prevision, privilege
- 3) obscure, indifferent, vernacular, common

**Answer:** incorporating, access, vernacular

31) Roman poet Ovid wrote that "there is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ in the universe. All ebb and flow, and every shape that's born bears in its \_\_\_\_\_ the seeds of change". These words are remarkably \_\_\_\_\_ when one considers the way life has changed through time as revealed by fossil record.

**Option:-**

- 1) orthodox, volatile, constant, cheap
- 2) heart, limb, womb, brain
- 3) prevalent, detached, relevant, dominant

**Answer:** constant, womb, relevant

32) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses , \_\_\_\_\_ the conventions of western art, were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world onto a flat surface . \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese traditions employed 'a different spatial logic', as he said in an interview last year with jcollabo.org, that is 'uniquely Japanese'.

Option:-

- 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

Answer: however, in common, along with, But

33) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a \_\_\_\_\_ millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key \_\_\_\_\_ and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an \_\_\_\_\_ life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs \_\_\_\_\_ into use between now and 2040.

Option:-

- 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

**Answer:** pieced, unique, breakthroughs, extended, coming

34) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ definition simple enough to be recalled easily. Indeed, it is so simple that I should point out that it makes one or two \_\_\_\_\_ that are perhaps not immediately obvious. First, to say that performers "take on roles" leaves \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, but is in fact important, for in traditional societies there are many performances in which different characters appear successively and simultaneously but, \_\_\_\_\_, do not interact. And I say "to further a story" because a progression of the story may not provide the structure of the performance.

**Option:-**

- 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

**Answer:** working, distinctions, open, unnecessary, nevertheless

35) Research from the Terry College of Business reveals \_\_\_\_\_ a happy, helpful employee takes effort and, eventually, that effort \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

Option:-

- 1) becomes, becoming, become, become to
- 2) concludes, erodes, expects, collects
- 3) at, since, by, for
- 4) where, which, as, that

Answer: becoming, erodes, at, where

- 36) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

**Option:-**

- 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

**Answer:** stimulation, destructive, eminently, commensurate, distressed

- 37) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ threats to the security of their countries. The concept of "Prisoners of conscience" became a controversy around Nelson Mandela's \_\_\_\_\_.

Option:-

- 1) recharged, renamed, refunded, erased
- 2) engagement, measurement, illusion, rehabilitation
- 3) raw, genuine, radiated, trivial
- 4) imprisonment, felon, redemption, redundancy

Answer: renamed, rehabilitation, genuine, imprisonment

38) 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 \_\_\_\_\_: 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

Option:-

- 1) has implemented, is implemented, implements, implementing
- 2) against, to, for, by
- 3) barely, sufficiently, vaguely, sparsely

Answer: is implemented, to, sufficiently

39) Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

Option:-

- 1) classification, concept, renovation, identity
- 2) cut, dismiss, fit, solve
- 3) blessing, curse, habit, behavior



4) argue, doubt, pretend, deny

**Answer:** concept, fit, behavior, argue

40) The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! \_\_\_\_\_ to Mill's method of difference it is safe to \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

**Option:-**

- 1) capped, charged, solved, named
- 2) measure, thought, identity, respect
- 3) Compared, According, Contrary, Sorted
- 4) assume, discuss, prefer, acclaim

**Answer:** named, respect, According, assume

41) 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, \_\_\_\_\_ 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, \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. Blood from the body enters the right atrium, \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ back to the heart into the left atrium. From here it passes into the left ventricle, which pumps the oxygenated blood around the body.



Option:-

- 1) compared, rather than, a bit, less than
- 2) lower, receive, repel, transfer
- 3) following, followed, follows, follow
- 4) being, is, has, had
- 5) dissolved, transported, discharged, multiplied

Answer: a bit, receive, follows, is, transported

42) 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_: 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 \_\_\_\_\_ and can generally be ignored because ordinary matter acts as if it were made up of particles.

Option:-

- 1) spread, curve, occur, inflict



- 2) invisible, valuable, abstract, substantial
- 3) apparent, complicated, abrupt, implicit
- 4) responsible, accurate, discernible, consecutive

Answer: spread, substantial, complicated, discernible

43) Computer viruses have been a \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 antivirus product. So what motivates someone to \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ to break through all the defences and introduce a virus.

Option:-

- 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

**Answer:** fact, distinct, speaking, introduce, skill

44) In any given population, about ten percent of the people are left-handed and this figure remains \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ into the left and right hemispheres, and this is crucial for understanding language, thought, memory, and perhaps even creativity. For righthanded 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, including immune disorders, learning disabilities, and reduced life expectancy.

**Option:-**

- 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

**Answer:** relatively, dominance, distributed, evenly, conditions



45) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing \_\_\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_\_\_, 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, \_\_\_\_\_ by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general \_\_\_\_\_, 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.

Option:-

- 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

Answer:- does, across, Instead, followed, rule

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

Option:-



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

**Answer:** difficulty, beholder, smirk, physically

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

**Option:-**

- 1) borders, expressions, characteristics, shapes
- 2) frame, subordinate, planet, comet
- 3) members, astronomers, parties, makers
- 4) denounce, detect, deflect, determine

**Answer:** characteristics, planet, astronomers, detect

48) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of the murder of his partner Lisa Harnum. CCTV footage – taken from his own security cameras – was again



\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ – 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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.

Option:-

- 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

Answer: convictions, guilty, interpreted, decisive, attention

- 49) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ heat made from cheap electricity from solar or wind. The sand stores the heat at around 500C, \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ new solar panels and wind turbines can be quickly added to national grids, these extra sources also present huge challenges. \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ heat? The efficiency falls dramatically when the sand is used to just return power to the electricity grid.

Option:-

- 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

Answer: is charged up with, which, while, Right now, as well as

50) During the day, the sun heats up both the ocean surface and the land. Water is a good absorber of the energy from the sun. The land absorbs much of the sun's energy as well. However, water heats up much more slowly than land and so the air above the land will be \_\_\_\_\_ compared to the air over the ocean. The warm air over the land will rise throughout the day, causing low pressure at the surface. Over the water, high surface pressure will form because of the colder air. To \_\_\_\_\_, the air will sink over the ocean. The wind will blow from the higher pressure over the water to lower pressure over the land causing the sea breeze. The sea breeze strength will vary depending on the temperature \_\_\_\_\_ between the land and the ocean.

Option:-

- 1) warmer, more frigid, freezer, more sizzling
- 2) cover, compensate, concentrate, precipitate
- 3) variation, distinction, differentiation, difference

Answer: warmer, compensate, difference



51) Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't \_\_\_\_\_, we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too fine a \_\_\_\_\_ on it, while we still have a \_\_\_\_\_. After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are \_\_\_\_\_ too.

Option:-

- 1) exist, has, too
- 2) have, point, put
- 3) chance, force, paper
- 4) appear, pending, lost

Answer: exist, point, chance, lost

52) The world's atmosphere is forever on the move. Wind is air in motion. Sometimes air moves slowly, giving a \_\_\_\_\_ breeze. At other times it moves rapidly creating gales and hurricanes. Gentle or fierce, wind always starts in the same way. As the sun moves through the sky, it heats up some parts of the sea and land more than others. The air above these \_\_\_\_\_ spots is warmed, becomes lighter than the surrounding air, and begins to rise. Elsewhere, cool air sinks, because it's heavier. Winds blow because- air squeezed out by sinking, cold air is sucked in under rising, warm air. Winds will blow wherever there is a \_\_\_\_\_ in air temperature and pressure, always flowing from high to low pressure. Some winds blow in one place, and have a local name – North America's chinook and France's mistral. Others are part of a huge circulation pattern that sends winds over the \_\_\_\_\_ globe.

Option:-

- 1) Heavy, pressure, gentle,
- 2) fierce, weighted, hot,
- 3) difference, expected, heavier



4) entire, workers, balance

Answer: gentle, hot, difference, entire

53) Evidence for a genetic basis of antisocial behavior stems from several different lines of research. First, behavioral genetic studies of twins and adoptees have demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_ plays a role in antisocial behavior, including various forms of aggression and criminality, by finding greater concordance for such behavior in genetically \_\_\_\_\_ individuals, compared to non-relatives living in the same environment. Second, various correlates of antisocial behavior, including personality factors such as impulsivity, sensation seeking, risk-taking, and callous-unemotional traits, are known to be at least partly genetically \_\_\_\_\_. Third, psychiatric outcomes related to antisocial behavior, including antisocial personality disorder, gambling, and substance use and abuse, have also been \_\_\_\_\_ in genetically informative designs, and each of these has demonstrated significant genetic links.

Option:-

- 1) parenting, environment, heredity, culture
- 2) identical, related, diverse, idealized
- 3) delivered, managed, directed, influenced
- 4) inferred, investigated, inspected, integrated

Answer: heredity, related, influenced, investigated

54) A crime is generally a \_\_\_\_\_ act that results in harm, physical or otherwise, toward one or more people, in a manner prohibited by law. The determination of which acts are to be considered criminal has varied historically and continues to do so among cultures and nations. When a crime is committed, a process of discovery, trial by judge or jury, \_\_\_\_\_, and punishment occurs.



Just as what is considered criminal varies between jurisdictions, so does the punishment, but elements of \_\_\_\_\_ and deterrence are common.

Option:-

- 1) discreet, deliberate, demure, deliberative
- 2) convicts, conviction, convictive, controversy
- 3) restitution, constitution, reticulation, rehabilitation

Answer:- deliberate, conviction, restitution

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



Option:-

- 1) claiming, winning, getting, filing
- 2) participants, contestants, contenders, members
- 3) dedicated, attributed, contributed, due
- 4) rectified, realized, recognized, ratified
- 5) importance, principal, significant, result
- 6) quality, service, consistency, management
- 7) available, reputable, quality, reliable

Answer: claiming, contenders, attributed, rectified, importance, consistency, reliable

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

Option:-

- 1) Physical, tasks, originated,
- 2) immune, mental, implied
- 3) implications, instincts, roots,
- 4) differ, explained, single
- 5) improved, little, last



Answer: originated, immune, roots, differ, little

57) No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can \_\_\_\_\_ so it may seem right that he should announce a royalty for artists, amounting to 5 per cent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a \_\_\_\_\_, recently exacerbated by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of West End success for her who dunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The scandal is that been peasants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could \_\_\_\_\_. In doing so they have betrayed.

Option:-

- 1) loyalty, floaty, royalty, confer
- 2) humiliation, slander, insult scandal
- 3) reaching, garnishing, reaping, gaining
- 4) testify, justify, satisfy, rubify

Answer: confer, scandal, reaping, justify

58) The space work for an astronaut can be inside or outside, inside they can monitor machines and the work is carried out alongside the craft. They also need to make sure the \_\_\_\_\_ Travel \_\_\_\_\_ the craft, they can see how the seeds react in the space. Some seeds company send seeds to them to



investigate how seeds change their biological character. When \_\_\_\_\_ the craft, they can set up experiments or clean \_\_\_\_\_ the space rubbish.

Option:-

- 1) Inhale, travel, Space,
- 2) Outside, moved, investigate
- 3) on, outside, carried
- 4) up, express, why

Answer: space, outside, outside, up

59) Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes eat only eggs as part of their \_\_\_\_\_. Some eat only small eggs which are \_\_\_\_\_ to eat, while some snakes eat bird's eggs, which they have to swallow \_\_\_\_\_, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, these snakes have \_\_\_\_\_ that stick out from the backbone. The spines crack the egg \_\_\_\_\_ as it passes through the throat. Once the egg is punctured, muscles in the snake's body work in waves to squeeze out the contents, which then move down into the stomach. The snake then forces the shell back into its mouth by bending its body into an 'S' shape. The shell is now drained and flattened into a compact shape. Egg eating snakes sometimes have to go for a long time without any food. So, they eat as many eggs as they can when they get them!

Option:-

- 1) Eat, stick, diet
- 2) moved, easy, swallow
- 3) whole, part, side,
- 4) money, payroll, spines
- 5) open, new, instant

Answer: diet, easy, whole, spines, open



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

Option:-

- 1) Creating, create, being created, having been created
- 2) Simply, merely, only, justly
- 3) down, up, apart, afar

Answer: being created, simply, down

61) The rest of the universe appears to be made of a mysterious, invisible \_\_\_\_\_ called dark matter and a force that \_\_\_\_\_ gravity known as dark energy. Scientists have not yet \_\_\_\_\_ dark matter directly. It doesn't interact with baryonic matter, and it's completely invisible to light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, making dark matter impossible to detect with current instruments. But scientists are confident it exists because of the \_\_\_\_\_ effects it appears to have on galaxies and galaxy \_\_\_\_\_.

Option:-

- 1) Substance, material, property, subject
- 2) Repels, beats, gathers, fights against
- 3) Looked, tested, smelled, observed



- 4) Gravity, gravitational, constitutional, national
- 5) Balls, flocks, clusters, bunches

**Answer:** substance, repels, observed, gravitational, clusters

62) In reality, however, the causes of truancy and \_\_\_\_\_ are diverse and multi-faceted. There are as many causes of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has his/her own \_\_\_\_\_ story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and \_\_\_\_\_ an individual response, tailored to meet his/her individual needs. This applies \_\_\_\_\_ to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11-year-old who fails to attend because he is \_\_\_\_\_ about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer label clothes.

**Option:-**

- 1) non-compliance, non-sense, non-attendance, non-binding
- 2) unorthodox, unique, novel, prolific
- 3) deserves, earns, combats, dissects
- 4) commonly, equally, instantly, gorgeously
- 5) ashamed, shy, embarrassed, embedded

**Answer:** non-attendance, unique, deserves, equally, embarrassed

63) Three degrees does not sound like much, but it \_\_\_\_\_ a rise in temperature compared with the global heating that occurred between the last ice age, some 15,000 years ago, and the warmth of the eighteenth century. When Earth was cold, giant glaciers sometimes extended from the polar regions as far south as St Louis in the US and the Alps in Europe. Later this century when it is three degrees hotter glaciers everywhere will be melting in a climate of



often \_\_\_\_\_ heat and drought, punctuated with storms and floods. The \_\_\_\_\_ for humanity could be truly horrific; if we fail to act swiftly, the full impact of the plants and animals with whom we share Earth. In a worst-case scenario, there might - in the twenty-second century - be only a remnant of humanity eking out a \_\_\_\_\_ existence in the polar regions and the few remaining oases left on a hot and arid Earth.

Option:-

- 1) proves, undermines, represents, explores represents,
- 2) tolerate, generate, intense unbearable,
- 3) evolution, aims, reasons consequences
- 4) diverse, direct, dilute, diminished

Answer: represents, unbearable, consequences, diminished

- 64) Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ for urban pollution," says Stephen R Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

Option:-

- 1) planted, produced, protected, preserved



- 2) breezes, blows, puffs, set
- 3) surprising, frightening, overwhelming, astonishing
- 4) lessons, price, effect, cost

Answer: planted, blows, overwhelming, price

65) Stress that tense feeling often connected to having too much to do, too many \_\_\_\_\_ to pay and not enough time or money – is a common emotion that knows \_\_\_\_\_ borders. About three-fourths of people in the United States, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, South Korea and Britain reported experiencing stress on a daily basis, according to AP-Ipsos \_\_\_\_\_. Anxious feelings were more intense during the holidays. Germans feel stress more \_\_\_\_\_ than those in other countries polled. People in the United States \_\_\_\_\_ financial pressures as the top worry. About half the people polled in Britain said they frequently or sometimes felt that life was beyond their control, the highest level in the 10 countries surveyed.

Option:-

- 1) practices, bills, money, time
- 2) printed, solid, dash, few
- 3) series, news, polling, pants
- 4) intensely, openly, early, traditionally
- 5) enjoyed, cited, created, exited

Answer; bills, few, polling, intensely, cited

66) Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no \_\_\_\_\_ genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, \_\_\_\_\_ landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic



Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range \_\_\_\_\_ gene flow, acting as a 'genetic corridor.' The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, \_\_\_\_\_ owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for long-distance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure.

Option:-

- 1) distinct, distinguished, different, divergent
- 2) specific, several, separate, a little
- 3) protected, prevented, impeded, facilitated
- 4) arguing, suggesting, insisting, sticking

Answer:- distinct, several, facilitated, suggesting

- 67) Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger – or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another person's experience is often more \_\_\_\_\_ than your own best guess. The study, which appears in the current issue of Science, was led by Daniel Gilbert, professor of psychology at Harvard and author of the 2007 bestseller "Stumbling on Happiness," along with Matthew Killingsworth and Rebecca Eyre, also of Harvard, and Timothy Wilson of the University of Virginia. "If you want to know how much you will enjoy an experience, you are better off knowing how much someone else enjoyed it than knowing anything about the experience itself," says Gilbert. "Rather than closing our eyes and \_\_\_\_\_ the future, we should examine the experience of those who have been there. Previous research in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioral economics has shown that people have difficulty predicting what they will like and how much they will like it, which \_\_\_\_\_ them to make a wide variety of poor decisions. Interventions aimed at \_\_\_\_\_ the accuracy with which people imagine future events have been generally unsuccessful.



Option:-

- 1) positive, predictable, informal, informative
- 2) imitating, predicting, visualizing, imagining
- 3) leads, compels, requires, forces
- 4) reducing, improving, enhancing, controlling

Answer: informative, imagining, leads, improving

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

Option:-

- 1) enigma, alien, mystery, alienate
- 2) however, moreover, additionally, instead
- 3) composition, product, opus, effort
- 4) assumed, presumed, considered, consume

Answer: enigma, instead, opus, presumed

69) The trigger point causes the rest of the fiber segments to be \_\_\_\_\_ to capacity. It becomes a tight band. Normally the regular contracting and releasing of these little segments circulates blood in the capillaries that supply them the segments with their nutrients. When they hold this \_\_\_\_\_ blood flow is stopped to that are, there is not an oxygen supply and waste products are not \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. The trigger point then sends out pain signals until the trigger point is put in a position of rest again.

Option:-

- 1) strengthened, tightened, contracted, stretched
- 2) concentration, contraction, contamination, contribution
- 3) pulled out, pushed out, dragged out, torn away



Answer: stretched, contraction, pushed out

70) The study, of 322 overweight 10- to 14-year-olds, found that those whose usual, sedentary video games were partly replaced with active games \_\_\_\_\_ less weight over six months. For years, experts have worried that the growing amount of time children are spending in front of TVs and computers is helping to feed an \_\_\_\_\_ of childhood obesity. Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead \_\_\_\_\_ for the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and \_\_\_\_\_ enhance the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's a very productive development practice, \_\_\_\_\_ hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing, \_\_\_\_\_ to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

Option:-

- 1) Lost, gained, loss, increased
- 2) epidemic, popularity, spread, prevalence
- 3) of designing, of devising, of managing, of cultivating
- 4) surprisingly, quantitatively, qualitatively, then progressively
- 5) instead of spending, rather to waster, instead to spend, rather than treasuring



Answer: gained, epidemic, of designing, then progressively, instead of spending, the biggest challenges

71) There isn't a financial director around who wouldn't like to accelerate cash flow by reducing debtors' days – in other words, get customers to pay up faster. In Europe's top loco quoted companies, nearly one quarter of all invoices are unpaid \_\_\_\_\_, according to recent research carried out by the ASF organization. This means they are sitting on a total of 274 bn overdue debt. Most of this is caused by poor collection practices. According to Jan Porter, AST's Managing Director, " You can set up all the systems you want, you can insist on watertight contracts and payment terms, the government can even introduce late payment legislation, but there are always come debtors who \_\_\_\_\_ " Once a payment is overdue, your first step is to talk to your debtor. You should let them know the payment is late and try to find out if there is a dispute about the work, or if your debtor has financial problems. \_\_\_\_\_, , but Tim Vainio, a chartered accountant, believes that too many companies are afraid of losing a relationship, and that, \_\_\_\_\_ the focus should be on recovering as much money as possible, rather than on preserving a relationship.

Option:-

- 1) at any point, time, now and again, on time, from time to time
- 2) fail to pay on time, escape reminders, disappoint the payment, become creditors
- 3) All companies do this, it seems nervous, this is plain, this is OK
- 4) before undertaking any action, after all measures, the last resort, even at this early stage

Answer: at any point in time, fail to pay on time, this is ok, before undertaking any action



72) There were twenty-six freshmen \_\_\_\_\_ in English at Beijing Language Institute in the class of 1983. I was assigned to Group Two with another eleven boy and girls who had \_\_\_\_\_ big cities in China. I was told that language study required smallness so that we would each get more attention from the skillful teachers. The better the school, the smaller the class. I realized that my classmates were ready all \_\_\_\_\_ in English, simple sentences tossed out to each other in their red-faced introductions and carefree chatting. Their intonations were curving and dramatic and their pronunciation refined and accurate. But as I stretched to catch the drips and drops of their humming dialogue, I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ it all, only that it was English. Those words now flying before me sounded a little familiar. I had read them and tried to speak them, but I had never heard them \_\_\_\_\_ back to me in such a speedy, fluent manner. My big plan of \_\_\_\_\_ the city folks were thawing before my eyes.

Option:-

- 1) Getting, majoring, interesting, concentrating
- 2) come at, come along, come from, come across
- 3) talking, tying, drinking, looking at
- 4) suspect, understand, wonder, convince
- 5) speak, are speaking, spoke, spoken
- 6) cheering, beating, relying, staying

Answer: majoring, come from, talking, understand, spoken, beating

73) In these distant times, the sun was seen to make its daily \_\_\_\_\_ across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and, on a few nights, it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They \_\_\_\_\_ know as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and



that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbors and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact, it took millennia, for man to \_\_\_\_\_ the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to predict their positions in the sky.

Option:-

- 1) journey, voyage, travel, flight
- 2) had become, has become, is becoming, became
- 3) prediction, prophecy, secrets, system
- 4) distinguish, determine, distribute, dedicate

Answer: journey, became, secrets, determine

- 74) Top US business schools are recruiting younger, less experienced candidates in an effort to boost applications and head off competition for the best students from other graduate programs such as law and public policy. In an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ new students, leading business schools – including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton – have moved away from the unofficial admissions \_\_\_\_\_ of four years' work experience and \_\_\_\_\_ have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called "early career\*" \_\_\_\_\_ with only a couple years of work under their belt.

Option:-

1. Experience, expertise lure
2. Life, leading, prerequisite
3. develop, belt, instead
4. heard of, lure, professionals

Answer: lure, prerequisite, instead, professionals



75) In animals, movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central pattern \_\_\_\_\_(CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to \_\_\_\_\_ rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of \_\_\_\_\_. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different \_\_\_\_\_, such as going from a standstill to walking.

Option:-

- 1) Receptor, generator, genitors, generates
- 2) act, release, contract, construct
- 3) beats, rhythm, pauses, pulses
- 4) modes, elements, moods, moods elects

Answer: generator, contract, pulses, modes

76) Scientists make observations, have assumptions and do \_\_\_\_\_. After these have been done, they get their \_\_\_\_\_. Then there is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ from scientists. The scientists around the world have a \_\_\_\_\_ of world.

Option:-

- 1) publication, experiment, assumption, research
- 2) results, research, production, principles
- 3) dates, data, collection, discoveries
- 4) potential, picture, scientific, potentially

Answer: experiment, results, data, picture

77) Once an organization has its product to sell, it must then \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ for the product. Pricing theory can be quite



complex because so many \_\_\_\_\_ influence what the purchaser \_\_\_\_\_ is a fair value.

Option:-

- 1) Detect, determine, deleted, dispose
- 2) exchange, change, promote, confirm
- 3) reasons, features, factors, messages
- 4) interact, debates, present, decides

Answer: determine, exchange, factors, decides

78) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the original wholeness of thought. There is \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can \_\_\_\_\_ in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

Option:-

- 1) flirted, reconstruct, engage, rename
- 2) litter, more, few, little
- 3) cut, some, give, coming
- 4) changing, sharing, conversing, converting
- 5) tone, appearance, force, mood

Answer: reconstruct, little, cut, conversing, tone



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

Option:-

- 1) prefer, preserved, preserves, selected
- 2) perfectly, greatly, fully, very
- 3) statistically, statistical, scientifically
- 4) keeping, balancing, marinating, maintaining
- 5) subsidy, special, subsidies, sanctity

Answer: preserved, perfectly, statistically, maintaining, subsidies



80) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the \_\_\_\_\_ of their diet for almost 9000 years. [For an American like me, growing up linked to a very different food chain, yet one that is also rooted in corn, not to think of himself as a corn person suggests either a failure of imagination or a triumph of capitalism. Or perhaps a little of both. For the great edifice of variety and choice that is an American supermarket rests on a remarkably narrow biological foundation: corn. It's not merely the feed that the steers and the chickens and the pigs and the turkeys ate; it's not just the source of the flour and the oil and the leavenings, the glycerides and coloring in the processed foods; it's not just sweetening the soft drinks or lending a shine to the magazine cover over by the checkout. fiberglass and adhesives out of which the building itself has been built—is in no small measure a \_\_\_\_\_ of corn.

Option:-

- 1) Remember, renown, knowledge, acknowledge
- 2) fix, staple, range, variety
- 3) display, show, manifestation, exhibition

Answer: acknowledge, staple, manifestation

81) The few people who live in Alaska's Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to \_\_\_\_\_. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling \_\_\_\_\_ ran aground near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic \_\_\_\_\_ in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's \_\_\_\_\_ scurried ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 shipwrecks in the islands.

Option:-



- 1) Ships, accidents, boost, shipwrecks
- 2) sail, ship, shipped, boat
- 3) islet, archaeology, archipelago, island
- 4) infestation, infest, infested, manifestation

**Answer:** shipwrecks, ship, archipelago, infestation

82) A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog. Over the centuries \_\_\_\_\_ breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as \_\_\_\_\_. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The \_\_\_\_\_ of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their \_\_\_\_\_ size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. \_\_\_\_\_, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an ideal \_\_\_\_\_ animal.

**Option:-**

- 1) Selected, excessive, selective, excellent
- 2) epidemic, pathologies, medication, diseases
- 3) ancestry, antecedents, descent, ancestors
- 4) lit, littering, litters, litter
- 5) hence, so, moreover, however
- 6) reprehensive, general, experimental, experiments

**Answer:** selective, pathologies, ancestry, litter, moreover, experimental

83) Research has suggested that major stressors in our lives are life, \_\_\_\_\_, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related



factors, \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment and boredom, are also common \_\_\_\_\_ of stress. Differences in personality may also \_\_\_\_\_ a part.

Option:-

- 1) factors, changing, changes, chances
- 2) including, following, increasing, influencing
- 3) cause, causes, facts, case
- 4) spend, present, analyses, play

Answer:- changes, including, causes, play

84) Higher education qualifications provide a \_\_\_\_\_ advantage in the labor market. Higher education graduates are less likely to be unemployed and tend to have higher \_\_\_\_\_ than those without such qualifications. Having a highly \_\_\_\_\_ workforce can also lead to increased productivity and innovation and \_\_\_\_\_ Australia more competitive in the global market.

Option:-

- 1) substance, substantial, subsequent, surpass
- 2) expenses, outcome, incomes, instill
- 3) educated, informed, planned, expert
- 4) take, turn, make, help

Answer:- substantial, incomes, educated, make

85) The practice of giving storms personal names appears to have \_\_\_\_\_ with Clement Wragge, an Australian meteorologist who in the 1890s entertained himself by naming storms after women, mythical \_\_\_\_\_, and politicians that he didn't like. The modern system of using personal names developed during World War II, when meteorologists began using women's names – often those of wives or girlfriends – instead of \_\_\_\_\_ designations based on latitude and longitude. Short and quickly understood, names were easier to \_\_\_\_\_ over the radio and easier to keep straight if there was more than one storm in a



given area. The system was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1953 when the National Weather Service put together an alphabetical list of female names to be used for storms in the Atlantic basin. Male names were added to the list in 1979 when women's groups pointed out the sexism of using only female names.

Options:

- 1) originated, laminated, contaminated, vaccinated
- 2) figures, figuration, figurative, configures
- 3) worrisome, cumbersome, awesome, wholesome
- 4) transmit, transform, transfuse, transect
- 5) rationalized, decentralized, formalized, immortalized

Answer: originated, figures, cumbersome, transmit, formalized

86) Don't expect a straightforward answer from Chanan Tigay about the \_\_\_\_\_ or even the existence of what was promoted as the earliest version of the fifth and final book of the Jewish Torah, known to Christians as the Book of Deuteronomy in the Old Testament. As an author who spent years trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a juicy mystery and get it down on paper, Tigay wants you to read his book, "The Lost Book of Moses: The Hunt for the World's Oldest Bible," to find the answer. But at a talk on Wednesday, the writer, journalist, and fellow offered listeners an enticing peek, describing how he landed on the story of the mysterious manuscript and about his years trying to track \_\_\_\_\_ the document. From the author's description, it was a wild, Indiana Jones-type ride that included a competition to find the relic, false starts, dead ends, trips to faraway places, and an ultimate breakthrough close to home.

Options:

- 1) authenticity, area, imagination, scale
- 2) unravel, build, cross, envisage
- 3) down, against, out, of



Answer: authenticity, unravel, down

87) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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, \_\_\_\_\_ to Ofcom's Media Use and Attitudes 2015 report, which questioned 1,890 adults aged 16 and over about their internet consumption habits.

Options:

- 1) within, along, between, among
- 2) However, Despite, Unless, Meanwhile
- 3) increase, magnitude, grid, space
- 4) according to, due to, controlled by, except for

Answer: among, Meanwhile, increase, according to

88) Umami was first identified in Japan, in 1908, when Dr. Kikunae Ikeda concluded that Kombu, a type of edible seaweed, had a different taste than most foods. He conducted \_\_\_\_\_ that found that the high concentration of glutamate in Kombu was what made it so tasty. From there, he crystallized monosodium glutamate (MSG), the seasoning that would become \_\_\_\_\_ the world over. Decades later Umami became scientifically defined as one of the five individual tastes sensed by receptors on the \_\_\_\_\_. Then in 1996, a team of University of Miami researchers studying taste perception made another



breakthrough. They discovered separate taste receptor cells in the tongue for detecting Umami. Before then, the concept was uncharted. 'Up until our research, the \_\_\_\_\_ wisdom in the scientific community was that Umami was not a separate sense. It was just a combination of the other four qualities (salty, sweet, bitter, sour)', explained Dr. Stephen Roper, the University of Miami physiology and biophysics professor who helped zero in on the taste along with Nirupa Chaudhari, the team's lead researcher.

Options:

- 1) attempts, experiments, contests, experiences
- 2) exported, exclusive, popular, spread
- 3) jaws, mouth, tongue, fingers
- 4) erroneous, predominant, insignificant, important

Answer: experiments, popular, tongue, predominant

- 89) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that \_\_\_\_\_ them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to \_\_\_\_\_ 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

Answer: turned to, design, had beaten, allows, spin

90) To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts \_\_\_\_\_ Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then \_\_\_\_\_ 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, \_\_\_\_\_ than taken with a group. \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the demographics of the social media platform. The under-18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies.

Options:

- 1) of, to, 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, did
- 6) less, other, rather, most
- 7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
- 8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining

Answer: on, fell into, combined, After, came, rather, Overall, considering

91) \_\_\_\_\_ the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

- 1) By, With, To, Over
- 2) deserved, inserted, conserved, converted
- 3) index, element, choice, factor
- 4) accounting, percentage, aggregation, division
- 5) comprised, uneven, neglected, augmented



6) productive, interactive, distinctive, collective

**Answer:** Over, converted, factor, accounting, comprised, productive

92) Green spaces contribute significantly to a \_\_\_\_\_ in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden \_\_\_\_\_, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants \_\_\_\_\_ in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Answer:** reduction, context, differ, low

93) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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

Answer: controls, changed, enterprise, stalked, potent

- 94) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more accurate. Then, with the \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ directly and their likeness rendered onto paper or vellum.

Options:

- 1) catalogue, calculation, formation, figuration
- 2) popularity, expectation, singularity, resilience
- 3) emergence, descent, havoc, omniscience
- 4) observed, observe, had observed, were observed

Answer: catalogue, popularity, emergence, were observed

95) Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you usually find OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You \_\_\_\_\_ have other things on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent \_\_\_\_\_ from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical \_\_\_\_\_ are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier, and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable, so you don't keep \_\_\_\_\_.

Options:

- 1) may, never, do, hardly
- 2) effort, afford, affect, effect
- 3) shortcomings, concerns, attitudes, appearances
- 4) stopping, putting it off, pushing, putting out



Answer: may, effort, attitudes, putting it off

- 96) The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as continuing erosion is \_\_\_\_\_ new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, \_\_\_\_\_ with towering trees and extraordinary creatures. More than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists and evidence \_\_\_\_\_ ancient native people who inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago has been \_\_\_\_\_ by archeologists.

Options:

- 1) exposing, expanding, explaining, expecting
- 2) connected, filled, restored, treated
- 3) indicating, discharging, thinking, assume
- 4) deducted, rejected, confirmed, predicted

Answer: exposing, filled, indicating, confirmed

- 97) The exponential growth of the internet was \_\_\_\_\_, in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and \_\_\_\_\_ of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of \_\_\_\_\_ access to knowledge. For people \_\_\_\_\_ with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of \_\_\_\_\_ over the technology gap that \_\_\_\_\_ Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

Options:

- 1) created, innovated, utilized, heralded
- 2) dissemination, broadcast, sending, process
- 3) democratizing, developing, accumulating, stabilizing
- 4) informed, confirmed, concerned, correlated
- 5) copying, leapfrogging, heading, sweeping
- 6) separates, identifies, signifies, defines



Answer: heralded, dissemination, democratizing, concerned, leapfrogging, separates

98) Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational \_\_\_\_\_ is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the \_\_\_\_\_ that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point, it is highly \_\_\_\_\_ that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking a \_\_\_\_\_ for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to \_\_\_\_\_ discussion.

Options:

- 1) result, team, role, regulation
- 2) awareness, information, consolation, assumption
- 3) similarly, likely, possible, unlikely
- 4) service, study, reservation, education
- 5) stir, provoke, rinse, commit

Answer: role, assumption, unlikely, service, provoke

99) Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move \_\_\_\_\_ fast as a racing car, over 100 miles an \_\_\_\_\_. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body \_\_\_\_\_ when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to \_\_\_\_\_ the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

Options:



- 1) to, for, in, as
- 2) hour, second, minute, micro second
- 3) faster, slower, higher, lower
- 4) overshoot, know, check, fix

**Answer:** as, hour, faster, know

100) Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and "housekeeping" genes. Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins \_\_\_\_\_ the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal. \_\_\_\_\_, "housekeeping" genes are expressed during the animal's daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly. \_\_\_\_\_ you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in "housekeeping" genes tend to \_\_\_\_\_ the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

**Options:**

- 1) push, control, hold, elevate
- 2) Correspondingly, Inclusively, Conversely, In contrast
- 3) For, As, With, Within
- 4) affect, effect, interrupt, defect

**Answer:** control, In contrast, As, affect

101) Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet-pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet pantomimes told stories – elaborate



ones – and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. \_\_\_\_\_, music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor-made for each new ballet-pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. \_\_\_\_\_ was the ballet-pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the Operas lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves to recount the plots (of both ballet-pantomimes and operas) in their \_\_\_\_\_ of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured pictures of famous \_\_\_\_\_ and of scenes from favorite ballet-pantomimes and operas.

**Options:**

- 1) However, Nevertheless, In fact, Therefore
- 2) Another, Others, It, Also
- 3) views, reviews, overviews, supervisions
- 4) teachers, students, performers, drivers

**Answer:** Therefore, Another, reviews, performers

102) What is the significance of instinct in business? Does a reliable gut feeling separate winners from losers? And is it the most valuable emotional tool any entrepreneur can possess? My \_\_\_\_\_ of successful company owners lead me to believe that a highly analytical attitude can be a drawback. At critical junctures in commercial life, risk-taking is more an \_\_\_\_\_ of faith than a carefully balanced choice. Frequently, such moments require \_\_\_\_\_ and absolute conviction above all else. There is simply no time to wait for all the facts, or room for doubt. A computer program cannot tell you how to invent and launch a new product. That \_\_\_\_\_ involves too many unknowns, too much luck – and too much sheer intuition, rather than the infallible \_\_\_\_\_



that machines deliver so well. As Chekhov said: "An artist's flair is sometimes worth a scientist's brains" – entrepreneurs need right-brain thinking. When I have been considering whether to buy a company and what price to offer, I have been \_\_\_\_\_ too often by reams of due diligence from the accountants and lawyers. Usually it pays to stand back from such mountains of grey data and weigh up the really important issues—and decide how you feel about the opportunity.

Options:

- 1) ideas, thoughts, observations, researches
- 2) act, importance, art, emphasis
- 3) decisiveness, patience, confidence, courage
- 4) journey, mindset, prototype, path
- 5) rationale, rule, principle, logic
- 6) blinded, attracted, allured, deceived

Answer: observations, act, decisiveness, journey, logic, blinded

103) People modify cultural ideas in their minds, and sometimes they pass on the modified versions. Inevitably, there are unintentional modifications as well, partly because of straightforward error, and partly because inexplicit ideas are hard to \_\_\_\_\_ accurately: there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another like computer programs. \_\_\_\_\_ native speakers of a language will not give identical definitions of every word. So it can be only rarely, if \_\_\_\_\_, that two people hold precisely the same cultural idea in their minds. That is why, when the founder of a philosophical movement or a religion dies, or \_\_\_\_\_, schisms typically happen. The movements most devoted followers are often shocked to \_\_\_\_\_ that they disagree about what its doctrines—really are.

Options:



- 1) convey, pass, deliver, transmit
- 2) Even, Although, If, Ever
- 3) ever, that, this, does
- 4) even before, even later, if not, for example
- 5) indicate, discover, deny, agree

Answer: convey, Even, ever, even before, discover

104) Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are \_\_\_\_\_ to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should \_\_\_\_\_ those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats \_\_\_\_\_ moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquitosized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such \_\_\_\_\_ 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

Answer: native, champion, consume, pests

105) Having tracked down research that is \_\_\_\_\_ to your area of interest, the next task is to actually make sense of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you \_\_\_\_\_ and how to check that the \_\_\_\_\_ is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

Options:

- 1) relevant, important, useful, referred
- 2) are monitoring, are finding, are reviewing, are discovering
- 3) support, invention, statement, evidence



Answer: relevant, are reviewing, evidence

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

Options:

- 1) marked, enjoyed, reviewed, expected
- 2) waiting, hesitating, hoping, failing
- 3) radical, rational, radish, radius
- 4) enter, graduate, leave, go

Answer: enjoyed, failing, radical, leave

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

Options:

- 1) anticipation, substitution, participation, definition
- 2) available, related, consumable, useful
- 3) recognition, discrimination, resolution, recreation
- 4) scholarship, relationship, worship, employment
- 5) members, players, workers, roles, recognition,

Answer: participation, available, relationship, roles



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

**Options:**

- 1) means, convinces, shows, reflects
- 2) freelance, best, unanimous, leading
- 3) adapt, adopt, sing, forge
- 4) clinical, chronic, critical, fallow
- 5) confirm, improve, ensure, enquire

**Answer:** reflects, leading, adopt, critical, ensure

109) Everybody needs fresh water. \_\_\_\_\_ water people, animals and plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay \_\_\_\_\_



and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles, or is so \_\_\_\_\_ under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we \_\_\_\_\_ use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.

Options:

- 1) Without, Despite, As, With
- 2) excited, here, up, fit
- 3) wide, hard, deep, common
- 4) can, won't, don't, cannot

Answer: Without, fit, deep, can

110) Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great \_\_\_\_\_ to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a \_\_\_\_\_ of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ that Amazonian diversity is the \_\_\_\_\_ of evolution only within the tropical forest itself. " Basically, the Amazon basin is 'melting pot' for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of \_\_\_\_\_, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

Options:

- 1) division, diversity, diversification, diversify
- 2) important, major source, essential, special



- 3) pool, reservoirs, tank, territories
- 4) along, counter, through, thoroughly
- 5) myth, idea, situation, condition
- 6) link, result, trigger, usher
- 7) living, life, origin, species

**Answer:** diversity, major source, reservoirs, counter, idea, result, origin,

- 111) Traditionally, mass-communications research has conceptualized the process of communication in terms of a circulation circuit or loop. This \_\_\_\_\_ has been criticized for its linearity -- sender/message/receiver -- for its concentration on the level of message exchange and for the absence of a structured conception of the different moments as a complex structure of relations. But it is also \_\_\_\_\_ to think of this process in terms of a structure produced and sustained through the articulation of linked \_\_\_\_\_ distinctive moments production, circulation, distribution/consumption, reproduction. This would be to think of the \_\_\_\_\_ as a 'complex structure in dominance', sustained through the articulation of connected practices, each of which, however, retains its distinctiveness and has its own \_\_\_\_\_ modality, its own forms and conditions of existence.

**Options:**

- 1) medal, modal, model, moral
- 2) useful, unbelievable, impossible, meaningless
- 3) if, and, but, or
- 4) works, practice, production, process
- 5) general, real, common, specific

**Answer:** model, useful, but, process, specific

- 112) The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education



and Training, in \_\_\_\_\_ with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia, \_\_\_\_\_ a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework \_\_\_\_\_ the current senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will \_\_\_\_\_ a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more \_\_\_\_\_ approach to the teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimizing the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

**Options:**

- 1) confidence, consultation, consolation, condolence
- 2) has been developed, has developed, had been developing, have developed
- 3) has modelled on, to model on, is modelled on, modelled on
- 4) fertilize, facilitate, fascinate, fabricate
- 5) conjunctive, constituent, consistent, consequent

**Answer:** consultation, has developed, is modelled on, facilitate, consistent

113) A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly \_\_\_\_\_ to this fault, usually through \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to \_\_\_\_\_ pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a \_\_\_\_\_ phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is \_\_\_\_\_, specific, attractive, new, and short. A title is apt if it is an outgrowth of the plot—a text, as I have said. It stands definitely for that particular story, and gives a suggestion of what is to come—but only a suggestion, lest it should anticipate the denouement and so \_\_\_\_\_ the curiosity of the reader too soon.



Options:

- 1) able, responsible, liable, possible
- 2) disabling, asking, persuading, allowing
- 3) stagnant, faint, vague, infinite
- 4) misleading, invisible, distinctive, commonplace
- 5) void, default, fussy, apt
- 6) intensify, multiply, satisfy, notify

Answer: liable, allowing, infinite, commonplace, apt, satisfy

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

Options:

- 1) shape or form, state of mind, point of view, status quo
- 2) used, being used, using, having been used
- 3) subject, reject, expect, inject
- 4) contain, attain, retain, remain
- 5) separated, included, participated, integrated

Answer: point of view, using, subject, attain, integrated



115) In our studies, those people on a high-protein diet lost the same amount of weight as those on a higher-carbohydrate diet, since the two diets \_\_\_\_\_ an equal amount of kilojoules and the same amount of fat. However, body composition (that is, the ratio of fat to muscle) showed greater improvement among those people on the higher-protein diet. When the \_\_\_\_\_ in other studies were allowed to eat until they were no longer hungry, those on the higher protein diet lost more weight than those on the higher carbohydrate diet, even after more than a year. The reduction in hunger and the beneficial effect on muscle provided by the higher-protein diet is mostly related to its protein content, while the reduced triglyceride levels and enhanced fat-loss seem to be related to its lower amounts of carbohydrate. The diet is healthy because its protein comes from lean red meat, fish, chicken and low-fat dairy products, all of which \_\_\_\_\_ good nutrition. A high-protein diet in which the protein comes from protein powders and supplements is unlikely to be healthy, unless the supplements are \_\_\_\_\_ with vitamins and minerals.

Options:

- 1) suffered, done, offered, created
- 2) researchers, audience, scientists, participants
- 3) provide, release, consisting, provides
- 4) supplied, fortified, interacted, teemed

Answer: offered, participants, provide, fortified

116) That Sigmund Freud became a major intellectual presence in twentieth-century culture is not in doubt. \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ population.

Options:

- 1) Otherwise, Nor, Yet, Nevertheless
- 2) by which, in which, of which, on which
- 3) fluctuating, fluctuate, fluctuated, fluctuation

Answer: Nor, by which, fluctuating

117) Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility \_\_\_\_\_ the number of children that women have and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality is the study of the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical \_\_\_\_\_ which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre-defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations, \_\_\_\_\_ they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of \_\_\_\_\_, indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys are also important. Demography is today widely taught in many



universities across the world, \_\_\_\_\_ students with initial training in social sciences, statistics or health studies.

**Options:**

- 1) contributes, rotates, involves, encapsulates
- 2) ingredient, room, factor, device
- 3) but, though, unless, however
- 4) commute, residence, life, health
- 5) confusing, attracting, dividing, discriminating

**Answer:** involves, device, unless, residence, attracting

118) Bones also protect the organs in our bodies. The skull protects the brain and forms the shape of the face. The spinal cord, a pathway for messages between the brain and the body, is protected by the backbone, or spinal column. The ribs form a cage that \_\_\_\_\_ the heart and lungs, and the pelvis helps protect the bladder, part of the intestines, and in women, the reproductive organs. Bones are made up of a framework of a protein called collagen , with a mineral called calcium phosphate that makes the framework hard and strong. Bones store calcium and release some into the bloodstream when it's needed by other parts of the body. The amounts of certain vitamins and minerals that you eat, especially vitamin D and calcium, directly affect how much calcium is stored in the bones. Joints are where \_\_\_\_\_ bones meet. They make the skeleton flexible – without them, movement would be impossible. Joints allow our bodies to move in many ways. Some joints open and close like a hinge (such as knees and elbows), whereas others allow for more complicated movement – a shoulder or hip joint, for example, allows for backward, forward, sideways, and rotating movement. Joints are classified by their range of movement: Immovable, or fibrous, joints don't move. The dome of the skull, for example, is made of bony plates, which move slightly during



birth and then fuse together as the skull finishes growing. Between the edges of these plates are links, or joints, of fibrous tissue. Fibrous joints also hold the teeth in the jawbone. Partially movable, or cartilaginous, joints move a little. They are linked by cartilage, as in the spine. Each of the vertebrae in the spine moves in relation to the one above and below it, and together these movements give the spine its flexibility. Freely movable, or synovial (pronounced: sih-NO-vee-ul), joints move in many directions. The \_\_\_\_\_ joints of the body – such as those found at the hip, shoulders, elbows, knees, wrists, and ankles – are freely movable. They are filled with synovial fluid, which acts as a lubricant to help the joints move easily. \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of freely movable joints play a big part in voluntary movement: Hinge joints allow movement in one direction, as seen in the knees and elbows. Pivot joints allow a rotating or twisting motion, like that of the head moving from side to side. Ball-and-socket joints allow the greatest freedom \_\_\_\_\_ movement. The hips and shoulders have this type of joint, in which the round end of a long bone fits into the hollow of another bone.

Options:

- 1) alleviates, incurs, moves, shelters
  - 2) that, which, one, two
  - 3) whole, entire, individual, main
  - 4) All, Two, One, Three
  - 5) within, except, against, of
  - 6) **Answer:** shelters, two, main, Three, of
- 119) Books and articles highlighting intractable debt, poverty and development abound in both the academic and popular literature. This addition to the debate is both timely and interesting \_\_\_\_\_ it subsumes the economic debate to the broader social, political, environmental and institutional context



of debt in developing countries. Debt-for-Development Exchanges: History and New Applications is \_\_\_\_\_ for a wide audience including: academics from a range of disciplines (including accounting and finance); non-Government organizations (NGOs); civil society groups; and, both debtor and creditor governments and public sector organization. Professor Ross Buckley, author and editor, \_\_\_\_\_ an international profile in the area of debt relief and this book is the outcome of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery grant to explore debt-for development mechanisms that relieve debt, improve development outcomes \_\_\_\_\_ aid, are practically and politically attractive to creditors and \_\_\_\_\_ to regional security.

**Options:**

- 1) due to, as, so, for
- 2) planned, accepted, determined, intended
- 3) develop, has developed, have developed, developed
- 4) into, in, from, at
- 5) cause, lead, attribute, contribute

**Answer:** as, intended, has developed, from, contribute

120) Since biological systems with signs of \_\_\_\_\_ engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their \_\_\_\_\_ must come from natural selection, and hence should have \_\_\_\_\_ useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

**Option:**

- 1) complimentary, complex, compensatory, compendious
- 2) compilation, organization, eccentricity, metabolism
- 3) evaluations, functions, intentions, attentions

**Answer:** complex, organization, functions



121) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary boundaries. The \_\_\_\_\_ activities and cultural studies have emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry that has already shed important new life on the character of human cultures and which \_\_\_\_\_ to continue to do so. While there is a little doubt that cultural studies are coming to \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

**Option:**

- 1) renewed, refunded, renowned, irresistible
- 2) discriminations, similarities, boundaries, differentiations
- 3) simultaneous, spontaneous, resulting, derivative
- 4) declines, responds, promises, hesitates
- 5) phase out, pull together, be widely recognized, be narrowly reduced
- 6) dispersion, focus, revision, instance

**Answer:** renewed, boundaries, resulting, promises, be widely recognized, focus

122) Bones are extremely strong. One of their \_\_\_\_\_ functions is to protect organs. For example, the skull protects the brain; ribs protect \_\_\_\_\_ heart and lungs. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of joints, including fixed joints, slightly moveable joints, and freely moving joints.

**Option:**

- 1) main, individual, auxiliary, nominal



- 2) a, the, these, their
- 3) countless, few, any, three

**Answer:** main, the, three

123) For too long we have held preconceived notions of 'the' market and 'the' state that were seemingly independent of local societies and cultures. The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state \_\_\_\_\_ each other. Concern about civil society, however, is not only relevant to central and eastern Europe and the developing world. It is very much of \_\_\_\_\_ the European Union as well. The Civil Dialogue Initiated by the Commission in the 1990s was a first attempt by the EU to give the institutions of society - and not only governments and businesses-a voice at the policy-making tables in Brussels. The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing \_\_\_\_\_ that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

**Option:**

- 1) conform to, diverge from, relate to, assimilate into
- 2) distribution across, interest to, belief within, honors of
- 3) duplicate, accommodate, exclude, defy
- 4) conception, oscillation, discretion, recognition

**Answer:** relate to, interest to, accommodate, recognition

124) Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography did finally \_\_\_\_\_ illustration as the "primary means of \_\_\_\_\_ clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered \_\_\_\_\_ in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's \_\_\_\_\_, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of



the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have \_\_\_\_\_ at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power of the severity like an emperor's bust \_\_\_\_\_ on a Roman coin.

**Option:**

- 1) surmount, deplete, supplant, overestimate
- 2) everlasting, enduring, luminous, advertising
- 3) least, few, yet, less
- 4) attitude, altitude, magnitude, analogue
- 5) expressions, exceptions, expectations, experiences
- 6) encircled, embodied, embossed, encrypted

**Answer:** supplant, advertising, less, attitude, expressions, embossed

125) The general perception is that children are \_\_\_\_\_ by a variety of musical experiences. There are often fewer and fewer opportunities for children to actively engage in music making themselves. They are inundated with music emitting from a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of electronic devices, toys, and computers offering a \_\_\_\_\_ number of musical selections. However, much of the music in children's lives is 'unchosen', in other words they are \_\_\_\_\_ recipients in much of the music in their lives, and not actively engaged in its selection. They experience background music in computer games, cartoons, TV shows, films, on iPads, radios, and ringtones. They listen to music choices of their parents or siblings, and even the schools they attend often play music before the school day begins or in classrooms while students are working. Studies are being \_\_\_\_\_ on the effects of the ubiquitous pre-recorded music they encounter



and whether or not it \_\_\_\_\_ on their desire to make their own music or interact with each other on the playground.

**Option:**

- 1) surrounded, deterred, deferred, characterized
- 2) array, appointment, access, arrangement
- 3) limitless, plunging, excessive, spacious
- 4) dormant, bilateral, active, passive
- 5) abandoned, culminated, confided, conducted
- 6) can have intruded, would have intruded, could have intruded, is intruding

**Answer:** surrounded, array, limitless, passive, conducted, is intruding

126) Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented \_\_\_\_\_ of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the \_\_\_\_\_ and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finnin's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific \_\_\_\_\_. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when \_\_\_\_\_ studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

**Option:**

- 1) example, exertion, explanation, extract



- 2) concentration, depth, prowess, strength
- 3) encyclopedia, publicity, publication, enclosure
- 4) ritual, erratic, rough, rigorous

**Answer:** extract, depth, publication, rigorous

127) Radioactivity was discovered in 1896 by the French physicist, Antoine Henri Becquerel. He left an unexposed photographic plate in the dark near a sample of a uranium salt. When the plate was \_\_\_\_\_ it was found to be \_\_\_\_\_, just as if it had been exposed to light, which was caused by a form of radiation from the uranium. The term radioactivity was \_\_\_\_\_ by Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie. They worked together and showed that radioactivity was an atomic property not a chemical change. The \_\_\_\_\_ of radioactivity won the Curies and Ekcquerel the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

**Option:**

- 1) developed, unraveled, overlapped, transmitted
- 2) transparent, corrugated, fogged, clarified
- 3) concocted, coined, created, designed
- 4) fabrication, invention, discharge, discovery

**Answer:** developed, fogged, coined, discovery

128) A Massey ecologist has teamed up with a leading wildlife photographer to produce the definitive book on New Zealand's national bird, the kiwi. Kiwi: A Natural History was written by Dr Isabel Castro and \_\_\_\_\_ photographs by Rod Morris. Dr Castro has been working with kiwi \_\_\_\_\_ 1999, with a focus on their behavior. 'I've specifically been looking at the sense of smell that kiwi uses when foraging, but \_\_\_\_\_ in their interactions with their environment and other kiwi,' she says. The book covers all aspects of kiwi, from their evolution, prehistory and closest relatives to their feeding and breeding behavior and current conservation issues, \_\_\_\_\_ this the perfect introduction



for anyone with an interest in these fascinating birds. The book is the second title in a new \_\_\_\_\_ on New Zealand's wildlife, targeted at a family readership.

**Option:**

- 1) featuring, featured, features, feature
- 2) within, through, since, until
- 3) also, yet, either, never
- 4) assuming, making, defying, meaning
- 5) revision, derivation, series, means

**Answer:** features, since, also, making, series

129) For a start, we need to change our \_\_\_\_\_ of 'retirement', and we need to change mind-sets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to \_\_\_\_\_ their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers \_\_\_\_\_ reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non-work time. We also need to recognize the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the \_\_\_\_\_ between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualized approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met \_\_\_\_\_. This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life course - for



example, school to work, becoming a parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

**Option:**

- 1) contempt, confrontation, concept, conclusion
- 2) delay, commence, protract, drag
- 3) radically, disruptively, abruptly, gradually
- 4) hinges, barriers, nexus, bans
- 5) condescendingly, simultaneously, hypocritically, spontaneously

**Answer:** concept, delay, gradually, barriers, simultaneously

130) Look at the recent "Most Respected Companies" survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the \_\_\_\_\_ time? Rather predictably, they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft. \_\_\_\_\_ has achieved their world-class status through playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business \_\_\_\_\_, and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions. Microsoft has had one of the \_\_\_\_\_ profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times - and Gates has been able to \_\_\_\_\_ the financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

**Option:**

- 1) past, before, last, current
- 2) Also, Both, Neither, All
- 3) through, out, by, along
- 4) largest, highest, biggest, most
- 5) archive, acquaint, receive, achieve

**Answer:** current, Neither, through, highest, achieve



131) In the developed world, home appliances have greatly reduced the need for physical labor. \_\_\_\_\_ people need to be involved in tasks that once left them little time to do much else. For example, the word processor and email have, to a great \_\_\_\_\_, replaced the dedicated secretarial staff that briefly flourished with the rise of the typewriter. At \_\_\_\_\_ time all copies were made with manual scribes, carefully duplicating what they read. Then we had carbon paper. Then photocopiers. Then printers. Then the requirement for physical copy reduced. An entire stream of labor appeared and disappeared as technology advanced. We freed ourselves of one kind of work; we just replaced it \_\_\_\_\_ another.

**Option:**

- 1) Fewer, More, Less, Many
- 2) extension, possibility, range, extent
- 3) once, some, one, a
- 4) with, as, for, to

**Answer:** Fewer, extent, one, with

132) Decision making is central to the management of an enterprise. The manager of a profit-making business has to decide on the manner of implementation of the objectives of the business, at least one of which may \_\_\_\_\_ relate to allocating resources so as to maximize profit. A non-profit-making enterprise (such as a department of central or local government) will be making decisions on resource allocation so as to be economical, efficient and effective \_\_\_\_\_ finance. All organizations, whether in the private sector or the public sector, \_\_\_\_\_ decisions which have financial implications. Decisions will be about resources, which may be people, products, services or long-term and short term investment. Decisions will also be about activities,



including whether and how to undertake them. Most decisions will at some stage involve consideration of financial matters, \_\_\_\_\_ cost.

Option:

- 1) well, definitely, also, thereby
- 2) in its use of, to an extent of, in the accordance with, on the level of
- 3) beget, uplift, adapt, take
- 4) eventually, consequently, particularly, spontaneously

Answer: well, in its use of, take, particularly

133) Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers \_\_\_\_\_ employment, they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues \_\_\_\_\_ income tax.

Option:

- 1) are finding, found, have yet to find, have found
- 2) is shown, has been shown, was showing, showed
- 3) enact, enroll, enter, enlist
- 4) through, within, by, throughout

Answer: have found, has been shown, enter, through

134) 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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, \_\_\_\_\_, more people would need to use their brains. The US invested \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ a race between technology and education -- and, for most of the 20th century, humans won that race.'

Option:

- 1) would work, was working, has worked, has yet to work
- 2) it was, they objected, they reasoned, it was
- 3) inadvertently, heavily, stingily, expensively
- 4) started, installed, adapted, stalled

Answer: has worked, they reasoned, heavily, started

135) One of Australia's most remarkable natural gifts, the Great Barrier Reef is blessed with the breathtaking beauty of the world's largest coral reef. The reef contains an \_\_\_\_\_ of marine life and comprises of over 3000 individual reef systems and coral cays and literally hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ tropical islands with some of the world's most beautiful sun-soaked, golden beaches. Because of its natural beauty, the Great Barrier Reef has become one of the world's most \_\_\_\_\_ after tourist destinations. A visitor to the Great Barrier Reef can enjoy many \_\_\_\_\_ including snorkeling, scuba diving, aircraft or helicopter tours, bare boats (self- sail) glass-bottomed boat viewing, semi-submersibles and educational trips, cruise ship tours, whale watching and swimming with dolphins.

Option:

- 1) access, acquaintance, equivalence, abundance



- 2) illusionary, exterritorial, picturesque, visionary
- 3) sought, thought, caught, met
- 4) expeditions, experiences, expectations, emporiums

Answer: abundance, picturesque, sought, experiences

## READING : FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones \_\_\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_\_\_ chemists have known that \_\_\_\_\_ may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from \_\_\_\_\_ pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.  
Option: pay, solution, urban, oxygen, ozone, rural, gaps, spend, overwhelming, concentrations, planted, invades, necessary, protected  
Answer: planted, ozone, concentrations, urban, overwhelming, pay
2. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all \_\_\_\_\_ music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the



recording studios set about compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which \_\_\_\_\_ songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be \_\_\_\_\_ in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he \_\_\_\_\_ how successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: 'I \_\_\_\_\_ this competition when simply searching the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still time to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something.'

**Option:** features, recorded, assuming, deletes, sew, included, found, inclined, saw, delivered

**Answer:** recorded, features, included, saw, found

3. Housing agencies pay the utility \_\_\_\_\_, generally because \_\_\_\_\_ in developments don't have individual meters. Some buildings have individual meters, and each family pays its own to the utility \_\_\_\_\_, so agencies will deduct the \_\_\_\_\_ from your \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** costs, units, company, allowance, spends, amount, debt, collect, rent

**Answer:** costs, units, company, amount, rent

4. Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You \_\_\_\_\_ have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent \_\_\_\_\_ from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical \_\_\_\_\_ are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh,



alert and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** may, getting it wrong, attitudes, putting it off, down, can, effort, health

**Answer:** may, effort, attitudes, putting it off

5. At times, a broad stream of knowledge flowed from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was \_\_\_\_\_ on one side or the other, and Japan \_\_\_\_\_ on its own. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that \_\_\_\_\_ from China was \_\_\_\_\_ to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

**Option:** adapted, remained, arrived, halted, hoisted, developed

**Answer:** halted, developed, arrived, adapted

6. It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was \_\_\_\_\_ and known as 'Lesser Britain', but for many centuries its language \_\_\_\_\_ close to the one of Great Britain's- very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The VIIIth century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are \_\_\_\_\_ as different languages.

**Option:** registered, considered, supplanted, remained, established, retreated

**Answer:** established, remained, considered

7. Mathematics and statistics play a \_\_\_\_\_ in almost all daily activities. They are at the \_\_\_\_\_ of advances in science and technology, as well as providing \_\_\_\_\_ problem-solving and decision-making tools in many \_\_\_\_\_ of life. They underpin the rigorous analysis and modelling required for new policies, designs and systems. Mathematical and statistical knowledge is much sought after by employers for a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of jobs, not least in



teaching the subject, and a qualification in any one of the areas we offer can bring real benefits in your professional life.

**Option:** process, heart, areas, novel, part, indispensable, content, radius, variety

**Answer:** part, heart, indispensable, areas, variety

8. Complementary therapies - such as those \_\_\_\_\_ by naturopaths, chiropractors, and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few \_\_\_\_\_. Interest initially coincided with \_\_\_\_\_ for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an \_\_\_\_\_. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** field, practiced, theorized, influence, enthusiasm, increase, times, decades, ambition, efficacy

**Answer:** practiced, decades, enthusiasm, influence, efficacy

9. Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as the corn people. The phrase is not intended as \_\_\_\_\_. Rather, it's meant to \_\_\_\_\_ their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the \_\_\_\_\_ of their diet for almost nine thousand years. Forty percent of the calories 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of this plant.

**Option:** stage, metaphor, acknowledge, staple, declaration, implicit, stable, manifestation

**Answer:** metaphor, acknowledge, staple, manifestation



10. While accounting focuses on the day-to-day management of financial \_\_\_\_\_ and records across the business world, finance uses this same information to \_\_\_\_\_ future growth and to analyze expenditure in order to strategize company finances. By studying this major you get to have a better insight on the market, with the right \_\_\_\_\_ and skills acquired you should be able then when you graduate to advise others in making strong investments. This major will help you gain responsibility of predicting and \_\_\_\_\_ the potential for profit and growth, assessing monetary resources, utilizing accounting statistics and reports, and also looking externally for future funding options.

**Options:** editorials, knowledge, analyzing, announce, project, using, content, reports

**Answer:** reports, project, knowledge, analyzing

11. A fascination with the fate of those who show great early talent remained with me. Then in 1981, I happened upon a radio documentary \_\_\_\_\_ Hephzibah, who died earlier that year. Produced and narrated for the Australian Broadcasting Commission's The Coming Out Show by the influential feminist commentator and academic Eva Cox – who was, I learnt for the first time, Hephzibah's stepdaughter – it \_\_\_\_\_ interviews with Hephzibah and with those who had \_\_\_\_\_ her. I heard her light, precise voice with its slightly Germanic vowels and hint of an American \_\_\_\_\_ as she spoke about things that were important to her, and I was drawn to her warmth, thoughtfulness and humor.

**Options:** prescribing, known, mourned, drawl, commemorating, displaced, abase, featured

**Answer:** commemorating, featured, known, drawl



12. After centuries of inequality in UK higher education benefiting men, there has been a \_\_\_\_\_ over the past three decades. A lower proportion of entrants to UK higher education institutions are male than ever before and they make up less than one-half of the total. Other developed countries have \_\_\_\_\_ a similar shift. Male \_\_\_\_\_ is not seen only in the figures for entry but also in non-continuation (drop-out) rates and degree performance statistics.

**Options:** underachievement, phased, reversal, undergone, coincidence, deceit, recovery

**Answer:** reversal, undergone, underachievement

13. Finding challenging or \_\_\_\_\_ employment may mean retraining and moving from a stale or boring job in order to find your \_\_\_\_\_ and pursue it. The idea is to think long range and anticipate an active lifestyle into later years -- perhaps into one's 80s or 90s. Being personally productive may now mean anticipating retiring in stages. This might indicate going to an alternate \_\_\_\_\_ should a current career end by choice or economic chance.

**Option:** passion, plan, rewarding, expensive, direction, emotion

**Answer:** rewarding, passion, plan

14. You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are \_\_\_\_\_ for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ apart worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ time (and the examiner's).

**Option:** time, accelerated, routine, valuable, answering, available

**Answer:** available, answering, time, valuable



15. Reading is an active process, not a \_\_\_\_\_ one. We always read within a \_\_\_\_\_ context, and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we \_\_\_\_\_ it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also \_\_\_\_\_ the strategies we use to read the text.

**Option:** predominate, specific, approach, digital, determine, passive, volume

**Answer:** passive, specific, approach, determine

16. Differential rates of price change can also shape consumption patterns. To \_\_\_\_\_ their needs and wants, consumers sometimes choose to \_\_\_\_\_ spending on a particular product or service with spending on an alternative product or service in response to a \_\_\_\_\_ price movement of the items.

**Option:** convince, pending, satisfy, substitute, assure, relative

**Answer:** satisfy, substitute, relative

17. Although for centuries preparations derived from living \_\_\_\_\_ were applied to wounds to destroy \_\_\_\_\_, the fact that a microorganism is \_\_\_\_\_ of destroying one of another species was not \_\_\_\_\_ until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to \_\_\_\_\_ use.

**Option:** convinced, capable, infection, material, therapeutic, established, contamination, matter

**Answer:** matter, infection, capable, established, therapeutic

18. Technology and flexible work \_\_\_\_\_ have had a significant impact on today's busy companies. In terms of productivity, it seems the \_\_\_\_\_ has shifted from managing employees in the workplace to monitoring their total \_\_\_\_\_ no matter where they choose to work. Whether this trend will continue depends to some \_\_\_\_\_ on how well it works for everyone concerned.



Option: focus, deals, way, practices, selling, output, extent

Answer: practices, focus, output, extent

19. Gunpowder, also referred to as 'black powder', was the only \_\_\_\_\_ chemical explosive until the mid-nineteenth century. It \_\_\_\_\_ potassium nitrate, or 'saltpeter', which is an oxidizer, and a combination of charcoal and Sulphur serves as fuel. There is an \_\_\_\_\_ consensus that gunpowder was initially invented in China as early as the ninth century. This \_\_\_\_\_ to its use in fireworks and in gunpowder weapons.

Option: includes, contains, caused, academic, known, unique, led

Answer: known, contains, academic, led

20. Ideas as well as people can take \_\_\_\_\_ stage at the right time and the right place. If new ideas are to have a wide-ranging \_\_\_\_\_, they had better occur at the right time - usually when old theories are worn out or have reached a dead \_\_\_\_\_. Then they make people think along new lines and in ways that may \_\_\_\_\_ in unexpected directions. These ideas needn't be new in themselves. They can be older, half-forgotten ideas brought back to life, or new combinations of \_\_\_\_\_ ones presented in a new light.

Option: center, effect, end, familiar, front, unknown, lead, stop

Answer: center, effect, end, lead, familiar

21. An investigation into the study habits of undergraduates was carried out by a \_\_\_\_\_ of researchers at a number of different universities. In all the universities \_\_\_\_\_ in the study, it was found that there were the \_\_\_\_\_ significant differences between the habits of arts and science students. Not surprisingly perhaps, arts students read more \_\_\_\_\_, while science students tended to concentrate on a few core texts.

Option: core, heavily, involving, participating, same, staff, team, widely

Answer: team, participating, same, widely



22. An "Open Door" policy provides for maintenance in a certain territory of equal commercial and industrial rights for the nationals of all countries. As a \_\_\_\_\_ policy, it was first advanced by the United States, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ in the typical most-favored-nation clause of the treaties concluded with China after the Opium War (1839–42). Although the Open Door is generally \_\_\_\_\_ with China, it also received recognition at the Berlin Conference of 1885, which declared that no power could \_\_\_\_\_ preferential duties in the Congo basin.  
**Option:** declaration, blatant, rooted, associated, disturb, specific, levy  
**Answer:** specific, rooted, associated, levy
23. A Graphic Introduction was put together by northern artists, who have \_\_\_\_\_ discussions with scientists from the Supergen Bioenergy Hub in a \_\_\_\_\_ of striking images which imagine alternative futures and explain some of the technology \_\_\_\_\_ and how it might be put into practice.  
**Option:** involved, distinguished, discriminated, interpreted, forsook, serial, series  
**Answer:** interpreted, series, involved
24. Most chapters have a mixed exercise after the main work of the chapter has been completed. This will help you \_\_\_\_\_ what you have done, either when you have finished the chapter or at a later date. All chapters \_\_\_\_\_ with some mathematical puzzles and practical investigational work. For this work you are encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ your ideas with others.  
**Option:** end, revise, share, team, downsize, mingle  
**Answer:** revise, end, share
25. In many large urban areas with highly diverse and often \_\_\_\_\_ populations, identification and engagement with the local communication can be low, often confounded by a more general community with formal politics. Younger people in \_\_\_\_\_ are voting less and turning more to single issue politics and



more direct and \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of political expression such as petition, demonstrating and direct action.

**Option:** immediate, contrast, improvisational, frolicsome, transient, embodiment

**Answer:** transient, contrast, immediate

26. Pre-Raphaelitism was Britain's most significant and influential 19th-century art movement. Founded in 1848, it \_\_\_\_\_ on a group of three young artists: William Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais. These artists sought to revive English art by radically turning away from the old studio \_\_\_\_\_ and bringing painting into direct \_\_\_\_\_ with nature. With an eye for absolute \_\_\_\_\_, every detail was now to have intense realist as well as \_\_\_\_\_ meaning.

**Option:** symbolic, delicacy, accuracy, counted, persuasive, centered, tradition, relation, contact, contract

**Answer:** centered, tradition, contact, accuracy, symbolic

27. An ice storm is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall comes down into the cold air and the water turned into \_\_\_\_\_. Once there were \_\_\_\_\_ than 16,000 households which had a blackout \_\_\_\_\_ an ice storm as the cables snapped with ice weighing on them.

**Option:** weather, cold, icy, more, during, rather, climate, before, ice

**Answer:** weather, cold, ice, more, during

28. University science is now in real crisis – particularly the non-telegenic, non-ology bits of it such as chemistry. Since 1996, 28 universities have stopped offering chemistry degrees, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry. The society \_\_\_\_\_ that as few as six departments (those at Durham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL, Bristol and Oxford) could remain open by 2014. Most recently Exeter University closed down its chemistry department, blaming it on "market



forces", and Bristol took in some of the refugees. The closures have been blamed on a \_\_\_\_\_ in student applications, but money is a \_\_\_\_\_: chemistry degrees are expensive to provide - compared with English, for example - and some scientists say that the way the government concentrates research \_\_\_\_\_ on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, exacerbates the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** motive, witnesses, fall, rise, problem, funding, factor, predicts

**Answer:** predicts, fall, factor, funding, problem

29. Surely, reality is what we think it is; reality is revealed to us by our experiences. To one extent or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only \_\_\_\_\_. I certainly find myself \_\_\_\_\_ this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be \_\_\_\_\_ by the face nature reveals directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first \_\_\_\_\_ Camus' text, I've learned that modern science \_\_\_\_\_ a very different story.

**Option:** seduced, explicitly, implicitly, thought, imposes, introducing, encountering, thinking, tells

**Answer:** implicitly, thinking, seduced, encountering, tells

30. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ by the attitudes and background of its interviewers, writers, journalists, photographers and editors. That is not to say that all bias is \_\_\_\_\_, but it does exist. So how can we, as readers or viewers, \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_



examples.

**Answer:** influenced, deliberate, determine, further

31. Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

**Answer:** stylized, grew, skyrocketed, accused

32. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 .

**Answer:** immediately, case, perform

33. Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language is one of the most famous dictionaries in history. First published in 1755, the dictionary took just over eight years to compile, \_\_\_\_\_ six helpers and listed 40,000 words. Each word was defined in detail, the definitions illustrated with quotations \_\_\_\_\_ every branch of learning. It was a huge scholarly \_\_\_\_\_, a more extensive and complex dictionary than any of its predecessors – the comparable French Dictionnaire had taken 55 years to compile and required the dedication of 40 scholars.

**Answer:** required, covering, achievement

34. Well, the banana is the first cultivated fruit. It's one of the food items that literally \_\_\_\_\_ people out of the jungle, out of their hunter-gatherer lifestyles and was there at the \_\_\_\_\_ of agriculture which is what helped force human beings into \_\_\_\_\_. It's really one of the things that helped invent human culture. It's about 7000 years of history, and the banana, from its center of \_\_\_\_\_, which is believed to be Papua New Guinea, spread out with people who traveled in boats across the Pacific into the mainland of Asia and all the way south to Australia across Indonesia and Micronesia and eventually they moved as far as Africa and even possibly to Ecuador all in this time and all on \_\_\_\_\_ boats and wind driven boats.

**Answer:** brought, dawn, communities, origin, paddle



35. Finally, this study was \_\_\_\_\_ with students who were enrolled in lower level classes. Future research may \_\_\_\_\_ the findings of this study with other college students in upper level classes. This would help \_\_\_\_\_ if students' expectations, experience, and perceptions \_\_\_\_\_ constant or changed.

**Answer:** conducted, re-explore, determine, remain

36. In England it is well known that access to university, on average, varies substantially by the levels of parental income and that students from poorer families access different types of universities than those from wealthier backgrounds. However, the question of whether graduates' earnings vary \_\_\_\_\_ their socioeconomic backgrounds amongst graduates attending similar universities and taking the same subject has remained poorly understood, thus far limited by data availability. Our unique administrative database offers substantial advantages in addressing this crucial question. The findings are also relevant for myriad other issues that benefit from better information on variation in graduates' earnings, including: students' choices of subjects and institutions; better information for schools to help advise and guide students whilst at school; and the operation and cost of the higher education finance system.

**Answer:** according to, thus far, in addressing, variation, to help

37. Fans of biographical criticism have a \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of adults. Of course, all three had to work and interact with adults, but all three really \_\_\_\_\_ well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly \_\_\_\_\_ with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Answer:** luxurious, company, related, popular, body

38. Animals have played a major role in human's lives throughout history. Today, scientific research is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the positive aspects of living with companion animals. Animals have been used as an \_\_\_\_\_ form of treatment for many years. More recently it has been discovered that owning a pet can help lower people's blood pressure, \_\_\_\_\_ the chances of living after a heart attack, keep people more active and provide more satisfaction with life. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that this happens because pets help people become more social, provide a means to give and receive \_\_\_\_\_, and help connect us with the natural world.

**Options:** alternative, affection, enhance, discover, decisions, different, theorized, preferential, acclaimed

**Answer:** discover, alternative, enhance, theorized, affection

39. The poem "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost is about the \_\_\_\_\_ that one makes in life. It tells about a man who comes to a \_\_\_\_\_ in the road he is traveling upon. He feels \_\_\_\_\_ that he cannot travel \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ he wishes to take in life.

**Options:** direction, choices, both, foresee, each, fork, trail, patches, pleasant, sorry

**Answer:** choices, fork, sorry, both, direction

40. Montego Bay is the second largest city in Jamaica by area and the third by population. It is a lively and \_\_\_\_\_ beach resort and attracts a lot of tourists from many different countries with its \_\_\_\_\_ beaches and \_\_\_\_\_ relaxing atmosphere. Many Americans and Europeans, as well as Jamaicans,



have summer homes in Montego Bay, so it is a \_\_\_\_\_ city and becomes more \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Answer:** bustling, sandy, peaceful, cosmopolitan, crowded

41. High emotional intelligence can help a manager \_\_\_\_\_ workplace communication skills, employee motivation and organizational effectiveness. If a manager has high \_\_\_\_\_, a key component of emotional intelligence, he or she will be able to \_\_\_\_\_ to the concerns of employees and will be more understanding of their needs, wants and concerns. This will most likely translate into \_\_\_\_\_ motivation and satisfaction of employees and ultimately will have a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on the effectiveness of the business.

**Options:** attach, improve, employed, empathy, positive, bland, listen, determiner, increased

**Answer:** improve, empathy, listen, increased, positive

42. It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation. Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public \_\_\_\_\_ and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is \_\_\_\_\_ and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to \_\_\_\_\_ scientific knowledge into our public



communications.

**Options:** vacant, hypotheses, dent, incorporate, arena, compelling, eponym, contextual, illusive, ethos

**Answer:** hypotheses, contextual, arena, compelling, incorporate

43. Considered highly intelligent, \_\_\_\_\_ energetic, acrobatic and athletic, they frequently \_\_\_\_\_ with great success in sheepdog trials and dog sports. They are often \_\_\_\_\_ as the most intelligent of all domestic dogs. Border Collies continue to be employed in their traditional work of \_\_\_\_\_ livestock throughout the world.

**Options:** compete, herding, cited, extremely, compel, harboring, sighted, barely

**Answer:** extremely, compete, cited, herding

44. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Answer:** both, variation, from

45. For the past thirty years, the United States has been \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 \_\_\_\_\_ economic inequality through employment and wage policies, taxes, and transfers.

**Options:** conducting, declined, remained, reciprocating, thus, meanwhile, analyze, limit

**Answer:** conducting, declined, meanwhile, limit

46. Organic food production is a self- \_\_\_\_\_ industry with government \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ based on government-defined standards in order to market food as organic within their borders. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of these regulations, foods marketed as organic are produced in a way that complies with organic \_\_\_\_\_ set by national governments and international organic industry trade organizations.



**Options:** financed, measurements, oversight, insights, standards, clearance, certification, context, regulated

**Answer:** regulated, oversight, certification, context, standards

47. Management accounting is concerned with providing information and \_\_\_\_\_ to managers to help them plan, evaluate and control activities, in order to achieve an organization's \_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ and principles of management accounting it is necessary first to have some \_\_\_\_\_ 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

**Answer:** analysis, objectives, concepts, appreciation

48. This OpenLearn free course, therefore, looks at the \_\_\_\_\_ of organizations, specifically their objectives and structure. Organizational objectives and structure are key elements of organizations and they determine management \_\_\_\_\_ and responsibilities within the organization. The course also considers the main environmental factors (economic, social, political, legal and technological) that impact on organizational \_\_\_\_\_.

**Options:** behavior, investigation, nature, peril, obligations, functions

**Answer:** nature, functions, behavior

49. Our program will develop your \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of Computer Science and your problem-solving and \_\_\_\_\_ skills, while enabling you to achieve the \_\_\_\_\_ qualification for the IT professional. The program structure is



extremely \_\_\_\_\_, enabling you to personalize your MSc through a wide range of electives.

**Options:** utmost, theoretical, uprising, ultimate, analogous, analytical, flexible

**Answer:** theoretical, analytical, ultimate, flexible

50. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ on intellectual autonomy, a \_\_\_\_\_ of tradition and authority as the infallible sources of truth, a \_\_\_\_\_ of bigotry and persecution, a \_\_\_\_\_ to free enquiry, a belief that (in Francis Bacon's words) knowledge is power.

**Options:** conclusion, proposal, commitment, dislike, belief, insistence, rejection, though

**Answer:** insistence, rejection, dislike, commitment, belief

51. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ about it is itself a mystery, a relic, perhaps, of our fetishism of science as the only \_\_\_\_\_ tool with which to approach nature. The philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_ natural processes precedes the science of understanding them.

**Options:** mimicking, logic, supportive, defensive, credible, repeating

**Answer:** defensive, credible, mimicking

52. Considering their lingering reputation as man-killers, it's hardly surprising that hackles are raised any time someone brings up the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ wolves to the Scottish Highlands. Debate on this topic has been raging for years; \_\_\_\_\_ would like to see the Highland environment returned to its natural state. Opponents \_\_\_\_\_ the animals' \_\_\_\_\_ for killing livestock.



**Options:** activists, propensity, reacquainting, reintroducing, cite, proponents, accuse

**Answer:** reintroducing, proponents, cite, propensity

53. Airborne diseases are very easily transmitted, and can result in respiratory illness that can be life threatening. It's therefore no wonder that \_\_\_\_\_ of airborne infectious diseases are a major public health \_\_\_\_\_, and that researchers are working hard to come up with technologies to provide clean air. So far, however, such technologies have had limited \_\_\_\_\_.

**Options:** concern, outbreaks, success, applications, production

**Answer:** outbreaks, concern, success

54. Lyrebirds, a common bird in rainforest areas of Australia, have an incredible repertoire of sounds that they are able to \_\_\_\_\_ from their environment, including over 20 other bird calls as well as sophisticated mechanical sounds. They have been known to \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. 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

**Answer:** mimic, replicate, repertoire, generations

55. A koala rode 16 kilometers near Adelaide, Australia, inside an \_\_\_\_\_ for a car wheel. The driver did not \_\_\_\_\_ until he stopped and heard the animal



making noise. A woman with an animal rescue organization said that it was incredible, but the koala was in \_\_\_\_\_. The organization took her straight to the vet. People named the koala Kelli, after one of her \_\_\_\_\_, and put the koala back into the wild. She quickly climbed up a tree and went to sleep. Koalas are a \_\_\_\_\_ species as there are less than 100,000 of them in the wild.

**Options:** vulnerable, observe, incumbency, favorable, shock, spite, arch, predators, rescuers, care

**Answer:** arch, observe, shock, rescuers, vulnerable

56. Fingerprints, referred to as 'fingermarks' in forensics, are formed when residue from the ridged skin of the fingers or palms is \_\_\_\_\_ onto a surface, leaving behind an impression. Fingermarks are often made of sweat and colorless \_\_\_\_\_ materials such as soap, moisturizer and grease. These fingermarks are described as 'latent' as they are generally invisible to the naked eye, which means that \_\_\_\_\_ them at a crime scene can be challenging.

**Options:** purging, contaminating, locating, deleting, transferred

**Answer:** transferred, contaminating, locating

57. The ruins of the South Fremantle Power Station have stood empty since 1985, home only to urban explorers and street \_\_\_\_\_. Opened in 1951, the power station was once a pillar of progress for the expanding energy \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. 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

**Answer:** artists, demands, money



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

**Options:** admit, recorded, amount, market, raised, reduce, rate, gear

**Answer:** raised, reduce, market, amount

59. 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 \_\_\_\_\_. So is it necessary for children to learn how to \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Options:** curriculum, selling, cycle, mount, bonnet, program, might, ceiling

**Answer:** bonnet, program, curriculum, might

60. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios \_\_\_\_\_ compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, \_\_\_\_\_ he saw how successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: 'I found this competition when simply \_\_\_\_\_ the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still time to \_\_\_\_\_. It amazes me that people who have worked with

**Option:** set about, recorded, after, features, searching, included, saw, enter

**Answer:** set about, after, searching, enter

61. What is music? In one sense, this is an easy \_\_\_\_\_. Even the least musical among us can recognize pieces of music when we hear them and name a few canonical \_\_\_\_\_. We know there are different kinds of music and, even if our \_\_\_\_\_ of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not.

**Option:** volume, question, examples, knowledge, issue, classes

**Answer:** question, examples, knowledge

62. At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and \_\_\_\_\_ a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. Even though the rest of the planet was warming \_\_\_\_\_, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened



\_\_\_\_\_ 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

**Option:** forwent, up, never, caused, could, around

**Answer:** caused, up, around, could

63. In search of lessons to \_\_\_\_\_ in our own careers, we often try to \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ but is superior to both.

**Option:** integrative, disdain, emulate, either, each, appoint, show, apply, think, communal

**Answer:** apply, emulate, think, integrative, each

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



Option: consumption, patronage, comparable, alternative, expectation, affordability, contemporary

Answer: patronage, consumption, comparable, affordability

65. It's interesting that in our minds, we keep thinking of the \_\_\_\_\_ discovery like it's the Holy Grail. But there are a couple of shortcuts here that I'd like to unpack. I'm not a doctor, I'm just a \_\_\_\_\_. My clients focus on health care – biopharma companies, providers, global health \_\_\_\_\_ – and they've educated me. We need to find the tools to fight COVID, and we need to make them accessible to all.

Option: resident, valuable, stipulations, vacuum, \_\_\_\_\_, institutions, vaccine, consultant

Answer: vaccine, consultant, institutions, accessible

66. Active learning classrooms (ALCs) are student-centered, technology-rich classrooms. They are easily identified with their large \_\_\_\_\_ tables and movable seating designed to improve student \_\_\_\_\_ in class. Typically, each table is accompanied by a whiteboard and flat-screen monitor to display student work and larger rooms frequently have miniature bulb and microphones at each table. In this way, students are able to \_\_\_\_\_ if they have questions or want to speak to the \_\_\_\_\_ room.

Option: sign, circular, entire, engagement, partly, signal, arrangement, square

Answer: circular, engagement, signal, entire

67. Event management is particularly challenging from an operational viewpoint. In many cases, events are staged on sites where everything has been set up over a 24-hour period, with all elements carefully \_\_\_\_\_. In contrast, many events are years in the planning: large convention bids are often won five years before the event is held. For the very \_\_\_\_\_ bidding process, budgets need to be developed and prices quoted, requiring a good



understanding of market, economic and political trends, as well as consumer choices. This long-term view is the basis of strategic management, which is covered in Part 1, and focuses on the event concept, feasibility of the event, legal compliance and financial management. Marketing is a critical \_\_\_\_\_ factor and other important topic of this first section, many events (sporting, cultural and arts) involving long-term sponsorship \_\_\_\_\_ with key industry players. Relationship building is particularly \_\_\_\_\_ since there are so many stakeholders involved in events, including government agencies at many levels. Part 1 will look at all these aspects, including strategic risk, before moving on to the second part where operational planning and implementation will be covered in detail.

**Option:** success, challenging, repetitive, feasible, assimilated, alignments, overall, competitive, synchronized, arrangements

**Answer:** synchronized, competitive, success, arrangements, challenging

68. With the increase in women's \_\_\_\_\_ in the labor force, many mothers have less time \_\_\_\_\_ to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing \_\_\_\_\_ that the father's \_\_\_\_\_ with a child is important. A father can have many roles in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, career, and playmate. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

**Option:** relationship, efficient, roles, separation, shares, participation, recognition, available

**Answer:** participation, available recognition, relationship, roles

69. Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the \_\_\_\_\_ of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's



membrane, causing a \_\_\_\_\_ to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the \_\_\_\_\_ of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the body.

**Option:** result, prerequisite, situation, signal, usage, storage

**Answer:** result, signal, storage, usage

70. The Nature Conservation Amendment Act of 1996 enables the Minister of Environment and Tourism to register a conservancy if it has a \_\_\_\_\_ committee, a legal constitution, which provides for the sustainable management and utilization of game in the conservancy, the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ the funds, an approved method for the \_\_\_\_\_ distribution of benefits to members of the community and defined boundaries.

**Option:** manage, appropriate, exquisite, equitable, representative, legislative

**Answer:** representative, manage, equitable

71. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted \_\_\_\_\_ 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. \_\_\_\_\_ a main theme of 'Creating and Recreating Shakespeare', the Congress will look \_\_\_\_\_ the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops.

**Option:** With, Without, at, upon, is, was, in, to

**Answer:** is, in, With, at



72. In the process of studying these techniques, I learned something \_\_\_\_\_: that there's far more potential in our \_\_\_\_\_ than we often give them credit for. I'm not just talking about the fact that it's possible to memorize lots of \_\_\_\_\_ using memory techniques. I'm talking about a lesson that is more \_\_\_\_\_, and in a way much bigger: that it's possible, with training and hard work, to teach oneself to do something that might seem really \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** bizarre, information, remarkable, characteristics, demanding, minds, general, arduously, difficult

**Answer:** remarkable, minds, information, general, difficult

73. From the earliest civilizations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording their potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties, From the first \_\_\_\_\_ of medicinal plants, De Material 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 \_\_\_\_\_ of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals become more \_\_\_\_\_. Then, with the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_ such as Albrecht Durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunel's, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulises Aldrovanda in zoology, nature began to be \_\_\_\_\_ in a more realistic style, Individual living plants or animals were observed directly and their likeness \_\_\_\_\_ onto paper or vellum.

**Option:** forms, excavated material, illustrated catalogue, popularity, sustainable, accurate, artists, depicted, rendered



**Answer:** illustrated catalogue, popularity, accurate, artists, depicted, rendered

74. Education is generally considered to be a key \_\_\_\_\_ in improving outcomes for Indigenous Australians, with many studies showings that improved \_\_\_\_\_ and socioeconomic status are directly \_\_\_\_\_ to educational participation and achievement. There is a range of issues \_\_\_\_\_ participation in education for Indigenous Australians, including \_\_\_\_\_ to educational institutions, financial constraints, and community expectations.

Option: factor, morality, health, trajectory, associated, linked, affecting, access

**Answer:** factor, linked, health, affecting, access

75. Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the \_\_\_\_\_ of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a \_\_\_\_\_ to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the \_\_\_\_\_ of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it \_\_\_\_\_ through the lungs for usage throughout the body.

Option: goes, result, neuron, signal, storage, rectifies, passes

**Answer:** result, signal, storage, passes

76. Work-ready international students are providing greater options for local employers who are having difficulties finding local staff due to \_\_\_\_\_ employment rate and \_\_\_\_\_ labor shortages, international students in accounting and information technology take part in a year-long program consisting of classroom work and practical experience, which provides them with \_\_\_\_\_ skills, industry contacts and a working \_\_\_\_\_ of Australian workplaces.



Option: lower, local, high, abandoned, transitory, ongoing, valuable, knowledge

**Answer:** high, ongoing, valuable, knowledge

77. Surely, reality is what we think it is; reality is revealed to us by our experiences. To one extent or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only \_\_\_\_\_. I certainly find myself \_\_\_\_\_ this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be \_\_\_\_\_ by the face nature reveals directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first \_\_\_\_\_ Camus' text, I've learned that modern science \_\_\_\_\_ a very different story.

**Option:** surprisingly, impressively, implicitly, roughly, thought, have thought, thinking, thinks, seduced, supplanted, secured, supplied, encountering, copying, duplicating, enclosing, cheats, scales, tells, enlarges

**Answer:** implicitly, thinking, seduced, encountering, tells

78. The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual \_\_\_\_\_ and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and culpability, to which the state responds by way of policing, prosecution, \_\_\_\_\_ and punishment. This is but one level at which crime and criminal \_\_\_\_\_ can be analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, characterized in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil.

In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold? To take but one instance, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as \_\_\_\_\_ to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

**Option:** adjudication, justice, considerate, award, image, guilt, absurd, feedback

**Answer:** guilt, adjudication, justice, absurd



79. From the mid-1890s a race was on between the merchant navies of the recently unified Germany, Britain and France. That race was to make the most luxurious and fastest ocean liners and it started with the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the first of fourteen four-stackers built between 1897 and 1921. The large vessels that followed each tried to outdo the previous one in terms of size and interior design. Using many of the most famous of interior \_\_\_\_\_, every part of the new ships was 'designed', from the cutlery to the China, from the furniture to the paneling, and from the bedrooms to the boat decks. Through Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Mauretania, Aquitania, Olympic, Titanic, Imperator, Waterland, Ile de France, and Paris, the development and design of the ships grew grander and more luxurious. The process continued into the 1930s, with the Empress of Britain and the fabulously Art Deco Normandie, the finest and most expensive liner ever built, and designed to be a showcase for all that was France, as well as with the Queen Mary, a rather more traditional vessel, but one, \_\_\_\_\_, which pushed the boundaries of design away from the traditional country house look of the Edwardian era. Each new vessel brought with it the finest of interiors, from the plush and palatial to the modern look of the time. Even today, the influence of these floating \_\_\_\_\_ can still be seen in vessels such as Cunard's Queen Mary 2 and the multitude of new cruise vessels, all vying for the public's interest and affection. The large liners were truly floating palaces, and here, William H. Miller brings together a collection of fabulous images of the finest ships ever built, showcasing the style and elegance of a time when 'getting there was half the fun'.

Option: palaces, nonetheless, processors, rhythms, through, designers

Answer: designers, nonetheless, palaces

80. Barred owls can be found in \_\_\_\_\_ forests right across North America. They feed on small mammals, fish, birds and small reptiles \_ pretty much anything



that comes their way. The barred owl grows up to half a meter tall and has \_\_\_\_\_ as a very adaptable nocturnal predator. And, \_\_\_\_\_ they have been long-thought to live in old-growth forests, they are now building up quite an \_\_\_\_\_ population. In Charlotte, North Carolina, barred owls tend to nest in the cavities of the numerous willow oak trees that line the city's streets. Far from being endangered, the owls have expanded their range; and now, in some places, conservationists are worried about the effects they might have on other \_\_\_\_\_ species.

**Option:** soared, concrete, distinguished, urban, whether, dense, whereas, emerged, native, overwhelming

**Answer:** dense, emerged, whereas, urban, native

81. As research has shown, emotions are contagious. And empaths are especially \_\_\_\_\_ to others' emotional energies. Because they're so attuned to others, they can get easily exhausted in crowds, be drawn into co-dependent \_\_\_\_\_, exhaust themselves trying to solve others' problems, or burn out from too much caregiving. Yet empathy is also a gift that brings greater \_\_\_\_\_ and understanding. Some of the finest therapists, doctors, nurses, professors, writers, designers, musicians, artists, and leaders in many have been empaths.

**Option:** confusion, relationships, issues, sensitive, resistant, insight

**Answer:** sensitive, relationships, insight

82. Although not written about extensively, a few individuals have considered the concept and act of cheating in history as well as \_\_\_\_\_ culture. J. Barton Bowyer writes that cheating 'is the advantageous \_\_\_\_\_ of perceived reality. The advantage falls to the cheater because the cheated person misperceives what is assumed to be the real world'. The cheater is taking advantage of a person, a situation, or both. Cheating also \_\_\_\_\_ the 'reality' or what others



call 'deception'. Deception can involve hiding the 'true' reality or 'showing' reality in a way intended to deceive others.

**Option:** contemporary, meet, who, distortion, cover, shade, but, involves

**Answer:** contemporary, distortion, involves

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

**Option:** through, by, figure, importance, living, domain, authority, dominance

**Answer:** through, importance, authority, domain

84. With about one and a half billion non-native speakers, English has become the world's own language. Such \_\_\_\_\_ has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks, in \_\_\_\_\_ to the rise of über languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the \_\_\_\_\_ of about one a fortnight. Want to learn Busuu, anyone?



Then you'd better head to Cameroon fast, before one of the language's last eight speakers kicks the bucket (as the Busuu-nese presumably doesn't say).

**Option:** major, important, dominance, twice, seven, part, pack, rate, increase

**Answer:** dominance, twice, part, rate

85. While many mothers-to-be are advised about the \_\_\_\_\_ of breastfeeding, what they may not be told is that the effects go well beyond physical health. A new study finds babies breastfed for long periods have better performance on intelligence tests, greater school achievement, and higher monthly incomes as 30- year-olds.

While past research has found higher intelligence \_\_\_\_\_ among breastfed babies, what is so significant about this study is that the researchers were able to collect more complete information on breastfeeding duration and also followed for a longer period. And, by using a population-based birth \_\_\_\_\_, the breast-feeding practices had no association with income level. Most of the evidence of higher intelligence test scores among breastfed babies comes from high-income countries, where middle-class and higher-class mothers are more likely to breastfeed their babies than lower income mothers- certainly in the United States, breastfeeding rates \_\_\_\_\_ this trend. With evidence coming from first-world countries 'Where breastfeeding is positively associated with higher socioeconomic status'. Horta explained, 'There is always a question of whether the effect that has been observed in other studies is a consequence of breastfeeding by itself or has the result been \_\_\_\_\_ by socioeconomic status.' Specifically, higher income babies are most likely eating better quality food and this could be impacting IQ test scores.

**Option:** addition, benefits, lack, scores, cohort, everyone, reflect, confounded

**Answer:** benefits, scores, cohort, reflect, confounded



86. New favorable traits evolve when genetic mutations arise that offer a survival edge. As the survivors of each generation pass on those beneficial mutations, the mutations and \_\_\_\_\_ adaptive traits become more common in the general population.

Though it may take millions of years for complex traits \_\_\_\_\_, say allowing humans to walk on two legs, evolution itself happens with each generation as adaptive mutations become more frequent in the population. The genomic revolution has allowed biologists to see the natural selection process \_\_\_\_\_ by making the genetic blueprint of hundreds of thousands of people available for comparison. By tracking the relative rise and fall of specific mutations \_\_\_\_\_ generations of people, researchers can infer which traits are spreading or dwindling.

**Option:** there, it, their, to fall, to evolve, high, in action, resolve, across

**Answer:** their, to evolve, in action, across

87. The fall of smallpox began with the realization that \_\_\_\_\_ of the disease were \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of their lives, this led to the practice of variolation – a process of exposing a healthy person to infected material from a person with smallpox in the hopes of producing a mild disease that \_\_\_\_\_ immunity from further infection. The first written account of variolation describes a Buddhist nun practicing around 1022 to 1063 AD. By the 1700's, this method of variolation was \_\_\_\_\_ practice in China, India, and Turkey, in the late 1700's European physicians used this and other methods of variolation, but reported "devastating" results in some cases. Overall, 2% to 3% of people who were variolated died of smallpox, but this practice decreased the total number of smallpox \_\_\_\_\_, by 10-fold.

Option: survivors, patients, immune, provided, forsaken, common, recuperation, fatalities



**Answer:** survivors, immune, provided, common, fatalities

88. After an absence of more than 50 years, the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) once again runs beneath the night skies of Yellowstone National Park. At 3:45 pm on March 21st 1995, the first of three groups of gray wolves (also known as the timber wolf) were released from \_\_\_\_\_ acclimation pens at Crystal Creek within Yellowstone National Park. The wolf release plan, \_\_\_\_\_ in an environmental impact statement (EIS) in 1992-1994, is to restore wolves to Yellowstone and central Idaho by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. The goal for Yellowstone is to establish 10 packs wolves reproducing in the area for three \_\_\_\_\_ years by the year 2002. Restoring wolves to Yellowstone is in keeping with national park goals to perpetuate all native species and their natural interactions with their environment. As with other park wildlife programs, management emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ human impact on natural animal population dynamics. Yellowstone National Park is a wilderness and wildlife refuge in the United States.

Option: Additional, minimizing, regular, consecutive, involved, fenced

**Answer:** fenced, involved, consecutive, minimizing

89. You can study anywhere. Obviously, some places are \_\_\_\_\_ than others. Libraries, study lounges or private rooms are best. Above all, the places you choose to study should not be \_\_\_\_\_. Distractions can \_\_\_\_\_, and the first thing you know, you're out of time and out of luck Make choosing a good physical environment a \_\_\_\_\_ of your study \_\_\_\_\_.

Option: better, habits, member, show, part, traditions, build up, distracting, establish, attracting

**Answer:** better, distracting, build up, part, habits

90. Dolphins are \_\_\_\_\_ mammals found all over the world. There are many different species. They are well-known as intelligent \_\_\_\_\_) and seem to



communicate with one another in \_\_\_\_\_ ways. Dolphins are sociable animals in that they live in groups. These can range in size from five to several hundred. They often \_\_\_\_\_ in groups and work together to capture the fish or squid they like to eat.

Option: strange, hunt, creatures, different, marine, learn, sophisticated

**Answer:** marine, creatures, sophisticated, hunt

91. Of the world's seven remaining species of marine turtles, almost all have been pushed to \_\_\_\_\_ levels. Hunting, habitat loss, plastics pollution, climate change, and accidentally being caught in fishing nets continue to threaten the \_\_\_\_\_ of these large and long-living creatures. Shell Beach, named after the shells that form its 90-mile \_\_\_\_\_, is a vital nesting ground for four of these marine turtle species.

**Option:** extinction, endangered, existence, engaged, extent

**Answer:** endangered, existence, extent

92. 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 \_\_\_\_\_, universal geography definition for 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 \_\_\_\_\_. But basically, geography is the study of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Earth and the people who live there, and all that encompasses.

**Option:** concise, facets, complex, resources, surface, options, methods

**Answer:** concise, resources, surface

93. Based on collaborative research by Arizona's top business school's this study of leadership and company performance uncovers the effects of leadership driven by \_\_\_\_\_, cost control, and maintaining market share, versus



leadership driven more by balancing employee relations and development, customer or \_\_\_\_\_, and the welfare of the greater community. Together, Mary sully de Luque, assistant professor of Management and Research Fellow at Thunderbird School of Global Management and David Waldman, director of the Center for Responsible Leadership at ASU's school of Global management and Leadership, have found that maintaining a specific focus on earnings in \_\_\_\_\_ can have \_\_\_\_\_ on how a leader is viewed.

**Option:** profits, negative, effects, client, needs, decision, making

**Answer:** profits, client needs, decision making, negative effects

94. Secondary school can be a lonely place for \_\_\_\_\_ who don't have a best friend or a group of \_\_\_\_\_ friends. Young people will be more skilled in the art of making genuine friends (and keeping them) if they know how to be \_\_\_\_\_, are optimistic about life, have some basic social skills and have a relationship with a parent/care that includes \_\_\_\_\_ talk.

**Option:** assertive, grown-ups, assumptive, adolescents, apathetic, trusted, honest, royal basic

**Answer:** adolescents, trusted, assertive, honest

95. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios \_\_\_\_\_ compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, \_\_\_\_\_ he saw how successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: ' I found this competition when simply \_\_\_\_\_ the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still time to \_\_\_\_\_. It amazes me that people who have worked with



Option: set about, recorded, after, features, searching, included, saw, enter

**Answer:** set about, after, searching, enter

96. Changing English (Prediction) English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be \_\_\_\_\_ about word origins and the stories behind the \_\_\_\_\_ we find in our language, but we \_\_\_\_\_ a queasy distaste for any \_\_\_\_\_ that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are \_\_\_\_\_ that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively \_\_\_\_\_ through long years of mistreatment.

Option: experience, facets, complex, resources, convinced, damaged, change, structure, curious

**Answer:** curious, structure, experience, change, convinced, damaged

97. John Milton wrote in a wide range of genres, in \_\_\_\_\_ languages, and on an extraordinary range of subjects. His was a more general \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ literature ever seen, and to engage as a polemicist on many different social, political, and theological \_\_\_\_\_.

**Options:** several, questions, groundbreaking, simulations, mediocre, education

**Answer:** several, education, groundbreaking, questions

98. First, new ideas are the wheels of progress. Without them, stagnation \_\_\_\_\_. Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an \_\_\_\_\_ working on a new kind of structure, an \_\_\_\_\_ charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell



your product, a fifth-grade teacher trying to plan a memorable school assembly program, or a volunteer looking for a new way to sell the same old raffle tickets, your ability to \_\_\_\_\_ good ideas is critical to your success.

**Options:** rise, assembly, changes, reigns, generate, engineer, executive

**Answer:** reigns, engineer, executive, assembly, generate

99. Many Utopias have been dreamed up through the ages. From Plato's Republic to Thomas More's Utopia and beyond, serious thinkers have \_\_\_\_\_ societies where people live in peace and harmony. Most of these imaginary worlds have things in common: everybody is equal and plays a part in the running of the society; nobody goes without the essentials of life; people live mostly off the land; often there is no money, and so on. Another thing they have in \_\_\_\_\_ is that, to the average person, they appear distasteful or unworkable since they do not take into account ordinary human nature or feelings. Architects have got in on the act, too. After the Great Fire of London, Christopher Wren drew up plans for a reconstruction of the whole city, including \_\_\_\_\_ street widths. And in the 20th century there was Le Corbusier's Radiant City in which, if you weren't in a car or didn't have one, life would have been a nightmare. Also in the 20th century; another famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, \_\_\_\_\_ up a perfect city that got no further than the drawing-board. Wright believed that what was wrong with modern cities was, in his words, rent. Ideas, land, even money itself, had to be paid for. He saw this as a form of slavery and believed that modern city dwellers had no sense of themselves as productive individuals. Thus, Wright's city was to be made up of numerous individual homesteads, and the houses themselves were to be simple, functional and in \_\_\_\_\_ with the environment. Everyone would own enough land to grow food for himself and



his family. No outsiders would be allowed to come between the citizen and what he produced, or to exploit both for money. Goods and services would all be \_\_\_\_\_, not bought and sold for profit.

**Options:** exchanged, ingredient, common, dreamed, precise, pieced, harmony, horizontal, envisioned

**Answer:** envisioned, common, precise, dreamed, harmony, exchanged

100. REIQ Gold Coast Zone chairman John Newlands said some southern suburbs were shaking off a poor reputation and \_\_\_\_\_ gentrification as wealthier residents moved in and displaced people from lower-income groups. "I think suburbs such as Miami have become \_\_\_\_\_ with people who previously would not have gone there," he said. "They have come into their own with new restaurants and markets \_\_\_\_\_ which has also made them more attractive." Developers have \_\_\_\_\_ on to the trend as well, with Sunland launching a \$62 million development, Magnoli Residences, in Palm Beach.

**Options:** collected, decreasing, experiencing, opening, cottoned, overcoming, popular, rigid

**Answer:** experiencing, popular, opening, cottoned

101. The Sun provides the primary source of energy driving Earth's climate system, but its \_\_\_\_\_ have played very little role in the climate changes \_\_\_\_\_ in recent decades. Direct satellite \_\_\_\_\_ since the late 1970s show no net increase in the Sun's \_\_\_\_\_, while at the same time global surface temperatures have increased.

**Options:** outcome, varieties, inspected, variations, observed, measurements, output

**Answer:** variations, observed, measurements, output

102. Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps



have been \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards

**Options:** regenerating, study, estimated, accounting, productivity, productive, converted

**Answer:** converted, accounting, productive

103. Almost no one regards corn with suspicion. But the \_\_\_\_\_ can't be said for humans' ingenious ability to engineer the plants we eat. Genetically modified(GM) crops are viewed with \_\_\_\_\_ hostility that they are barely grown in Europe. However, a new study by an independent group of scientists, who have done the most comprehensive \_\_\_\_\_ of the evidence so far, shows that our aversion to GM food is pointless , \_\_\_\_\_ and harmful to farmers.

**Options:** same, unscientific, sickness, those, such, some, terrific, review

**Answer:** same, such, review, unscientific

104. It sounds like something out of a science fiction movie - or nightmare millions of honeybees \_\_\_\_\_ dying off, their bodies never found. Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ the phenomenon 'Colony Collapse Disorder', but they aren't \_\_\_\_\_



on the reason. Theories abound as to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mass die-off, ranging from the unlikely (cellphones affecting bees navigational abilities) to the more \_\_\_\_\_ though still debated (widespread pesticide use).

**Options:** deliberating, suddenly, named, plausible, cause, possibility, authored, united

**Answer:** suddenly, named, united, cause, plausible

105. A surprising number of writers, even those who have thought of their writing as "self-expression," have sought a \_\_\_\_\_ from the tyranny of subjectivity, echoing Goethe's claim that "Every healthy effort is directed from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the outward world." From time to time others have risen to defend commitment, engagement, involvement. But, at least until \_\_\_\_\_, the predominant demand in this \_\_\_\_\_ has been for some sort of objectivity.

**Options:** pressure, extension, freedom, character, then, inward, century, recently

**Answer:** freedom, inward, recently, century

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



Options: fear, should, arises, all, it, find, never, differs

Answer: all, should, arises, find

107. 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 \_\_\_\_\_? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ structure and chemistry of the \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_. These are people with very \_\_\_\_\_ brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them."

Option: unique, sharp, development, at the same time, adolescent, exploring

Answer: at the same time, exploring, unique, adolescent, development, sharp

108. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a \_\_\_\_\_ to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in \_\_\_\_\_ hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should \_\_\_\_\_. to be sensibly simple, and to develop a \_\_\_\_\_ style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences \_\_\_\_\_. clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you \_\_\_\_\_. more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

Option: conveying, strive, competent, slave, baseline, focus

Answer: slave, competent, strive, baseline, conveying, focus



109. Almost all public spaces nowadays have advertisements in sight, and all forms of media, from newspapers to the cinema to the Internet, are \_\_\_\_\_ with adverts. This all-pervasive presence \_\_\_\_\_ the value of advertising to us. Without it, businesses of all types and sizes would \_\_\_\_\_ to inform potential customers about the products or services they provide, and consumers would be unable to make \_\_\_\_\_ assessments when looking for products to buy and services to use. Without advertising, the promotion of products and \_\_\_\_\_ that contribute to our physical and psychological well-being—medicines to treat minor ailments, insurance schemes to protect us, clothes, and cosmetics to make us look and feel better—would be \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ than it is. And without advertisements and the \_\_\_\_\_ represented in them, the world would be a far \_\_\_\_\_ place.

**Option:** struggle, duller, infinitely, reflects, filled, practices, problematic, informed, aspirations

**Answer:** filled, reflects, struggle, informed, practices, infinitely, problematic, aspirations, duller

110. Surely, the reality is what we think it is; reality is \_\_\_\_\_ to us by our experiences. To one \_\_\_\_\_ or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only \_\_\_\_\_. I certainly find myself \_\_\_\_\_ this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be \_\_\_\_\_ by the face nature \_\_\_\_\_ directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since the first \_\_\_\_\_ Camus' Text, I've learned that modern science \_\_\_\_\_ a very different story.

**Option:** thinking, tells, revealed, reveals, encountering, seduced, extent, implicitly,

**Answer:** revealed, extent, implicitly, thinking, seduced, reveals, encountering, tells



111. More than simply putting flowers in a \_\_\_\_\_, ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and \_\_\_\_\_ are brought together. Contrary to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a particolored or multicolored \_\_\_\_\_ of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the \_\_\_\_\_, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though ikebana is an \_\_\_\_\_ of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention behind each arrangement is shown through a piece's color \_\_\_\_\_, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.

**Option:** idea, arrangement, combinations, container, plant, expression, humanity

**Answer:** container, humanity, idea, arrangement, plant, expression, combinations

112. Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the annual influx of \_\_\_\_\_. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked \_\_\_\_\_ of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers, and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers \_\_\_\_\_ their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual \_\_\_\_\_. Then, in 1989, separatists and Islamist militancy \_\_\_\_\_, and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri businesspeople \_\_\_\_\_, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their \_\_\_\_\_, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

**Option:** waters, accommodation, bolted, prospect, honed, attacked, honed

**Answer:** prospect, tourists, waters, honed, accommodation, attacked, bolted



113. Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll downside streets filled with rows of tall brick \_\_\_\_\_. . In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of classical music \_\_\_\_\_ from a piano, played by a 10-year-old or a grandmother in her seventies. \_\_\_\_\_ down another alley toward concrete \_\_\_\_\_ and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion, or flute. In China, classical music is \_\_\_\_\_ as mightily as the 1812 Overture.

**Option:** sound, skyscrapers, booming, drifting, houses, wander

**Answer:** houses, sound, drifting, wander, skyscrapers, booming

114. By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three \_\_\_\_\_ as" \_\_\_\_\_ planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner \_\_\_\_\_ , competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding midair \_\_\_\_\_ , and with commercially operated rockets carrying \_\_\_\_\_ and tourists into space.

**Option:** thousands, times, satellites, collisions, many, altitudes,

**Answer:** times, many, thousands, altitudes, collisions, satellites

115. An ice storm is a type of \_\_\_\_\_. when \_\_\_\_\_. rainfall comes down into the cold air and the water turned into \_\_\_\_\_. . Once there is a serious ice storm when \_\_\_\_\_ than 16,000 households had a blackout \_\_\_\_\_ the ice storm as the ice storm would smash the cables.

**Option:** during, icy, weather, ice

**Answer:** weather, icy, ice, during

116. 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



..... their .....? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main ..... between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g., Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to ..... between programs and commercials and are ..... of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

**Option:** difference, aware, practice, lines, distinguish

**Answer:** practice, lines, difference, distinguish, aware

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

**Option:** creativity, talent, age, importance, domain, through



**Answer:** through, age, importance, creativity, domain, talent

118. Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' \_\_\_\_\_ may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and \_\_\_\_\_. . Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are \_\_\_\_\_, and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behavior \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Option:** adventurous, habitat, patterns, personalities

**Answer:** personalities, habitat, adventurous, patterns

119. In reality, however, the causes of truancy and non-attendance are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many \_\_\_\_\_ of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own \_\_\_\_\_ story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and \_\_\_\_\_ an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies \_\_\_\_\_ to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11 -year-old who fails to attend because he is \_\_\_\_\_ about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer-label clothes

**Option:** deserves, embarrassed, unique, triggers, equally

**Answer:** triggers, unique, deserves, equally, embarrassed

120. Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a \_\_\_\_\_ water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water



treatment plant must \_\_\_\_\_. them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with \_\_\_\_\_. more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** pollution, filter, soil, drinking

**Answer:** drinking, filter, soil, pollution

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

**Option:** experienced, characteristics, standards, associated, heritage

**Answer:** heritage, standards, characteristics, experienced, associated

122. Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year, but the gas is usually \_\_\_\_\_. When a volcano



erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped \_\_\_\_\_ under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense \_\_\_\_\_, it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly

**Option:** concentrated, harmless, cloud, underground

**Answer:** harmless, concentrated, underground, cloud

123. Although for centuries preparations derived from living \_\_\_\_\_ were applied to wounds to destroy \_\_\_\_\_, the fact that a microorganism is \_\_\_\_\_ of destroying one of another species was not \_\_\_\_\_ until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to \_\_\_\_\_ use

**Option:** infection, established, therapeutic, capable, matter

**Answer:** matter, infection, capable, established, therapeutic

124. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ that benefits \_\_\_\_\_ parties. However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include \_\_\_\_\_, lasting relationships with a \_\_\_\_\_ of positive or negative effects on the participants

**Option:** both, relationship, close, variety

**Answer:** relationship, both, close, variety

125. Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct", has called music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties." If it \_\_\_\_\_ from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle



would be \_\_\_\_\_. unchanged." Others have argued that, on the \_\_\_\_\_, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an \_\_\_\_\_ music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is \_\_\_\_\_ in our auditory, cognitive, and motor functions. We have a music \_\_\_\_\_ as much as a language instinct and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

**Option:** avid, instinct, vanished, contrary, virtually, ingrained

**Answer:** vanished, virtually, contrary, avid, ingrained, instinct

126. Lake Turkana is a large lake in Kenya, East Africa. This \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa was home to some of the first humans. Here, archaeologists have found piles of \_\_\_\_\_ (both human and animal) and collections of stones that humans used as \_\_\_\_\_. By carefully uncovering and \_\_\_\_\_ these remains, scientists have started to put together the story of our earliest ancestors. In 2001, a 4-million-year-old skeleton was uncovered in the area. Although a link between it and modern-day humans has not been established, the skeleton shows the species was walking upright.

**Option:** examining, bones, part, tools

**Answer:** part, bones, tools, examining

127. Stars and the material between them are almost always found in gigantic \_\_\_\_\_ systems called galaxies. Our own galaxy, the Milky Way System, happens to be one of the two \_\_\_\_\_ systems in the Local Group of two dozen or so galaxies. The other is the Andromeda galaxy; it \_\_\_\_\_ more than one hundred thousand light- years from one end to the other, and it is \_\_\_\_\_ about two million light-years \_\_\_\_\_ from us.

**Option:** largest, located, distance, stellar, stretches



**Answer:** stellar, largest, stretches, located, distance

128. Upholding the motto of Integrity, Vision and Academic Excellence, Shanghai International Studies University (SISU) is an internationally recognized, \_\_\_\_\_. academic institution distinctive for its multidisciplinary and multicultural nature, committed to preparing innovative professionals and future global leaders for a wide range of international expertise to address the critical challenges of our times. Drawing on our strengths in multi-language programs and multi-disciplinary resources, while responding to national and regional strategies, we operate more than 70 research institutes and centers serving as academic think tanks to provide advisory services on language policies, diplomatic strategies, and global public \_\_\_\_\_. of China. These academic entities have contributed landmark research and are also dedicated to promoting the development of social sciences in China.

We have now \_\_\_\_\_. partnerships with more than 330 universities and institutions from 56 countries and regions, and have \_\_\_\_\_. close connection with international organizations, including the United Nations and the European Union.

**Option:** established, maintained, opinion, prestigious

**Answer:** prestigious, opinion, established, maintained

129. In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek \_\_\_\_\_. to build. putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which \_\_\_\_\_. to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics \_\_\_\_\_. that the Earth's outermost layer is \_\_\_\_\_. into a dozen or larger and small plates that are moving \_\_\_\_\_. to one another.



Option: fragmented, states, refers, root, relative

Answer: root, refers, states, fragmented, relative

130. 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 \_\_\_\_\_. in the observer. Human beings tend to \_\_\_\_\_. actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which \_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_\_\_, watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc., neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the shared representations generating feelings within us that \_\_\_\_\_. the experience of those we are observing.

Option: nuances, react, experience, reflect, imitate

Answer: experience, imitate, react, nuances, reflect

131. It would be reassuring to think that the electorate choose who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. \_\_\_\_\_, many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to select the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students \_\_\_\_\_. looking the most competent was also the one who'd had real life electoral success, the implication being that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually \_\_\_\_\_). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in war time (in peacetime, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has



shown that were more likely to vote for male and female candidates with deeper voices.

**Option:** correlate, In truth, as

**Answer:** In truth, as, correlate

132. Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and \_\_\_\_\_. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential \_\_\_\_\_ of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health \_\_\_\_\_ considered.

**Option:** costs, cult, consumption, cares, outcomes, expenditure, benefits, culture

**Answer:** culture, consumption, benefits, outcomes

133. Because of the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all \_\_\_\_\_. Each \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_ his or her policies and procedures in regard to class \_\_\_\_\_ and the reasons for them.

**Option:** situations, monitor, scales, attendance, roster, instructor, semester

**Answer:** situations, instructor, semester, attendance

134. In the process of studying these techniques, I learned something \_\_\_\_\_: that there's far more potential in our \_\_\_\_\_ than we often give them credit for. I'm not just talking about the fact that it's possible to memorize lots of \_\_\_\_\_ using memory techniques. I'm talking about a lesson that is more \_\_\_\_\_, and



in a way much bigger: that it's possible, with training and hard work, to teach oneself to do something that might seem really \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** redundant, remarkable, information, beliefs, general, inspiration, minds, difficult

**Answer:** remarkable, minds, information, general, difficult

135. The University of Maryland boasts 78 academic programs \_\_\_\_\_ in the top 25 nationally and 29 academic programs in the top 10 according to U.S. News and World report. By drawing top-notch faculty, attracting the brightest students and \_\_\_\_\_ in the quality of our academic programs, we are a force to \_\_\_\_\_ with on a national \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** extent, agree, reckon, investing, ranked, involving, basis, ranged

**Answer:** ranked, investing, reckon, basis

136. The \_\_\_\_\_ decades of an artist's life do not generally make the biographer's heart beat faster, but Claude Monet is one of a \_\_\_\_\_ of painters who bucks the pattern of an irrelevant old age. While it's true that by the time he was 73 he had \_\_\_\_\_ all the usual dragging baggage – outhouses full of fancy cars, a taste for expensive wine and a sprawl of dependents – it was also now that he produced career-defining work.

**Option:** accumulated, accommodated, mouthful, handful, closing, missing

**Answer:** closing, handful, accumulated

137. Like the sea turtles, we are \_\_\_\_\_ to the bright lights of our phones, tablets, laptops, and TVs, our minds and bodies becoming \_\_\_\_\_ as we lose focus and direction. Each day, we are \_\_\_\_\_ between the value of tech and the cost to our health.

**Option:** disoriented, drawn, torn, dislocated, juggling, dawn, disinterested

**Answer:** drawn, disoriented, torn



138. The universality of story Feature films are narratives – they tell stories. Even films based on \_\_\_\_\_ events will fictionalize them in order to produce drama, to telescope time, to avoid being filled up with too many \_\_\_\_\_ characters, or simply to be more entertaining. Even in the current welter of special-effect movies, feature films are usually summarized by their plots – in their first treatment (or outline of the script idea), in the advance publicity, in the TV guide, in reviews, and in conversations. Films may differ from other \_\_\_\_\_ of narrative– literary fiction or television drama, for instance in the medium used and the representational conventions. They do, however, \_\_\_\_\_ with literary fiction and television drama the basic structure and functions of narrative. Much work has been done by researchers in the field known as 'narratology' on exactly what constitutes the structures and functions of the narrative. Their conclusions are of great use to students of the feature film.

**Option:** share, true, columns, kinds, shape, contrived, minor, leading

**Answer:** true, minor, kinds, share

139. The lightest of any solid element, lithium has, until now, played a \_\_\_\_\_ role in industry. Silvery in color, and softer than lead, it has been used mainly as an alloy of aluminum, a base for automobile grease, and in the \_\_\_\_\_ of glass and ceramics. It is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it is never found in its pure form in nature. Lithium floats on water -- or, \_\_\_\_\_, it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, \_\_\_\_\_ it dissolves.

**Option:** rather, production, unstable, modest, unknown, even, intuition, until

**Answer:** modest, production, unstable, rather, until

140. Assessments of language learning in 18-month-olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non-identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help \_\_\_\_\_ why some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to



versions with repeated syllables, such as choo-choo and night-night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them \_\_\_\_\_ a starter point for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of \_\_\_\_\_ and attention tests using pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with \_\_\_\_\_ words which were \_\_\_\_\_ to the infants by a recorded voice – one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their recognition of \_\_\_\_\_ word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to pictures of familiar objects – such as a dog or an apple.

**Option:** content, with, genuine, visual, explain, communicated, since, made-up, each

**Answer:** explain, with, visual, made-up, communicated, each

141. Civics and citizenship education builds student's knowledge and understanding of the ways in which citizens can actively \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia's diverse and inclusive society. Students learn about the civic institutions and the \_\_\_\_\_ through which decisions are made for the common good of the \_\_\_\_\_ and they also develop the \_\_\_\_\_ and understandings that relate to the organization of a harmonious democratic society.

**Option:** processes, precision, skills, involve, humanity, participate, wills, community

**Answer:** participate, processes, community, skills

142. At the height of summer, the Antarctic, tourist ships move gently around the coast. Even 30 years ago such sights would have been unthinkable, but today



people are willing to pay large sums of money to see the last real wilderness in the world. In the Arctic, careless human exploitation \_\_\_\_\_ has damaged the fragile ecosystem. Today concerned governments are trying to find ways to develop the region \_\_\_\_\_ caring for the very special natural environment. \_\_\_\_\_ the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged by humans, although holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic \_\_\_\_\_ discovered. Many people believe that one way to preserve the area is to make the whole region into a world park, with every form of exploitation internationally \_\_\_\_\_.

**Option:** whereas, have already been, in the future, is to be, while, Except, Because, in the past, banned, infested

**Answer:** in the past, while, Because, have already been

143. Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the \_\_\_\_\_ of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing \_\_\_\_\_ from Alcibiades to Gauss, this \_\_\_\_\_ book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich \_\_\_\_\_ brilliantly clear.

**Option:** geniuses, beats, inspiring, textures, patterns, novelties, rare, tempo

**Answer:** beats, geniuses, inspiring, patterns

144. Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't \_\_\_\_\_ a robot, but I know one when I see one." If you consider all the different machines people \_\_\_\_\_ robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a \_\_\_\_\_ definition. Everybody has a different idea of what constitutes a robot.

**Option:** call, create, complex, need, comprehensive, define, invent

**Answer:** define, call, comprehensive



145. Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all \_\_\_\_\_ on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter \_\_\_\_\_ with all the others, so between them, these three mains \_\_\_\_\_ present a bewildering range of possibilities.

**Option:** interacts, variables, discussions, chat, variations, notes

**Answer:** discussions, interacts, variables

146. Recommended energy intakes are difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ even among individuals of the same age, sex, weight, height and general pattern of \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, the energy requirement for healthy people is often \_\_\_\_\_ as the amount of energy needed to \_\_\_\_\_ the status quo.

**Option:** obtain, entities, calculate, excised, expressed, maintain, activity

**Answer:** calculate, activity, expressed, maintain

147. So why the concern? It's partly \_\_\_\_\_ radioactivity is invisible. If you receive a large dose, or if you \_\_\_\_\_ radioactive heavy metals, it is certainly toxic, and we tend to \_\_\_\_\_ it with cancer, a great fear in modern \_\_\_\_\_. Nuclear waste is also highly concentrated. While this is seen as a "problem" it can be an advantage - it is very localized and its radioactive nature, means we can detect easily, the movement of tiny amounts of material.

**Option:** attract, volatile, ingest, world, that, associate, induce, because, society

**Answer:** because, ingest, associate, society

148. English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be \_\_\_\_\_ about word origins and the stories behind the \_\_\_\_\_ we find in our language, but we \_\_\_\_\_ a queasy distaste for any \_\_\_\_\_ that might be happening right under our noses. There is a



certain \_\_\_\_\_ of consistency. There are even language critics who are \_\_\_\_\_ that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively \_\_\_\_\_ through long years of mistreatment.

**Option:** curious, crippled, convinced, experience, structure, expect, kind, lack, change

**Answer:** curious, structure, experience, change, lack, convinced, crippled

149. Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move \_\_\_\_\_ fast as a racing car, over 100 miles per \_\_\_\_\_. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body \_\_\_\_\_ when it is windy. Weather forecasters need \_\_\_\_\_ know the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

**Option:** hour, as, second, more, slower, with, to, faster

**Answer:** as, hour, faster, to

Gurully



# LISTENING





## SUMMARIZE SPOKEN TEXT

1. Today, poems remain an important part of art and culture. We often talk about the knowledge about the literature in poem. Poetry is probably the oldest form of literature, and probably predates the origin of writing itself. The oldest written manuscripts we have are poems, mostly epic poems telling the stories of ancient mythology. The English language in poems and poetries is difficult to understand, often giving readers a feeling of frustration and making it hard for readers to enjoy poetry. This is because poems use literary expressions. Poetry was once written according to fairly strict rules of meter and rhyme, and each culture had its own rules. Some poems incorporate rhyme schemes, with two or more lines that end in like-sounding words. We should learn to simply enjoy it, and to know more about literature knowledge.
2. A leader can define or clarify goals by issuing a memo or an executive order, an edict or a fatwa or a tweet, by passing a law, barking a command, or presenting an interesting idea in a meeting of colleagues. Leaders can mobilize people's energies in ways that range from subtle, quiet persuasion to the coercive threat or the use of deadly force. Sometimes a charismatic leader such as Martin Luther King Jr. can define goals and mobilize energies through rhetoric and the power of example. We can think of leadership as a spectrum, in terms of both visibility and the power the leader wields. On one end of the spectrum, we have the most visible: authoritative leaders like the president of the United States or the prime minister of the United Kingdom, or a dictator such as Hitler or Qaddafi. At the opposite end of the spectrum is casual, low-key leadership found in countless situations every day around the world, leadership that can make a significant difference to the individuals



whose lives are touched by it. Over the centuries, the first kind—the out-in-front, authoritative leadership—has generally been exhibited by men. Some men in positions of great authority, including Nelson Mandela, have chosen a strategy of “leading from behind”; more often, however, top leaders have been quite visible in their exercise of power. Women (as well as some men) have provided casual, low-key leadership behind the scenes. But this pattern has been changing, as more women have taken up opportunities for visible, authoritative leadership.

3. The distinction between pyramid schemes and legitimate multi-level marketing can be particularly hazy. In theory, the difference is that the members of the multi-level marketing companies primarily earn compensation from selling a particular product or a service to retail customers, while pyramid schemes primarily compensate members for recruitment of new sellers. In practice, though many multi-level marketing companies make it all but impossible for members to profit purely through sales. And many pyramid schemes, like Vemma Nutrition, disguise themselves as legal multi-level marketing businesses, using a product or service to hide the pay-and-recruit structure. Many pyramid schemes also capitalize on already existing trust within churches, immigrant communities, or other tightly knit groups. The first few members are encouraged to report a good experience before they actually start making a profit. Others in their network follow their example, and the schemes balloon in size before it comes clear that most members aren't actually profiting. Often, the victims are embarrassed into silence. Pyramid schemes entice people with the promise of opportunity and empowerment. So when members don't end up making money they can blame themselves rather than the scheme, thinking they weren't tenacious enough to earn the



returns promised Some victims keep trying, investing in multiple schemes, and losing money each time.

4. You sit down to take a math test, and you feel your heart beat faster and your palms start to sweat. You get butterflies in your stomach, and you can't concentrate. This phenomenon is called math anxiety, and if it happens to you, you're not alone. Researchers think about 20% of the population suffers from it. Some psychologists even consider it a diagnosable condition. But having mathematical anxiety doesn't necessarily mean you're bad at math – not even close Laurent Schwartz went on to win the Fields Medal, the highest award in mathematics. People might think that they're anxious about math because they're bad at it, but it's often the other way around. They're doing poorly in math because they're anxious about it. Some psychologists think that's because math anxiety decreases a cognitive resource called working memory That's the short-term memory system that helps you organize the information you need to complete a task Worrying about being able to solve math problems, or not doing well on a test, eats up working memory, leaving less of it available to tackle the math itself. People can suddenly struggle with even basic math skills, like arithmetic, that they've otherwise mastered.
5. OCD, which stands for obsessive compulsive disorder has two aspects: the intrusive thoughts, images, or impulses, known as obsessions, and the behavioral compulsions people engage in to relieve the anxiety the obsessions cause. The kinds of actions that people often associate with OCD, like excessive hand washing, or checking things repeatedly, may be examples of obsessive or compulsive tendencies that many of us exhibit from time to time. But the actual disorder is far more rare and can be quite debilitating People affected have little or no control over their obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors which tend to be time consuming and interfere with



work, school or social life to the point of causing significant distress. This set of diagnostic criteria is what separates people suffering from OCD from those who may just be a bit more meticulous or hygiene obsessed than usual.

6. Why do we sometimes fail to perform up to what we're capable of when the pressure is on? It may not be so surprising to hear that in stressful situations we worry. We worry about the situation, the consequences, what others will think of us. But what is surprising is that we often get in our own way precisely because our worries prompt us to concentrate too much. That's right—we pay too much attention to what we're doing. When we're concerned about performing our best, we often try and control aspects of what we're doing that are best left on autopilot, outside conscious awareness and as a result, we mess up. Think about a situation where you're shuffling down the stairs. What would happen if I asked you to think about what you're doing with your knee while you're doing that? There's a good chance you'd fall on your face. We as humans only have the ability to pay attention to so much at once, which is why, by the way, it's not a good idea to drive and talk on the cell phone. And under pressure, when we're concerned about performing at our best, we can try and control aspects of what we're doing that should be left outside conscious control. The end result is that we mess up. My research team and I have studied this phenomenon of overattention, and we call it paralysis by analysis.
7. So how does a growth mindset do that? It turns out that there are physiological manifestations to mindset. Brain scans show that for people with a fixed mindset, the brain becomes most active when receiving information about how the person performed such as a grade or a score. But for people with a growth mindset, the brain becomes most active when receiving information about what they could do better next time. In other words, people



with a fixed mindset worry the most about how they are judged, while those with a growth mindset focus the most on learning. There are other consequences of mindset people with a fixed mindset see effort as a bad thing, something that only people with low capabilities need, while those with a growth mindset see effort as what makes us smart, as the way to grow. And when they hit a set-back or a failure, people with a fixed mindset tend to conclude that they are incapable So to protect their ego, they lose interest or withdraw. We observe that as lack of motivation. But behind it is a fixed mindset, whereas people with a growth mindset understand that set backs are part of growth. So when they hit one, they find a way around it. Like Josh Waitzkin did when he lost in chess or in martial arts.

8. There is a lot that we can do to change mindsets, but here are three things that any of us can do to instill a growth mindset in ourselves and in those around us. First, recognize that the growth mindset is not only beneficial but it is also supported by science. Neuroscience shows that the brain changes and becomes more capable when we work hard to improve ourselves. Second, learn and teach others about how to develop our abilities. Learn about deliberate practice and what makes for effective effort. When we understand how to develop our abilities, we strengthen our conviction that we are in charge of them. And third, listen for your fixed mindset voice, and when you hear it, talk back with a growth mindset voice. If you hear, "I can't do it," add, "Yet. My request to you today is that you share this knowledge about the growth mindset with your family, friends, and schools so that all of us can go and fulfill our potential.
9. And empathy has two qualities: One is the understanding part of it. This is just a regular definition: the ability to understand and share the feelings of another. And the emotional part. Empathy has basically two channels: One is



the body channel, If you talk with a sad person, you're going to adopt a sad expression and a sad posture, and before you know it, you feel sad. And that's sort of the body channel of emotional empathy, which many animals have Your average dog has that also. That's why people keep mammals in the home and not turtles or snakes or something like that, who don't have that kind of empathy. And then there's a cognitive channel which is more that you can take the perspective of somebody else. And that's more limited. Very few animals, I think elephants and apes, can do that kind of thing So synchronization, which is part of that whole empathy mechanism, is a very old one in the animal kingdom.

10. Loneliness creates a deep psychological wound, one that distorts our perceptions and scrambles our thinking. It makes us believe that those around us care much less than they actually do. It make us really afraid to reach out, because why set yourself up for rejection and heartache when your heart is already aching more than you can stand? I was in the grips of real loneliness back then, but I was surrounded by people all day, so it never occurred to me. But loneliness is defined purely subjectively. It depends solely on whether you feel emotionally or socially disconnected from those around you. And I did. There is a lot of research on loneliness, and all of it is horrifying. Loneliness won't just make you miserable; it will kill you. I'm not kidding Chronic loneliness increases your likelihood of an early death by 14 percent. Fourteen percent! Loneliness causes high blood pressure, high cholesterol. It even suppress the functioning of your immune system, making you vulnerable to all kinds of illnesses and diseases.
11. One of the things I do in my psychology seminar is I assign papers to students and then I extract out propositions from the papers. And they're propositions that are debatable. Well, what you want to do as an educator is you don't



want to put forward a specific point of view. Not when what you're trying to do is to discuss a contentious issue! What you want to do is teach people how to take an argument apart and formulate a response. And to do that it's actually extraordinarily useful to arbitrarily assign positions to people. It's like, I don't care what you think, you're "pro" on this topic, generate an argument. And what that does is it vastly widens people's conceptualizations of the argumentative space. Because most really contentious issues—gun control, abortion, those sorts of things—there is a lot to be said on both sides. They wouldn't be contentious issues otherwise. They're issues that don't go away. Well why? Well because they're so complex. They don't lend themselves to easy unitary solutions. One of the things you want to learn if you're educated is that on any complex subject there's a lot to be said. And that you're going to come at that with your particular ideological bias, let's say, your temperamental bias. Maybe even you might even come at it with things you've actually thought about, although that's pretty damn rare. But you need to learn just exactly how localized your viewpoint is.

12. So the three things that I think it really takes to be an effective Manager or these. First of all, learn to delegate, you know. The most important thing is you have to trust your people to do work themselves and if you're in the business of overseeing every single decision they make you're not gonna be a very effective manager because you'll be stretched too thin and you'll certainly never be able to rise to higher levels of Management where you're overseeing dozens or hundreds or even thousands of people, so that's the first thing. The second is work hard to understand what the people underneath you do. They have this there's this tendency to think you know. If I came up through one skill as I oversee people with different skills. I'm just gonna trust them to get it right and you have to. Of course you're not gonna be able to understand what



everybody on your team does all day but if you can understand their motivations, their terminology, their way of communicating. You're gonna be a lot better as a manager And finally, this is a kind of simple thing, but have as many one-on-one meetings as you possibly can. I think one thing that there's a lot of evidence is that having one-on-one meetings especially with your direct reports is one of the strongest predictors of success as a manager Big meetings aren't good. Little meetings can be very good. It's time consuming. It's hard, but it's a thing that really correlates with success as a manager.

13. Now, what's really interesting about this time is that because of coronavirus kids have all this time to self-reflect and self-assess. And so we should be actively promoting meta learning during this time. And so what I've suggested is that we promote the idea of a learning journal. So the idea is this. Let kids decide their own learning path Let them decide what they want to learn It could be if they want to learn how to cook. It could be they want to learn how to drive a car. It doesn't matter. What's important is that they write down their learning journey. And so there are three components to a learning journal. First is to define the goal concretely and precisely It's better to say I want to be able to run a marathon in less than four hours than it is to say I want to finish first in a marathon. Second is to write down the learning process. So think of a cooking recipe and writing down how you cook something. The third and most important component of a learning journal is to write down your observations, collect data, self-reflect, and develop new learning strategies for yourself. And during this process teachers don't go away Teachers play a very important role in that they become coaches. I would say that being a coach has three main functions. The first function is to motivate the student Second function is to identify witnesses in the learning journal. And the third and most important function is to constantly suggest new learning strategies.



14. I encourage people to provide feedback to one another. It's a gift. It's also often part of your job. But too often, we don't go far enough. So I suggest that we create psychological contracts. You don't do it with everybody, but it's an opportunity to agree to exchange extremely honest feedback by mutual consent in a safe and trusting way. I say to somebody who trust, whose opinion matters to me I'm getting up on stage. Let me know afterwards Was ! clear? Did I give too much information, too little information? Did I move too much? Did I engage with the audience? Tell me the truth." That's an immediate request for honest feedback and we are creating a psychological contract. You're not going out of bounds if you tell me exactly what you think. I also tell people if they're going into a meeting, pick the person who's going to pull on their ear to let you know you're going off topic, whether your data is really not holding up in that room and getting an immediate sense from somebody, the unvarnished truth about what's going on.
15. We know that the more comfortable we feel around someone, the less effort we will make about how we appear and conversely, the more anxious we are about the judgement of others, the more our reflection has the power to horrify us. The issue is never that of our appearance, it is about our sense of our vulnerability to humiliation. When we meet people who are perpetually sick with worry that they are not attractive enough, we should not rush in with physical compliments, this is only to foster and unwittingly reward an aggravating criterion of judgement. We should learn to spot the wound in their early relationships that have made it so hard for them to trust that they could matter to others in their basic state. And that therefore perpetually evokes in them an unflattering self-image. They are not ugly per se, they were when it mattered-left painfully unloved and ignored to an extent that they are liable never to have recognized or mourned adequately, their arrival in the



world did not delight a few people as it should have done, and therefore need compassion, sympathy and emotional validation far more than they will ever require the tools of outward beautification. Feeling ugly stems from a deficit of love, never of beauty.

16. When economists study gift giving, they're very concerned with one thing waste. Let's say hypothetically that my grandmother buys me a sweater that I hate, and your grandmother buys you a sweater that you hate. Sorry, grandmothers. Before long, we're talking about billions of dollars in waste in the economy Economists call it "deadweight loss and they estimate that up to 30% of the value of all gifts is wasted. That means the companies wasted time making the gift, It means the givers wasted time giving it out, and it means the recipients wasted time returning it. There's a way to fix this. There is a very specific gift that is always worth the exact same to both the giver and the receiver. It's called cash. The good thing about cash is that the receiver can always make use of 100 percent of its value. The bad thing about cold, hard cash is that it's cold. It doesn't say anything except, "Here take some money." So this is a conundrum.
17. Let's imagine you're about to hold a meeting to make an important decision. And you are in a hurry. Is it better to hold the meeting standing up or sitting down? Researchers from University of Missouri asked groups of people to imagine that they'd crashed on the moon, and then only a few pieces of equipment had survived the crash. The groups were asked to identify which bits of equipment were most important, and their decisions were compared to the correct answers supplied by NASA. Some of groups held their meeting standing up, and the others held them sitting down. Sit-down meeting lasted 34% longer, but two types of meeting produced the same number of correct



decisions. And so next time you need to hold a meeting in order to make an important decision, you can save time by simply standing up.

18. So, why do humans feel awkwardness? According to Ty Tashiro, author of the appropriately titled book *Awkward* this is part of human evolution. In hunter-gatherer times, sticking with social norms, like saying thank you when someone gives you something, or waiting your turn for food, was a way to keep tight-knit groups together and keep out anyone who might be a threat. Today we're still sensitive to tiny, even silly social customs like responding to how are you with "fine as a sign of mutual respect. When you deviate from those norms, it's awkward And for some people, these social graces just don't come naturally Take eye contact, for example. Studies say the right amount of eye contact during conversations is about 3.3 seconds. But awkward people don't instinctively do that. But when we don't look people in the eyes, it makes them feel socially ostracized. According to Tashiro's work, awkward people tend to look at other parts of the face, like the chin or the ear more than the eyes. Therefore they might end up alienating the person they're talking to, and missing out on important information about how that person might be feeling. The good news is that if your brain isn't great at social cues, it might be good at other stuff instead. Research shows that many autistic people are amazing at memory pattern recognition and problem solving.
19. When the Second World War came to an end, the British took some German civilians around the Belsen concentration camp. But why they do this? To show them what their own soldiers had done during the war. It was reported that one of the civilians had said "What terrible criminals these prisoners must have been to receive such treatment Not uttered by a guard, but by a civilian. The just world hypothesis is a cognitive bias in which we as human beings try to make sense of a world that is unfortunately unjust We like to believe noble



acts lead to reward, and bad actions result in punishment So when we see bad things happen to good people and good to bad, there is a tendency to view such situations in a way that reduces this sense of guilt or discomfort.

20. Human beings in the West Savannah need each other in order to survive. In today's modern society, people need protection from other people too. was the first to acknowledge that. So if we agree that this is one of the first fundamental functions of society, we should in fact reject any human behaviour that goes against this theory. So it's true Beethoven was a rude and vulgar person, who probably suffered from the bipolar disorder Van Gogh lost his mind Other artists can be labelled as eccentric, anti social or even estranged from society. Nevertheless, as long as they don't cross over the line and breach the basic human contract, we may savour and rejoice the art and creations. This is why I am able to enjoy Beethoven's magnificent creations. Yet on the other hand, as a daughter of holocaust survivor I am unable to listen to the music, magnificent as it maybe of composers who believe, for example, in the final solutions of the Jews. An artist that breaches this contract, that endangers the freedom and safety of member of society, regardless of the religion, fate, believes, or background, by a direct action, and this is very important, only by a direct action, should lose his place in society, together with a privilege platform, of which he presents his creativity and art. And along with this, the power, we attribute to it. Unless he regrets his action. Yes, apology can be accepted.
21. The main problem we have isn't an issue of actually doing the work It's just starting. Starting is the hardest part. So how do we make it easier? Take your large task and break it into something small. Once you think you've made it small, make it even smaller than that. Do the same with your time commitment. It's great that you blocked out the next three hours to do work,



but guess what, studying for three hours is incredibly daunting. You do not want to do that. You want to watch Med School Insiders YouTube videos instead. Here's how you get past that you're not studying for three hours anymore. Instead, you're studying for only 25 minutes, which is a lot easier than 3 hours. After those 25 minutes are done, you're getting a break, guaranteed. Seems simple enough. This is the Pomodoro technique in action, and it is one of my favorite study hacks. Early on in the day, I generally like to knock out the difficult tasks first, since it makes the rest of the day a breeze. But I don't always get the luxury of doing that. There are instances where starting is so difficult, that there's no way I would be able to tackle the most daunting task first. In those instances, I start with something easy. That can be something as simple as doing my laundry or washing dishes. Once I've built the momentum of getting something small done, having a small victory, it becomes much easier to step it up to something a little bigger.

22. When Tim Berners-Lee invented the world wide web, he surely didn't anticipate that children would end up becoming some of its main users. Most start using the internet at the average age of three – and as recent research shows, children now spend more time playing and socializing online than watching television programs. Given this change in habits, it is not surprising that a recent House of Lords report has raised online safety and behavior as an important issue. The report said that for children, learning to survive in a world dominated by the internet should be as important as reading and writing. The House of Lords Communications Committee also warned that children should not be leaving school without 'a well-rounded understanding of the digital world'. It also suggested that the government should think about implementing new legal requirements and a code of conduct companies would have to adhere to, which would help to bring the internet up to 'child-



friendly standards'. Of course, trying to rectify this lack of child-centered design is not an easy task, but one that requires the cooperation and goodwill of many sectors. It will need to involve consultation with technology, education, legal and policy experts. And it would also be a good idea to make children and young people part of the process.

23. The idea behind recycling is simple. By breaking old products down and converting them into something usable again, we conserve natural resources. It saves forests, cuts emissions, and means less pollution. Sadly it's not that simple. Recycling is deeply entwined with our economic system, and right now doesn't make much economic sense. It often costs more to recycle than it does to just throw things away, which is bad news for the environment. So is it worth paying for? Recycling saves serious amounts of energy, which in turn means lower greenhouse gas emissions. Making cans from recycled aluminium uses 95% less energy than mining and using raw materials. Recycling steel saves 60%, as does recycling paper. So it boils down to how quickly we're able to remake the way we make things. As of 2018, we were track to generate waste at more than double the rate of population growth through 2050, so we can expect plenty more rubbish to pile up. Some communities are running out of room to store all their trash and have stopped collecting plastic, paper and glass. Others are just sending material to landfills or burning it. Such issues have given environmentalists cause to suggest more radical approach is needed, saying we should rethink our relationship with material and be using less stuff in the first place.
24. I am going to talk today mostly about what I do as a curator here at the National Museum of Australia but I want to draw some generalities from that in terms of a series of curatorial practices, tools, techniques and methods that I think could be of interest to your students and to you in developing extension



history courses. I want to talk about what I do as a curator and then from that also talk a bit about the kinds of history that I think museums are particularly good at creating and communicating. I think this is something I would really like to discuss because it is not necessarily very well understood is that I think museums, as Dave insisted by putting up my quote in his slide, create a very particular kind of history. It's not the kind of history that gets created in books or in dating films or in compositions, it's a very particular kind of history that grows out of the fact that museums are centrally interested and defined by their collections. I should say that is not an uncontested view of museums but it is certainly my view of museums. Curators try to understand material culture as evidence of other people's lives as a means to try to understand other people - what they look like, what they did, how they made a living, what they hoped for in their lives, how they tried to construct their world and why they made particular choices. One way in which curators differ from other historians is therefore in terms of how we interrogate the past, what elements we use to communicate the past. Most academic historians are trained very much in the discipline of words and they concentrate on words still today, although it is changing a little bit. If you go through university history primarily you are encouraged to draw on things like archival accounts, manuscripts and now oral histories, and most of that work is actually promulgated in the form of books. There are also other kinds of historians. Obviously, filmmakers and photographers concentrate on creating images of the world and arranging them in meaningful sequences, but curators attend to objects. We look at objects as evidence of the past and try to arrange objects in meaningful ways called exhibitions.

25. What's the literal definition of "risk"? Business schools use risk analysis. So, what do you mean by "risk", and we need a dictionary? When you look at dictionary,



this is literal, literal definition of risk. What it says is, the definition for example, the possibility of injury, a dangerous element or factor, chance of, degree or possibility of such loss, and so on. So, risk has two parts, as you look at the literal definition of risk. One part is the consequence of some kind of particular danger, hazard loss. And the other is about the probability, of it: chance and consequence, OK? And then at least just as English language concerns, when you look up the word of safe and safety, which you'll learn as, it's a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks, secure from danger, harm or loss, the condition of being safe and so on for all. And why we take out of it? At least when we talk about safe at least in English language, we are talking absolute something is safe, or it sounds safe.

26. Socialism - the word invented in the late 1810s, communism - the word first appeared in 1840. None of these things were words, much less ideologies before the French Revolution and the French revolution gives birth to much of the modern political world. Have you not wondered why we refer to the political left, and the political right? Does this have any inherent bodily signification? No. Left and right in politics comes from the original designation of the Deputies who sat to the Left of the speaker's, podium and those who sat to the right of the speaker's podium in the National assembly of 1789-1790. The left were those who were seen as progressive wanting to change, the right were seen as those wanting to conserve elements of the old regime. It's time for this young loggerhead turtle to go to work. We can tether turtles in these little cloth harnesses, put them into this tank and dull swimming place. University of North Carolina biologist Ken Loman studies sea turtles that are programmed from birth for an extraordinary journey. Mother turtles buried the eggs on the beach and then returned to the sea and the eggs hatch about 50 to 60 days later. Support for the National Science Foundation, Loman is



learning how these reptiles use the Earth's magnetic field to navigate a 5-to-10-year journey around the Atlantic Ocean. The turtles seem to inherit a set of responses that tell them what to do when they encounter specific magnetic fields at particular locations. This animal magnetism can be a lifesaver and one field off Portugal triggers the turtles to turn south. If they don't, they likely die, swept into frigid North Atlantic waters. In one lab test turtles responded to magnetic field similarly to what they would encounter off the coast of Florida. The great majority of them turned South East. This is an exciting finding because southeasterly orientation in this part of the world would presumably take turtles further into the Gulfstream. So, the turtles actually have what might be considered accrued global positioning system that is based on the Earth's magnetic field. And check out this experiment. These turtle moves may look odd. The turtles will actually act out their swimming behavior in air. But this wave simulator re-creates the first environmental cue hatchling turtles respond to. Swimming into waves is a highly reliable trick that the turtles used to guide themselves offshore.

27. Tissue engineering, what is it? It's an emerging field, interdisciplinary field that combines engineering and life sciences to create functional biological structures that can restore and improve tissue function. Examples include bladders, trachea blood vessels and if you look at it, printing as a technology has also gone through the revolution and well it's been around for hundreds of years. In the last couple of decades, it's been a new dimension. We can now print layer by layer in materials ranging from plastic to metal, to concrete, to chocolate, from the smallest scales to the largest. If you take 3D printing and we combine it with biology, we have bio-printing where the building blocks our cell aggregates where we called bio-ling particles that are composed of thousands of cells that can fuse together into different shapes. These



geometries can include multi-layered sheets, such as skin, branching tubes for vasculature and the sophistication of this manufacturing technology improves daily to include different cell types and different shapes. And now why is it important, the pharmaceutical industry at the moment is in a moment of crisis. It spends more money each year on R&D, but has fewer drugs to show for it. It takes more than a decade, more than a billion of dollars to develop a new drug and the cost of a failure can be measured in hundreds of millions of dollars.

28. Canada is a country of the enormous natural resources. It is the world's largest exporter of forest products and a top exporter of fish, furs, and wheat. Minerals have played a key role in Canada's transformation into an urban-industrial economy. Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan are the principal mining regions. Ontario and the Northwest (NWT) and Yukon Territories are also significant producer of uranium and potash, the third-largest of asbestos, gypsum, and nickel, and the fourth-largest of zinc. Oil and gas are exploited in Alberta, off the Atlantic coast, and in the northwest – huge additional reserves are thought to exist in the high Arctic; oil price is making extraction profitable at a growing number of the country's deposit. Canada is also one of the world's top hydroelectricity producers.
29. Telescopes and eyes are both tools for collecting and detecting light. In fact, telescopes can be thought of as bigger, more powerful eyes. The type of lenses and mirrors and their arrangement determine some of the features of the telescope. The resolution of the telescope is a measure of how sharply defined the details of the image can be. The telescope's primary mirror may have a fraction. As a result, starlight is not brought to a focus at the same point, resulting in blurry images. The name 'telescope' covers a wide range of instruments. There are major differences in how astronomers must go about



collecting light in different frequency bands. The telescope is widely used in the astronomy field because it is a digital detector, 100 times more efficient than our eyes. Now physicists have begun to develop a various quantum mechanism.

30. The Right Honorable Sir Winston Leonard Spencer--Churchill, KG, OM, CH, FRS, PC (November 30, 1874 – January 24, 1965) was a British statesman, best known as prime minister of the United Kingdom during the Second World War. At various times a soldier, journalist, author, and politician, Churchill is generally regarded as one of the most important leaders in British and world history. Considered reactionary on some issues, such as granting independence to Britain's colonies and at times regarded as a self-promoter who changed political parties to further his career, it was his wartime leadership that earned him iconic status. Some of his peacetime decisions, such as restoring the Gold Standard in 1924, were disastrous as was his World War I decision to land troops on the Dardanelles. However, during 1940, when Britain alone opposed Hitler's Nazi Germany in the free world, his stirring speeches inspired, motivated, and uplifted a whole people during their darkest hour. Churchill saw himself as a champion of democracy against tyranny, and was profoundly aware of his own role and destiny. Indeed, he believed that God had placed him on earth to carry out heroic deeds for the protection of Christian civilization and human progress. A providential understanding of history would concur with Churchill's self-understanding. Considered old--fashioned, even reactionary by some people today, he was actually a visionary whose dream was of a united world, beginning with a union of the English-- speaking peoples, then embracing all cultures. In his youth, he cut a dashing figure as a cavalry officer as seen in the 1972 film Young Winston (directed by Richard Attenborough), but the images of him



that are the most widely remembered are as a rather overweight, determined, even pugnacious looking senior statesman as he is depicted to the right.

31. Theater study is a difficult subject in the academy because it cannot be experimental and it is a mixture of literature and personal life experience. Theatre should show pure lives, although there will be new actors or directors. It is also a collection of different skills, such as writing and singing. To succeed in this subject, you need the knowledge of linguistics, sociology, archeology, physics, psychology, and philosophy. Theater study is interdisciplinary, and you need to be a linguist and archaeologist to fully understand theater study. If we move everything away, there are some intellectual and distinctive things left. What makes theater study distinctive is that it is an ongoing project that requires a study lifespan of 60 to 70 years.
32. For many, these have been vital considerations for the future of artificial intelligence. But British computer scientist Alan Turing decided to disregard all these questions. In favor of a much simpler one: can a computer talk like a human? This question led to an idea for measuring artificial intelligence that would famously come to be known as the Turing test. In the 1950 paper, Computing Machinery and Intelligence, Turing proposed the following game. A human judge has a text conversation with unseen players and evaluates their responses. To pass the test, a computer must be able to replace one of the players without substantially changing the results. In other words, a computer would be considered intelligent if its conversation couldn't be easily distinguished from a human's. Turing predicted that by the year 2000, machines with 100 megabytes of memory would be able to easily pass his test. But he may have jumped the gun.
33. One of the most amazing things that have happened even in my lifetime is the prediction of cosmology. When I started out forty-odd years ago, we



thought we knew that the universe began a big bang, some people doubted even then. We thought the universe was about ten or twenty billion years old. But now for really very sound scientific reasons, we can say that the universe did start in a Big bang and it's 13.8 billion years old. So it's not 14, it's not 13 because a decimal point in there and that's a stunning achievement to know that. And we also know that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles inside atoms also explains what happened in the big bang, you can't have one without the other. A very neat example of this is that when you apply nuclear physics, that kind of physics to understand how stars work, you find out that the oldest star in the universe is about 13 billion years old. So their universe is just a little bit older than the stars. Fantastic, if we done it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science was in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we got to know how the way it is. The future that it 'll suspects we don't know quite well what's going, but we got some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened.

34. When the 90's was coming around, more and more normal people could get online. Thanks to the UK, the invention of HTML allowed people to create a wide variety of extraordinary works. During the first decade, people created web pages, learning resources and other online contents without normal factors, such as fears, religious concerns, advertisement, profitability or traditional promotion schemes. It is because they thought it was a good idea. Today in our class, we will discuss hyper text markup language, popularly known as HTML. It is the computer language device to allow website creation. These websites can then be viewed by anyone else connected to the internet. It is relatively easy to learn with the basics being accessible to most people



35. I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.
36. The first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Whether these first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at 40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present, while the upper range supported by others is 60,000 to 70,000 years BP. In any event, this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch, when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor



Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversify and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most recent glacial period some 10,000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However, the newly formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the northern Cape York Peninsula. During the 1970s and 1980s around 120,000 southern Asian refugees migrated to Australia. During those twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration Al Grassby termed "multiculturalism". In 2004-05, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 2004/05) moved to Sydney. The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.

37. I wrote a letter last week talking about the work of the foundation, sharing some of the problems. And Warren Buffet had recommended I do that -- being honest about what was going well, what wasn't, and making it kind of an annual thing. A goal I had there was to draw more people in to work on those problems, because I think there are some very important problems that don't get worked on naturally. That is, the market does not drive the scientists, the communicators, the thinkers, the governments to do the right things. And only by paying attention to these things and having brilliant people who care and draw other people in can we make as much progress as we need to. So this morning I'm going to share two of these problems and talk about where they stand. But before I dive into those I want to admit that I am an optimist.



Any tough problem, I think it can be solved. And part of the reason I feel that way is looking at the past. Over the past century, average lifespan has more than doubled. Another statistic, perhaps my favorite, is to look at childhood deaths. As recently as 1960, 110 million children were born, and 20 million of those died before the age of five. Five years ago, 135 million children were born -- so, more -- and less than 10 million of them died before the age of five. So that's a factor of two reduction of the childhood death rate. It's a phenomenal thing. Each one of those lives matters a lot.

38. Today the drilling rigs are operating in water that's three or four kilometres deep. Tomorrow they could go deeper still. But at some stage global production of oil will peak and begin a remorseless decline. The question is, how soon? I'm sure that we're talking here, decades. So, we're not hitting peak in 2010? We don't believe we are even in 2030. The worse case is that it's occurring now or very soon because the world is unprepared. It's absolutely unprepared. There are no quick fixes in something like this. is a world addicted to cheap liquid energy facing the beginning of the end of the age of oil? In the ever spreading suburbs of Australia's great cities where mortgages are high and private transport indispensable, everyone's feeling the pinch.
39. OK. Another ancient Greek philosopher we need to discuss is Aristotle – Aristotle's ethical theory. What Aristotle's ethical theory is all about is this: he's trying to show you how to be happy – what true happiness is. Now, why is he interested in human happiness? It's not just because it's something that all people want to aim for. It's more than that. But to get there we need to first make a very important distinction. Let me introduce a couple of technical terms: extrinsic value and intrinsic value. To understand Aristotle's interest in happiness, you need to understand this distinction. Some things we aim for and value, not for themselves but for what they bring about in addition to



themselves. If I value something as means to something else, then it has what we will call "extrinsic value", other things we desire and hold to be valuable for themselves alone. If we value something not as means to something else, but for its own sake, let us say that it has "intrinsic value", exercise. There may be some people who value exercise for itself, but I don't. I value exercise because if I exercise, I tend to stay healthier than I would if I didn't. So I desire to engage in exercise and I value exercise extrinsically ... not for its own sake, but as a means to something beyond it. It brings me good health.

40. 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.
41. There are a number of possible purposes for a social network. You now have a good understanding of how to analyze the basic characteristics of your social network or that of another individual. Network is a social relationship which helps transfer information such as travelling from one place to another. It also helps people get to different destinations more quickly if they need to travel in



a long distance or two destinations. It is suitable for old cities with high-density population like Paris. There are thousands of trips and too many travelers everyday in Paris. The transportation network in Paris provides thousands of public services and links them together. A good network can help people with long-distance or multideestination trips. In cities with high-density population such as Paris, people would better carefully plan their journeys by looking at the routes of the network in advance, to reduce the density of commuters at the same time.

42. But if you were to go to a library at the end Of the 1300s, or through the 1400s, you would probably find a book that was then, way more popular than those titles we still read, a book that purported to be a description of the world, a guide the traveling and distant lands of BC area and Almanac of everything that was just off the horizon. I am not talking about Marco Polo. No, I'm talking about something far, far weirder and far, far less tethered to reality, a volume of medieval fantasy masquerading as a field guide called The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, supposedly the titular night set out from England in the 1330s and embarked on a journey that would take him to the Middle East, Africa and Asia, though as it will become apparent, not a Middle East, not in Africa and not an Asia that we would recognize here in reality. No Mandeville spoke is not really about actually real foreign lands. It's about what European's thought that was just outside the bounds of their civilizations. It's about what's beyond that mountain range that marks the borders of the lands you know. It's about what medieval people thought the foreign looks like. And all of it is mysterious, alluring, and intimidating unknown.
43. Child language acquisition, three little words. So let's take them on at a time. Child, when to start being a child? For many people, language acquisition starts around about twelve months when kids say that first word, but don't



forget the first year. At the first year, our first year of life is very important as well and indeed before you are born, remember there are couple of months before you are born, when you actually able to perceive in the womb, something of the language that's around you. So language acquisition starts earlier than most people think. And it also ends later than most people think. When does child language acquisition stop? Well, in a sense, you know, we are all children, we stay being children all in our lives. There is no obvious endpoint for learning sounds, of course, there is for learning grammar, there is for vocabulary, huh. I mean that goes on for the rest of our lives in million or more words in English. Most of us only have a vocabulary of 50, 60, 70 thousand words, whatever it is until there is always something to learn. So remember that two ends of child language acquisition are wider apart than some people think. That means there is more scope for studying in it than most people think.

44. The United States is considered the biggest food-wasting country in the world. Consumers collectively throw away more than all the retailers together in the US. In total, private US households waste around 43% of all food. According to "Save the Food", a national public service campaign, this could translate into an annual financial loss of \$1,500 for a family of four. In fact, over 40 million tons (36 million tonnes) of food ends up in landfills every year, worth more than \$161 billion. 60% of food waste comes from general consumption. There are two main sources of food waste. The majority of food waste comes from supermarkets, especially in the used-by section. The other factor is what people purchase and how they eat, so purchasing all items is not a good idea. Avoiding food waste efficiently along the supply chain and in all our households can result in a win-win scenario. Halving food waste could help



meet the demand for nutrition of our growing population, and equally minimize the negative environmental effects of agriculture.

45. Mars is the fourth planet from the sun and the second smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury, named after the Roman god of the war. It is often referred to as a red planet because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance. Mars is a terrestrial planet with a thin atmosphere, having surface features reminiscent both of the impact crater of the moon, and the volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps of the earth. The rotational period and the season cycles of the Mars are likewise similar of those of earth, as it was the tilt that produce the seasons. Mars is the site of the Olympus Mons, the largest volcano and the second largest known mountain in the solar system, and the Valles Marineris, one of the largest canyon in the solar system. Until the first successful Mars flyby in 1965 by Mariner 4, many speculated about the presence of the liquid water on the planet surface. This was based on observed periodic variation in the light and the dark patches, particularly in the polar latitude, which appeared to be seas and continents. Geological evidence gathered by the unmanned mission suggested that Mars once had large scale of water coverage on the surface on some earlier stages existence.
46. Both fruits and milk contain sugar, and this sugar is healthy sugar. Many people have heard that sugar is bad, and think that this must also therefore apply to fruits. Unhealthy sugar is normally found in desserts, ice cream etc. It's much easier to consume excess sugar from foods and drinks that contain 'free sugars'. Free sugars include these same sugars, but in this case they have been removed from their naturally occurring source, rather than being eaten as natural parts of fruits, dairy products, and some vegetables and grains. This includes sugar that is added to food and drinks by food companies,



cooks or consumers. Many people drink juices, and this is a healthy approach. But directly eating fruits is better, because the human body can process it easily. It is better to eat a small piece of fruit, which our bodies can digest better rather than drink smoothies or more than half a cup of fruit juice because it is the same as drinking soft drinks.

47. 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.
48. 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.

49. We have briefly looked at some of the problems involved in running a bigish city like, say, Melbourne, keeping the road and rail systems running, policing, providing food and housing, and so on. In another lecture, I'm going to deal with what we must not megalopolis - cities with populations of ten million or more. However, first I want to go back in history to when the population of cities could be numbered in the thousands rather than millions. One of the earliest theorists of the city was, of course, Plato, who created an ideal city in his text, *The Republic*. The population of this city would be around twenty-five to thirty thousand at most. Oddly enough, the same figures were chosen by Leonardo da Vinci for his ideal cities. Now, of these twenty five to thirty thousand inhabitants only about five thousand would be citizens. A reason for this might be that it is the largest number that could be addressed publicly at one time and by one person, and makes a voting system much easier to manage. Also, perhaps the numbers are kept deliberately low because a large population would be harder to control, or because, in practical terms, fewer inhabitants are easier to feed from local supplies without having to depend on outside sources.
50. Absolutism is referred to as the claim that there is a universally valid moral system. Such a system applies to everyone, whether they realize it or not. Also, it contains rules, guidelines, and principles, which are all universal. It acts as a road map guiding individual and social behaviors. Some principles of absolutism cannot be violated or betrayed, and they have wide acceptance with no assumptions or exceptions. There is a boundary line that tells what is right and what is wrong. The idea of absolutism is that nothing is dependent on situations.



51. 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.
52. Well, I think the drugs we use are not taken seriously into account. Parents leave their drugs all over the place at home but their children may accidentally take these drugs before they know it. And soon many children fall victim to accidents. Now, this must be avoided at all cost. One way of preventing accidents is to put drugs in closed boxes. Also, parents can firmly close the lid really well. I am sure kids would not be able to reach it. Another problem we find in mismanagement of drugs is how these medicines can be allergic to many people. We have to remember different drugs have different resistance and duration. That is extremely dangerous if someone takes a wrong drug. So what are the ways we can stop this from happening? Well, I suggest we introduce the course, which will primarily improve the misuse of drugs and greatly improve our lives.
53. The travels of Sir John Mandeville first saw the light of day in the mid-13th century and states in the introduction that it's intended as a guidebook for pilgrims venturing to the Holy Land. Unfortunately, most of the guidebook



information is wildly out-of-date. The travels of John Mandeville, despite posing as a guidebook, is actually just a sort of combination of many eleventh and twelfth century sources. Mandeville ripped pieces from one source bits from another and put them together in a big melting pot and one continuous narrative. A storyteller at heart, Mandeville quickly leaves the guidebook behind and starts spinning tales. Now based on events described within the travels of John Mandeville we can say fairly definitively that it was written after 1360 which would seem to jive with the 1366 date that Mandeville gifts for when he finished his narrative. Now while there is no original manuscript known to survive we do have a very early copy from 1371. It was written in French although it's heavily peppered with Anglicanism, suggesting that the book was written in English initially and later translated to French. The 15th century copy of the work says it was originally written in Latin, translated into French and then translated into English that it might reach men of all parts of the world but this seems to be a much later edition. The work was quickly translated into all the dialects and languages of Europe, French, Spanish, Dutch, German, Bohemia and even Gaelic. We have three early English manuscripts although they're all post 14 hundred but to give something of an indication of how popular Mandeville's work was. We do have over 300 surviving manuscripts versions of the travels of John Mandeville, as opposed to only 77 of Marco Polo. Now all of this is in an aged Pre Guttenberg so that should give you some sort of indication of just exactly how much these works spread.

54. I'm fascinated by the extent to which sharing economy platforms like Uber and Airbnb are getting Americans to trust each other again. Over the last 40 years, the level of trust in society has fallen quite dramatically. Less than 1 in 5 Americans under the age of 35 today feel that people are trustworthy in



general. But in parallel, we've developed a heightened level of trust in strangers who we meet through a digital interface. There's a generation that has grown up reading Yelp reviews, reading Amazon reviews, making their consumption choices based on what strangers on a digital platform say. And so someone who we interact with who comes accompanied by online reviews, a Facebook and LinkedIn profile, and other digital cues seems to be someone we'll trust at the level of friends and family. What excites me about this transition is that through history every time society has created a new basis for trust, it has expanded the economy dramatically. So, I'm looking forward to seeing, as we trust our Uber drivers more, how this expands the world's economic activities and the possibilities for trade.

55. When you are facing a complex problem or trying to do something bold, start with a smaller version of the larger problem. You might have to break it into several manageable minor problems to solve one at a time, and then put them together. Focus exclusively on that small problem and solve it. Use the answers to this small issue to expand your knowledge of the larger issue. Repeat. If you take a look around, you can see this pattern playing out everywhere. Some examples are given. When you watch the world, you have to look at the relations within the world. When you understand the world, a few things are in relation to each other. When you study different disciplines, they are related to one another. For example, if we study a family, culture, religion and politics need to be concerned. Without relation, we can't understand population changes. You should fit these disciplines into a larger picture.
56. The glass ceiling is an idea familiar to many. It refers to the invisible barrier that seems to exist in many fields and which prevents women from achieving senior positions. Less well-known, but arguably a more pernicious problem, is



the 'glass cliff'. Originally recognized by academics Michelle Ryan and Alex Haslam back in 2005, this is the phenomenon of women making it to the boardroom but finding themselves disproportionately represented in untenable leadership positions. Ryan and Haslam presented evidence that women were indeed starting to secure seats at boardroom tables. But the problem was that their positions were inherently unstable. These women would then find themselves in an unsustainable leadership position from which they would be ousted with evidence of apparent failure. The title of their paper sums it up: women are over-represented in precarious leadership positions. Subsequent research in an array of environments has demonstrated that this is not an isolated issue, nor is it unique to certain industries or geographical locations. It reveals that women in top leadership positions seem to be routinely handed inherently unsolvable problems.

57. Women systematically underestimate their own abilities. If you test men and women and you ask them questions on totally objective criteria, like GPAs, men get it wrong slightly high, and women get it wrong slightly low. Women do not negotiate for themselves in the workforce. A study in the last two years of people entering the workforce out of college showed that 57% of boys entering or men, I guess, are negotiating for salary, and only 7% of women. And most importantly, men attribute their success to themselves and women attribute it to other external factors. If you ask men why they did a good job, they'll say, I'm awesome. If you ask, obviously. Why are you even asking? If you ask women why they did a good job? What they'll say is someone helped them they got lucky, they worked really hard. Why does this matter? Boy, it matters a lot. Because no one gets to the corner office by sitting on the side, not at the table, and no one gets the promotion if they don't think they deserve their success, or they don't even understand their own success.



58. Theater study is a difficult subject in the academy because it cannot be experimental and it is a mixture of literature and personal life experience. Theatre should show pure lives, although there will be new actors or directors. It is also a collection of different skills, such as writing and singing. To succeed in this subject, you need the knowledge of linguistics, sociology, archeology, physics, psychology, and philosophy. Theater study is interdisciplinary, and you need to be a linguist and archaeologist to fully understand theater study. If we move everything away, there are some intellectual and distinctive things left. What makes theater study distinctive is that it is an ongoing project that requires a study lifespan of 60 to 70 years.
59. We appear to take it as a rule, or as a law of nature, that each species is adapted to the climate of its own home. For example, species from the Arctic, or even a temperate region, could not survive in a tropical climate, nor could a tropical species last long if it found itself at the South Pole. But it is true to say there's too much emphasis placed on the degree of adaptation of species to the climates where they live. We assume that this adaptation – if all species are descended from a single form – must have taken place over millions of years, yet a large number of plants and animals brought from different countries remain perfectly healthy in their new home. Also, there are several examples of animal species that have extended their range, within historical times, from warmer to cooler latitudes and the other way round. Rats and mice provide good examples: they have been transported by man to many parts of the world and now have a far wider range than any other rodent, and they can be found living in the cold climate of the Faroe Islands to the north through the tropical zones to the Falklands in the south. It is possible to see adaptation to any climate as a quality that is part of an inborn flexibility of the physical and mental constitution of most animals. Therefore, the ability to



survive in the most different climates by both man and his domestic animals, and the fact that elephants once existed in an ice age while living species live in tropical areas, should not be seen as deviations from the rule, but as examples of this flexibility being brought into action under particular circumstances.

60. So, in the seller's market, what marketing tends to be is what we call product focus market. You have the product. If the customers want it, they're going to come to you. In that case, you should develop that product to the best of your ability. You should innovate in that product, you should try to reduce cost and you should really focus on the product. Your business objective in a product-focused market is to sell as much as you can, and profitability from a product-focused market is going to come from volume.

Selling as much as you can. In the past when we've studied product focus market, we've shown that profitability is tied to market share. So market share becomes your business objective. And why does market share increase profitability? Because the bigger your market share, the more your revenues. And the bigger your market share, and your volume, the lower the product cost and hence profitability. Higher revenues, lower cost, more profit. That's really the goal of a product focused market and when you're product focused, where do you get growth? Will you develop new products based on your product experience or you go to new markets? That's product focused marketing.

61. Today, I would like to focus on some of the important features of academic writing. The quality is the first most aspect of any writing. When you write about history, you need half the same quality as journal writing. They are both similar. When you are writing academic and journal papers, you might consider some of these factors. Both require resources and evidence as well



as writing style. Furthermore, the attention of logic in writing is also important. One thing that puzzles me is that there is no clear connection between history and journal writing, but somehow, they are so much alike.

62. We appear to take it as a rule, or as a law of nature, that each species is adapted to the climate of its own home. For example, species from the Arctic, or even a temperate region, could not survive in a tropical climate, nor could a tropical species last long if it found itself at the South Pole. But it is true to say there's too much emphasis placed on the degree of adaptation of species to the climates where they live. We assume that this adaptation – if all species are descended from a single form – must have taken place over millions of years, yet a large number of plants and animals brought from different countries remain perfectly healthy in their new home. Also, there are several examples of animal species that have extended their range, within historical times, from warmer to cooler latitudes and the other way round. Rats and mice provide good examples: they have been transported by man to many parts of the world and now have a far wider range than any other rodent, and they can be found living in the cold climate of the Faroe Islands to the north through the tropical zones to the Falklands in the south. It is possible to see adaptation to any climate as a quality that is part of an inborn flexibility of the physical and mental constitution of most animals. Therefore, the ability to survive in the most different climates by both man and his domestic animals, and the fact that elephants once existed in an ice age while living species live in tropical areas, should not be seen as deviations from the rule, but as examples of this flexibility being brought into action under particular
63. Machiavelli lived from 1469 to 1527. The philosopher Bertrand Russell referred to Machiavelli's most well-known book, *The Prince*, as "a gangster's handbook". And while there's no doubt that certain people have read and used it as such,



I think that if we put it into the context of when it was written, which was Italy, especially Florence, in the 15th and 16th centuries, it will be easier to judge Machiavelli's reasons for writing it. Now, the Italy of that period was made up of a number of city states, often at war with each other. Add to that threats from foreign powers, especially France, and it was a very unstable and dangerous situation. Machiavelli loved his home city, Florence, and wanted to protect its culture, history and above all independence at all costs. One way to do this was to establish an army of Florentines loyal to the city state of Florence. Much of Machiavelli's career was taken up with this issue. It must be remembered, though, that he led an active civic life, was deeply into politics, and was an ambassador for Florence. In this way, he got to meet and observe some of the key players of the time and through this came to understand the nature of power and how to hold on to it. The prince was an attempt to teach Florence the lessons he had learnt.

64. Today I would like to talk about a book in this class. This book focuses on architecture design in London. Not just any place in London. It is in the West side of London called West Street of London. The architecture made a very poor design of the buildings there. This can cause a mood swing. An awful design of the building can have a negative influence on people's mood. If you want some beautiful designs, then you must visit Stanford and Frankfurt. They are good examples of the best architectural designs. Different architects have different perspectives on beauty, which is an arrogant word since is in the eye of the beholder. One can write the ... out in the play, but how one can design bad and ugly buildings. Well, it is difficult for architects to realize a bad architectural design.
65. The preservation of embryos and juveniles is a rare occurrence in the fossil record. The tiny, delicate skeletons are usually scattered by scavengers or



destroyed by weathering before they can be fossilized. Ichthyosaurs had a higher chance of being preserved than did terrestrial creatures because, as marine animals, they tended to live in environments less subject to erosion. Still, their fossilization required a suite of factors: a slow rate of decay of soft tissues, little scavenging by other animals, a lack of swift currents and waves to jumble and carry away small bones, and fairly rapid burial. Given these factors, some areas have become a treasury of well-preserved ichthyosaur fossils. The deposits at Holzmaden, Germany, present an interesting case for analysis. The ichthyosaur remains are found in black, bituminous marine shales deposited about 190 million years ago. Over the years, thousands of specimens of marine reptiles, fish and invertebrates have been recovered from these rocks. The quality of preservation is outstanding, but what is even more impressive is the number of ichthyosaur fossils containing preserved embryos. Ichthyosaurs with embryos have been reported from 6 different levels of the shale in a small area around Holzmaden, suggesting that a specific site was used by large numbers of ichthyosaurs repeatedly over time. The embryos are quite advanced in their physical development; their paddles, for example, are already well formed. One specimen is even preserved in the birth canal. In addition, the shale contains the remains of many newborns that are between 20 and 30 inches long. Why are there so many pregnant females and young at Holzmaden when they are so rare elsewhere? The quality of preservation is almost unmatched and quarry operations have been carried out carefully with an awareness of the value of the fossils. But these factors do not account for the interesting question of how there came to be such a concentration of pregnant ichthyosaurs in a particular place very close to their time of giving birth.



66. 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.
67. 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.



68. Well, it's like, why is Australian housing is so expensive? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15 years more or less of an uninterrupted economic growth during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. That meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, rising immigration in falling average household size has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So, you have had a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. No net increase in the supply of housing enhances all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.
69. "But what are the dangers of keeping these drugs at home?" "There are a number of dangers. Parents should know that leftover drugs are dangerous because they may be accidentally ingested by children. Either adults don't keep the bottles properly closed and stored or because even many kids can sometimes open childproof lids. Patients may use the drugs after their expiration date. The leftover drugs may be taken for the wrong reasons. For example, someone may have a viral infection and self-prescribed to left over into microbial that was prescribed for a bacterial infection. But that drug will have no effect as the viral infections. Drugs that are left over might be given to or taken by someone else who may have a serious allergy to the medicine and who for that reason would not be prescribed to medicine under the supervision of a physician. Finally, inappropriate use of drugs promotes drug resistance if the drug is taken for the wrong indication, the wrong duration, or



in the wrong dosage. "Todd, what can people do about this how can the situation be improved?" "I think physicians, patients and parents of patients can take steps to improve the situation. First of all, physicians should prescribe the drug only when appropriate, only in the correct amount and only for the correct duration. Also, the physician must stress to the patient that the full course of the drug must be taken. This is recommended even if symptoms resolved before the end of the prescription and parents of children on antibiotics need to ensure they complete their course as well."

70. 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.
71. Today, we'll discuss about abstraction, commonly known as description. There are two methods of description. These are symbolic language and body language. The abstraction is an important part for developing a computer. This is originated from the symbolic system in the computer system. The origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other. The symbolic language took communication to wider people and popularity group. The other part of abstraction is the body language. People accepted body language as well. The physical movement facilitates the development of sign language, which popularly became hand words.
72. In my view, it's impossible not to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that



I do in Africa. In most Eastern West Africa, I look at the role. All the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food, and also the source of income. And we talk about our wildlife, if we talking about fish, we are talking about what is probably the single most important source of protein for human that across the globe. And, so, billions of, or more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein, and most of these people living in poverty. So, the management of fish resource of wildlife in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, wildlife tourism is the multiple billion dollars' industry, and in many places, such as Africa, South America, it can be the No.1 source of income. It can be the No.1 source of foreign income for economies.

73. Here you're making an apology, there are three questions that you want to be able to answer. The first is, do we tell the truth? People want the company to tell the truth for two reasons. One is it gives them confidence that they know what went wrong. And so that means that they will presumably know what to fix. The other is that they want the company to be a truth-telling company so it can uncover the truth. The second is, on whose behalf are we acting? Is it clear that people understand that we understand that. And the third is, how do our actions benefit those people who trust us? So what is it that we're going to do in the future that's actually going to make people believe that we're going to fix the problem we created? And this is where all those facts matter, because if you've laid that out pretty clearly, then there is in fact a path to describe what it is that you're going to do. And so that action planning part is part of the apology, too, because that gives you confidence that the company actually nows how to get from the current state to the future state, where this kind of thing is not going to happen.



74. 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.
75. 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.

76. 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.
77. Why should we read the Republic? I imagine 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.

78. What's the literal definition of "risk"? Business schools use risk analysis. So, what do you mean by "risk", and we need a dictionary. When you look at dictionary, this is literal, literal definition of risk. What it says is, the definition for example, the possibility of injury, a dangerous element or factor, chance of, degree or possibility of such loss, and so on. So, risk has two parts, as you look at the literal definition of risk. One part is the consequence of some kind of particular danger, hazard loss. And the other is about the probability, of it: chance and consequence, OK? And then at least just as English language concerns, when you look up the word of safe and safety, which you'll learn as, it's a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks, secure from danger, harm or loss, the condition of being safe and so on for all. And why we take out of it? At least when we talk about safe at least in English language, we are talking absolute something is safe, or it sounds safe.



79. I suppose it's the truism to point out that citizens need to be well informed. Maybe it's something we take for granted in our liberal western democracies. But there will be plenty of societies, well, that is run counter to explicit government policy. Many areas of the world still suffer from the reverie of the deliberate missing information. Governments, especially the unelected ones, but also some elected ones, have denied the events that have ever taken place. They pretend that other events did take place. They would help spin what they cannot deny. Ensure they've used every trick of the book, to pull the eyes of the world, and in an attempt to cover up their mistakes.
80. 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.

81. 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.
82. I'm going to start with Vitamin D today, and I think probably most of you know that vitamin D is called the "sunshine vitamin". And it's called that because there is absolutely no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. And I think the real important words there is "if" because it turns out that in certain climates which aren't near the equator, there's a big question as to whether or not you do get adequate sunshine. So, vitamin D really isn't actually a vitamin. It's a pro-hormone. When human beings evolve, we evolved in tropical climates and ran around naked with plenty of skin exposure to sunlight and so there was no dietary need for vitamin D at all. As humans migrated away from equatorial regions, they actually created a need for vitamin D in food because the sunlight wasn't adequate, I mean certainly, particularly during the winter months, it wasn't adequate at all.
83. One of the most amazing things that have happened even in my lifetime is the prediction of cosmology. When I started out forty-odd years ago, we



thought we knew that the universe began a big bang, some people doubted even then. We thought the universe was about ten or twenty billion years old. But now for really very sound scientific reasons, we can say that the universe did start in a big bang and it's 13.8 billion years old. So, it's not 14, it's not 13 because a decimal point in there and that's a stunning achievement to know that. And we also know that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles inside atoms also explains what happened in the big bang, you can't have one without the other. A very neat example of this is that when you apply nuclear physics, that kind of physics to understand how stars work, you find out that the oldest star in the universe is about 13 billion years old. So, their universe is just a little bit older than the stars. Fantastic, if we done it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science was in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we got to know how the way it is. The future that it 'll suspects we don't know quite well what's going, but we got some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened.

84. 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.

85. 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 ...
86. We are from an organization called Nonhuman Rights Project, and we fight for legal rights of nonhuman 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.

87. 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.

88. We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavours – the attempt to understand the most complex object in the universe, the brain. Scientists are accumulating vast amounts of data about structure and function in a huge array of brains, from the tiniest to our own. Tens of thousands of researchers are devoting massive amounts of time and energy to thinking about what brains do, and astonishing new technology, including computers and artificial intelligence, is enabling us to both describe and manipulate that activity. Humans can tell computers what to do and how to do, by giving the meaning of the certain words. Computers can operate as programmed, and develop systems and symbols. Computers work by analyzing messages into bytes, and this function is similar to human brains. Both human brains and computers are symbol processors, so computers have potential to bring artificial intelligence.
89. 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.

90. It turns out consumers are incredibly smart. They combine a lifetime of experience with that brand, combined with whatever its designed appeal is, how it makes them feel, performance and price. And they do all that in a few seconds. So brands are essential to our business to allow us to deliver the increased consumer value associated with our products. We're not into the generic business of toilet paper. We're into probably about the softest product you're going to want to buy. We're not into a generic soap. We're into the best, you know, stain removing laundry detergent you're going to buy. But we're going to want you to remember that as the tide brand. Now, that means there's a second moment of truth. If they do select you and they pay 50% more than they would have paid for Walmart's brand, when they get home, it'd better perform when it's used. And here's where the science starts, folks. There's an amazing number of fundamental engineering contradictions, right? Airplanes deal with, you know, weight and strength. I want something that's light but strong. That's an engineering contradiction. Once I deal with our things, got to be strong but soft. They have to be strong even when they're wet. Bright but not tear, liquids, mixtures, not common things, but they need... they can't separate. You don't want to shake before use, before you pour down in your washing machine.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. Research has shown that in certain situations silent meetings actually work better. Specifically, if the goal of a meeting is to brainstorm or solve a problem, silent meetings have been shown to generate better ideas. But why? Solutions to a problem will often be a novel idea and novel ideas challenge convention. They can rock the boat and make people feel uncomfortable. But when participants gather around a table and generate written solutions in silence, a safe space is created. Novel ideas can emerge and people are less afraid of feeling embarrassed. Silent meetings also circumvent negative effects of something called production blocking. In a conventional meeting, only one person at a time can speak. As you wait your turn, the conversation may shift and you may lose your opportunity to raise an idea. Silent meetings allow for everyone to express ideas simultaneously. So how do you create a silent brainstorming meeting? Have people write down their ideas independently then sort them into clusters, discuss, and vote on the ideas that people like. The key is to let the initial ideation phase happen independently and in silence so we can separate egos from ideas. Silence is just one alternative. Since meetings have different goals, there's no reason they all have to look or sound the same.
94. 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.

95. 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.



## FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. There are some common reasons to explain why early civilizations developed in different places and different [times](#) around the world. Each ancient civilization that has been discovered developed in places where there was a [reliable](#) water supply (usually on the banks of major rivers), and where the soil was [fertile](#) enough to grow crops.
2. We can gain an accurate [knowledge](#) of the past only if we know the age of the different sources being [investigated](#). Without this information, historians and archaeologists could not be sure of the order in which different areas were settled, used and [abandoned](#). They would not always be sure if a particular object was real or [forgery](#).
3. Historians can represent events that have happened in past [centuries](#) on a timeline, showing the four major [periods](#) of human history. A timeline is a good way to help us get history into [perspective](#). It shows events from the past in a clear [chronological](#) order – that is, from the earliest to the latest event.
4. Archaeologists look for clues that indicate that an area is worth [digging](#) up. Clues may come from the [writings](#) of someone in the past who has described the [existence](#) of a particular town or burial site. Sometimes sites are accidentally discovered during [excavation](#) for the construction of buildings, roads, dams or railways.
5. Mobile applications are using third-party data collection and advertising [tools](#) in order to [monetize](#) those applications. It happens across all [types](#) of apps, including ones that users may find fairly [sensitive](#), like health and fitness, and [wellness](#) applications.



6. Ebola virus, the [bacteria](#) that causes plague, a [pandemic](#) strain of flu – if any of these pathogens could be turned into bioweapons by terrorists or rogue nation states, they would threaten humanity. Most life scientists have little awareness of [biosecurity](#) issues, according to a National Academies report released today. And it says there are “multiple shortcomings” in the systems [designed](#) to stop potentially risky research from being published.
7. A new process for 3D-printing things could pave the way for lighter, faster aircraft that [potentially](#) fly further on the same amount of fuel. Today’s airplanes are held together with thousands of metal rivets and fasteners. That’s because the lightweight but strong [aluminum](#) alloys used for their frames are considered unwieldable. Try to weld them and you get a phenomenon called hot-cracking, in which the finished alloy weakens and [fractures](#) as it cools. This and other adverse welding effects also stand in the way of 3D-printing high-strength aluminum alloy parts. When researchers have tried, the resulting laser-fused mass [flakes](#) away at the welding area like a stale biscuit.
8. Popular ride-sharing firm Uber has had its license to operate in London [revoked](#) in a surprise move by the city’s regulator. There were multiple reasons for the decision. TfL cited the company’s approach to reporting criminal offences. In August, a senior officer within London’s Metropolitan Police Service wrote to TfL about Uber’s slowness to report a passenger’s [accusation](#) that her driver had sexually [assaulted](#) her. TfL said it was also concerned about how Uber obtained medical certificates and criminal records checks for drivers. The straw that broke the camel’s back may have been the company’s “Greyball” software – an internal application that Uber may have used to block regulators’ [oversight](#) of the Uber app.



9. All earthquakes look the same when they start, making it unlikely we will be able to predict which will cause the most [devastation](#) from early [observations](#). Early warning systems rely on seismometers picking up [tremors](#) and sounding the alarm for nearby cities before major shaking starts. Even a few seconds' warning can make a lot of difference, both for individual people and for organizations like hospitals. For example, Mexico's early warning system gave everyone a 10 to 15 second heads-up before Tuesday's [magnitude](#) 7.1 earthquake.
10. Another arm of the United States government was the FSA, the Farm Security [Administration](#), and they had a peculiar task, because in addition to the Depression, which had obviously hit farmers quite hard because suddenly the material that they were producing wasn't really as [value](#), yet their costs for producing it were exactly the same, they were hit not only that but also by another problem which was the Dust Bowl; and the Dust Bowl was this terrible [broad](#) that hit the American West and Southwest especially, and caused terrible economic problems for those farmers.
11. I'm going to argue that the [tremendous](#) increases in productivity that we [associate](#) with the industrial revolution originate not so much from changes in science or [technology](#) or new inventions, where England was far from [unique](#) as from changes in attitudes, attitudes towards morality, towards what constituted the good. Attitudes towards property, which became in England individuals long before it did on the [continent](#). Attitudes toward the proper role of government. And [together](#), these attitudes constitute much of what the Luddites were protesting against.
12. We are trying to understand the locomotion of one of our closest living [relatives](#), which is the orangutan, and also the locomotion of all of the apes and the common ancestor of humans and the other apes. And in that area,



we have had a big problem [traditionally](#), and that we know a lot about how they move around the forest. I've been out to the forest and spent a year recording the [different](#) types of locomotion they use, but we have no idea about the [energetic](#) cost of how they move around the forest and the solutions that they find to problems of moving around the canopy. And what we're doing here is using the park or athletes as an analogy for a large bodied ape moving around a complex [environment](#) and getting them to move around in the course that we've made that they've never seen before. And we're going to record their energetic expenditure while they're doing it.

13. Asteroid collisions can be – just ask the dinosaurs – but they also bring key [ingredients](#) for life. Super-Earths can draw them to nearby worlds. Super-Earths – planets that are up to 10 times more massive than Earth – might play [billiards](#) with planetary systems. New simulations suggest that if a super-Earth existed in our own solar system, say between Venus and the Earth, far more asteroids would [collide](#) with us. But that isn't necessarily a bad thing, if the timing is right. Understanding the effect of these massive planets on others nearby could help direct the search for life on exoplanets.
14. If you have paraskevidekatriaphobia, today is not your day. That's right, paraskevidekatriaphobia is fear of Friday the 13th and the accidents, mishaps and misfortunes thought by some to occur on that day. But is there anything really to fear? In fact, a study was [conducted](#) and published back in 1993 in the British Medical Journal that looked at hospital admissions due to accidents on one Friday the 13th [compared](#) with the previous Friday the 6th. The researchers tracked traffic on a highway in one area and found that many fewer cars were on the road on the 13th. Perhaps due to people being leery of driving on that day. But hospital [admissions](#) in that area due to traffic accidents was actually higher. Forty-five people were admitted on the 6th but



65 people were admitted on the 13th. The researchers [concluded](#) that a few people were indeed unlucky. On that Friday the 13th. In that part of England. Then again, what you really needed for this study was a [control](#) group that stays home, only to slip in the bathtub.

15. It's tough to pick a [familiar](#) face out of a crowd – but focusing on a known voice in a noisy room is easy. And a new study scanned volunteers' brains to look at how we solve the so-called cocktail party problem. The work is in the [journal](#) Nature. Researchers recorded the activity of the subject's cerebral cortexes while playing them sentences spoken by different voices. First, the subjects listened to individual sentences and reported key [features](#) of each one. Then, they heard two different sentences played at the same time, but had to listen to and recall details from only one voice. Each voice drew a particular response from the auditory cortex. And even with an extra sentence playing [simultaneously](#) researchers saw that the cortex responded specifically to the voice that the subject was focusing on. This finding indicates that our brains process sound based not only on the audio input they [receive](#)-, but also on our listening goals. And it could lead to speech recognition systems that are [accurate](#) in crowds – even at a cocktail party.
16. Tens of millions of sharks are killed for their fins each year. It's not just a tragic [abuse](#) of the animals. It's bad business. "They're basically swimming dollar signs, whether you're trying to kill them for their meat or their fins or you're interested in looking at them for ecotourism." That's Austin Gallagher, a doctoral student at the University of Miami. I spoke with him on February 26th. "We did some calculations and the results were remarkable. We determined that the average shark was worth about \$200,000 over the course of its life. And when you compare it to finning that animal – a one-time extractive use – seeing it for diving is worth about 40 percent more." Gallagher and his



doctoral advisor Neil Hammerschlag [published](#) the study last year in Current Issues in Tourism. "Since this paper came out, I got an e mail from somebody in Bali just a weeks ago saying, 'We're using your paper to stop illegal [harvest](#) of thresher sharks in Bali at a local dive community.'"

17. Obese people have higher risks for [diabetes](#) heart disease, arthritis – and injuries in car accidents? Yes, in part because they're far less likely to wear a seat belt. That's the finding of a study out of the University of Buffalo that will be presented at an upcoming meeting of the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine in Chicago. The researchers analyzed data in the national Fatality Analysis Reporting System of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The study included a third of-a million drivers involved in [fatal](#) crashes. Two years ago, the research group found that morbidly obese people were 56 percent more likely to die in a car crash than normal weight car occupants. The new study [revealed](#) that drivers of normal weight are 67 percent more likely to wear a seat belt than are obese drivers – which could account for at least part of the increased death risk. The researchers hypothesize that [overweight](#) people find belts uncomfortable and difficult to buckle. A weight loss [program](#) can address the problem in the long run. An inexpensive seat belt extension can solve it today.
18. Does your puppy turn his nose up at his own chow- because he wants some of whatever it is that you're having? A new study finds that, when it comes to food, dogs recognize human [social](#) signals about what's good. The work is in the journal Public Library of Science ONE. Researchers let pet dogs choose between two plates, one with a single piece of food and the other with six pieces. [Unsurprisingly](#) the animals generally went for the larger portion. But when a human being showed a clear liking for the smaller plate, the canines likewise went for the skimpier choice. The dogs [apparently](#) recognized and



responded to the humans 'social cues. And not all cues were equally effective. When the human approached but did not touch the smaller portion, dogs [ignored](#) the attention drawing gesture. For a social signal to influence behavior, it had to demonstrate intention. And the most effective cues also involved [communication](#) such as looking from the food to the dog and back while talking encouragingly. For dogs, choosing a bite may depend on another's bark.

19. That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building [everyone](#) or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to [hire](#), fire, and manage the executive team. From [coaching](#) CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. When a CEO hire a poor senior team, the CEO is up [spending](#) all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does [develop](#) the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final 'go-no-go' decision on strategy.
20. Doctors know a lot about prescribing medications. "Take two brisk walks and call me in the morning. "But for many patients, a light get-moving plan might be just what the doctor should have [ordered](#). Many of us aren't exactly in peak physical condition. But a large number of people are actually deconditioned. So says the Mayo Clinic's Michael Joyner in an essay in The Journal of Physiology. After surgery, illness, pregnancy or extended inactivity for any reason, people might feel faint or [fatigued](#) when they try even mild exercise. These signs, Joyner argues, should be [recognized](#) by doctors not as symptoms that should be treated with drugs, but rather as a medical state of deconditioning that might be better helped with a gentle, guided [exercise](#)



program. It might sound counterintuitive that fatigue can be beat back with exercise. But remember Newton–Isaac, not Fig. A body at rest stays at rest. And a body in motion needs to resist [external](#) forces acting upon it that might slow it down.

21. 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.
22. You might picture Neanderthals as cavemen gnawing on bones around a campfire. Which wouldn't be [inaccurate](#). But Neanderthals may have also dined on roasted vegetables and known a bit about medicinal plants too. So says a study in the journal *Naturwissenschaften* (The Science of Nature). Researchers [analyzed](#) hardened dental plaque from five Neanderthals found in El Sidrón cave, in northern Spain. Yes, 50,000-year-old dental plaque. And they found a lot lurking between the teeth. Like evidence of nuts, grasses and green veggies, [chemical](#) traces of wood smoke, and tiny, intact starch granules, proof Neanderthals ate their carbs. And in one individual, they detected compounds found in the [medicinal](#) herbs chamomile and yarrow. The herbs have no nutritional value, and since Neanderthals did have the gene to detect the herbs' bitter taste, the researchers [speculate](#) that the cave dwellers were munching on them not as food—but to self-medicate. Not too far-fetched, they say, because primates like chimps also use medicinal



plants. Luckily for the scientists doing this [detective](#) work, Neanderthals may have known a thing or two about medicine, but they didn't get regular check-ups at the dentist.

23. For four centuries the Viking [declined](#), the people of the Shetland Islands off the north coast of Scotland continued to sell their goods through the North European Hanseatic League. The Hansas merchants bought shiploads of [salted](#) fish and in return the islanders got cash, grain, cloth and other goods. This lasted until the Act of Union between Scotland and England in 1707. This Act prohibited the Hansa merchants from [sheltering](#) with Scotland. Consequently Shetland went into an economic [depression](#). The independent farmers of Shetland had to sell their land and were then [obligated](#) to pay rent, eventually becoming serfs.
24. Perhaps you remember the dire predictions from the analysts. The fall off in housing [threatened](#) to drag down the entire economy. High energy prices put the kibosh on consumer spending. Runaway [inflation](#) was poised to take off. David Wyss is an [economist](#) at Standard and Poor's. He says in the end none of those things happened in the final [three](#) months of last year.
25. One of the things that people have said about agriculture is that on the whole it's more labor [intensive](#) than hunting and gathering, and that's one of the reasons why people have looked to explanations which, you might say, are kind of [corrosive](#) factors – that people have been forced into agriculture because they had no alternative. That is [ultimately](#) what may happen. But at the very beginning it could be that agriculture was developed because people wanted special status foods for feasting; that it was actually a [social](#) need. I mean, how much of what we do in our lives is generated by competition with others? And a lot of that is powered by desire for new things, new statuses, new [whatever](#) it might be. Respect, recognition also are



important. And in small-scale societies a lot of those sorts of factors are [generated](#) by the ability to, for instance, throw feasts. One possibility is that some of these foods that were being grown were actually intended especially as feasting foods.

26. Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules, are in fact critical to our [success](#) as a nation. We need them especially today. Business, not government, will end this recession. Government must help by creating fair rules, [sound](#) monetary policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in periods when they are jobless. We have to make way for the new entrepreneurial firms that will push us to [frontiers](#) of innovation.
27. The ocean has been getting [bluer](#), according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the [planet](#). It means that the plants that give the ocean its [green](#) tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting [warmer](#).
28. It's not easy being yellow: bananas now face two separate fungal epidemics, which threaten to pluck the fruit off of our tables. [Fortunately](#), researchers have now sequenced banana DNA, producing the genome of a banana variety that may hold the secret to defeating the diseases. The report is in the journal Nature. Today, half of all bananas, including the ones you probably buy, belong to the [Cavendish variety](#) whose popularity stems in part from having no seeds. But this trait also removes sexual [reproduction](#) from the equation. The bananas are thus all genetically identical – and identically [vulnerable](#) to the two fungal epidemics, Panama disease and black leaf streak disease. Researchers sequenced the genome of a banana variety called DH Pahang, whose genes [contributed](#) to the Cavendish. While the genome shows where this fruit fits in the history of plant evolution, it could also



help researchers understand why DH-Pahang, unlike its [descendant](#) is resistant to the fungus behind both Panama and black leaf streak disease. Knowing the genes responsible for this [resistance](#) could help breeders create stronger, more resistant bananas. Which has a lot of appeal.

29. Interesting sound. I would have guessed a Wild West performer was [practicing](#) with a bullwhip while also vacuuming. But no. That sound is apparently produced by the aurora borealis, the northern lights. Since 2000 researchers at Finland's Aalto University have been [collecting](#) audio, as part of what's called the Auroral Acoustics project. Folk tales have long held that the lights also produce odd sounds, but the claims were hard to prove. And some researchers thought that any noises produced by the [energetic](#) particles, that cause the light show would be far too high in the sky to be heard on the ground. But the latest results indicate that at least some sounds are produced very close to the ground. A setup of three ground-based [microphones](#) allowed researchers, to estimate that the sounds occur perhaps just 70 meters up. The results were just presented at the International Congress on Sound and Vibration in Vilnius, Lithuania. More information about the sounds of the northern lights could lead to a more complete understanding of the [phenomenon](#) So if you see an aurora, keep your ears open.
30. Just like corporations, stars, too, can engage in mergers and acquisitions: a new study has [identified](#) a pair of white dwarf stars heading toward a merger. White dwarfs are the hot, super dense remnants of spent stars. In a binary system called J0651, two white dwarfs circle each other very rapidly. The binary pairing [completes](#) an orbit in less than 13 minutes. And that already rapid orbital dance is speeding up as the two white dwarfs spiral in on each other. Each year their orbital period [shrinks](#) by 0.3 milliseconds. That's



actually a pretty dramatic change on astronomical [timescales](#). In about a million years, the white dwarfs will get so close that the larger one will start to cannibalize its smaller [companion](#). Before long, the two stars will likely become one. The study appears in the *Astrophysical Journal Letters*. The tightly wound white dwarf binary should also be radiating gravitational waves—ripples in the [fabric](#) of space and time. But today's gravitational wave detectors are not sensitive enough to detect them. That's okay—astronomers have another million years, before things get really interesting, to build an [instrument](#) that's up to the task.

31. Scientists are looking for Earth like [planets](#) around other stars. But one way to limit the search can be to figure out where an Earth like planet cannot exist and [eliminate](#) those types of systems. In a new study, astronomers turned their attention to so called hot Jupiter's. These are Jupiter sized planets that have an orbit of only about three days. The scientists looked at 63 hot Jupiter's to see if they could find [evidence](#) for any nearby Earth like planets. They found none. But it could be that the companion planets are too small in size or mass or just aren't [detectable](#) with the current techniques. So the researchers then turned to hot Neptune's, and warm Jupiter's—these are Jupiter's with [slightly](#) longer orbits. They found only 2 potentials nearby planets among 222 hot Neptures. And of the 31 warm Jupiter's, five showed evidences of a companion. The [findings](#) are in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The current theory is that hot Jupiter's formed and then migrated in towards their stars. The researchers say that the [migration](#) might have "disrupted the formation of Earth like planets. Good thing our Jupiter kept its cool.
32. One day the banana is perfect. Bright yellow, firm, flavorful. But even within that same day brown spots appear on your perfectly ripe banana, its flesh



turns mushy, and it's destined for the compost or at best, banana bread. But scientists are developing a way to [extend](#) the life of ripe bananas. It's a spray-on coating made from chitosan—a substance found in crab and shrimp shells. The new gel can be [sprayed](#) on bananas to slow the ripening process by up to 12 days. Like other fruits bananas remain alive after being picked and it actually continues to respire. This means that they take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. The more the banana [breathes](#) the faster it ripens and then rots. Bananas ripen more quickly than most fruit because they don't naturally slow the [respiration](#) after being picked, in fact it speeds up, causing bananas to become mushy. Chitosan not only kills the [bacteria](#) on banana's skin that then leads to rot, it also [significantly](#) slows down the respiration in the first place. So bananas won't drive you bananas.

33. So in a very important tense, um, memory is the cognitive function that stores knowledge that we've acquired through learning and [perception](#), but also memory is important because memory frees our behavior from being [controlled](#) by the present stimulus environment. If you didn't have memory, all you'd be able to do was [react](#) to whatever is currently in the environment now, whatever it is that you're [experiencing](#). But memory allows us to respond to past events as well as events in the current stimulus environment. And memory also gives us the means to [reflect](#) on our experiences so that we plan for future encounters.
34. My hero is Marie Curie. She was a Polish physicist and chemist working in France, and she did [conduct](#) pioneering research on radioactivity. She was also the first woman who won a Nobel prize. Marie Curie is my hero because she showed a lot of [determination](#) in following her career path and her [passions](#). She also showed a lot of [patience](#) in working for years to receive results from her experiments. And Marie Curie, she designed and built the first



[mobile](#) X-Ray machines. She worked on the front lines of the first World War along with her [daughter](#) saving soldiers.

35. Global warming might seem like a [botanical](#) boon. After all, milder temperatures and more carbon dioxide and nitrogen should feed flora. But a ten-year study has found that any initial positive effect on plant growth from climate change may soon disappear. The report is in the journal Nature Climate Change. Researchers transplanted vegetation from four grassland [ecosystems](#) to lower, warmer elevations. They also modified the precipitation at the transplant sites based on altered rainfall estimates. For the first year, the plants did great, producing more biomass and churning out more [oxygen](#) for us. But their productivity went down for the rest of the decade. What happened? Warming did speed up the nitrogen cycle, which should have increased nitrogen's [availability](#) as plant fertilizer. But a lot of the nitrogen left the soil through run off or [uptake](#) into the atmosphere. In addition, productive native plants began to lose out to species that thrive at higher temperatures, but are less productive than the natives. Warmer temperatures may spur immediate growth, but in the long term, we can't [expect](#) plants to like it hot.
36. Every time you inhale, oxygen passes from your windpipe to your lungs and on into your bloodstream. But what if your windpipe was blocked? Getting the gas straight to your blood could save your life. Wait, put down that syringe—a large air bubble in a blood [vessel](#) can kill you. But what if the bubbles were only a few millionths of a meter in [diameter](#)? Researchers coated tiny amounts of oxygen gas with fatty molecules to create micro particles suspended in solution, the micro [particles](#) formed a foam containing 50 to 90 percent oxygen. In a beaker of blood, the foam was able to quickly [transfer](#) its oxygen to the cells. Then the researchers tested it in animals. Normally, a blocked windpipe cuts off the blood's supply of oxygen, leading to brain



damage and death. But when [rabbits](#) with blocked windpipes received [injections](#) of the micro particles, their blood oxygen levels and heart rates remained stable. The work is in the journal Science Translational Medicine. The foam may someday buy time for human patients. So that even someone with a closed airway can [breathe](#) easy.

37. Dogs are not just man's best friend. Previous studies have shown that kids with dogs are less likely to develop asthma. Now a new study may show how— if results from mice apply to us. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. The study tests what's called the [hygiene](#) hypothesis. The idea is that extreme cleanliness may actually promote disease later on. Researchers collected dust from homes that had a dog. They fed that house dust to mice. They then infected the mice with a common [childhood](#) infection called respiratory syncytial virus –or RSV. Mice who ate the dog dust were protected against RSV infection symptoms, like inflamed, mucus coated airways, suggesting [exposure](#) helped them stave off the virus. Those mice also had more diverse communities of gut bacteria than control mice did. The researchers say our pet's microbes may [colonize](#) our gut too, and help the immune system learn to [respond](#) to infections. That's important because when kids develop severe RSV their risk of asthma goes up. So next time buster sheds all over the couch, think of it as a [bonus](#) dose of probiotics.
38. Squeeze the life out of their prey. But how does a boa know it's snuffed out a rat? The snake listens for a heartbeat. When it stops, that's the cue to let go. According to a study in the journal Biology Letters. Researchers outfitted rat cadavers with [artificial](#) beating hearts. They used dead rats to control for other signs of passing, like muscle spasms. Then they warmed up the rats, set the heart's pumping, and dangled them in front of hungry boas. The snakes [attacked](#) And as long as that rat heart kept thumping, the boas [kept](#)



tightening their coils and applying bursts of pressure, sometimes for more than 20 minutes. But as soon as scientists killed the heartbeat, the boas loosened up. Even captive born boas who'd never hunted live prey paid [attention](#) to the pulse – suggesting the behavior is innate. And for good reason. The [authors](#) say constriction takes a lot of energy. And it can be dangerous, say, if an enemy strikes while the snake's coiled around its quarry. But by following the tell-tale heart, boas can keep the pressure on just long enough. Before a [relaxing](#) meal.

39. Every year, about 10 million tons of paper winds up in American landfills and incinerators, which is not only wasteful but adds CO2 to the [atmosphere](#). Recycling helps, but even that material has to be repulped and paper sized before you can use it to print out that recipe you 'll never make. But what if you could wipe the page clean and use it again? Light amplification by [stimulated](#) emission of radiation to the rescue. A new study shows that laser light can [erase](#) the toner from a piece of printed paper. The approach appears in the Proceedings of the Royal Society A. Taking a page from the art restoration [handbook](#) scientists sampled a variety of light sources to see if any could be used to strip the ink from laser printed documents without damaging or discoloring the paper. UV and infrared were too harsh. But a bright green laser applied in 4 nanosecond pulses [vaporizes](#) the print, leaving paper that looks as good as new. Such imprinters will probably run about 30,000 bucks, so they probably will not catch on for home use. But people in the recycling world might find that the green laser fits the [bill](#) for making paper that's really green.
40. Some interesting facts about the great reptilian fossils recently discovered in Wyoming and Colorado have come to light. The bones [found](#) represent reptiles of many sizes, from that of a cat up to one sixty feet high. The latter,



found at Como, Wyoming, belonged to the crocodile order; but the remains give [evidence](#) that the animal stood up on its hind legs, like a kangaroo. Another found in Colorado is estimated to have been 100 feet long. A great many remains of the same general class, but belonging to different species, have been collected and sent East. Among them from three to four hundred specimens of the dinosaur, and about a thousand pterodactyls, have been shipped from Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas. The wings of one of the latter were from thirty to forty feet from tip to tip. Seventeen different species of these flying dragons have been found in the chalk of western Kansas. There have also been found six species of toothed birds. Comparatively little has been done toward classifying the late finds, and the task is such an [enormous](#) one. Great importance is attached to them, however, since nothing of the kind had been found in America until a little over a year ago and great [stress](#) had been laid by certain geologists on their absence. Another remarkable feature of the discovery was that the fossils which had been reported as not existing in this country had hardly been brought to light in one locality before thousands of tons of them were simultaneously discovered in half a dozen different [places](#).

41. 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 leadtime 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.



42. 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.
43. 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.
44. 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".
45. 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.

46. Millions of roses get handed out on Valentine's Day. But growing roses has an [environmental](#) impact worse than many other crops. Start with climate change: most roses in the U.S. and Europe are imported from warmer climes. All that flying and trucking adds thousands of metric tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Then there's all the water needed to, well, water the flowers. And the runoff fouled by copious [quantities](#) of pesticides needed to make the roses look perfect. There's also the wildlife and workers poisoned by all that fumigation. Add to that habitat [destruction](#) where floral plantations displace native forest and wetlands. Finally, there's the refrigeration needed to keep those blooms fresh. The [electricity](#) is often produced by burning fossil fuels, and the refrigerant gases also exacerbate climate change. A more sustainable and, possibly, more romantic [approach](#) is to go with flowers certified by outfits like VeriFlora, or even better, whatever flowers are in season locally. Of course, that's not much help for those of us in wintry climes. Maybe try writing a poem. Let's see: Roses are red, violets are blue...
47. 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.

48. 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](#).
49. 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.
50. 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.
51. 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.

52. For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a [mysterious](#) figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary [sources](#) for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and [church](#) documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many [gaps](#) in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.
53. Higher interest rates have knocked investors [confidence](#) in putting their money into property, evidence suggests. The [insurance](#) company standard life says that the rate rises since last summer have led more people to question the wisdom of property [investment](#).
54. You know, without getting into the details of [exactly](#) how that happened or how she got it out, let's just say it was a bad situation. And she panicked because, like for many of us, her phone is one of the most used and [essential](#) tools in her life. But, on the other hand, she had no idea how to fix it, because it's a completely [mysterious](#) black box. So, think about it: what would you do? What do you really understand about how your phone works? What are you willing to test or fix? For most people, the answer is, nothing. In fact, one survey found that almost 80 percent of smartphone users in this country have



never even replaced their phone [batteries](#), and 25 percent didn't even know this was [possible](#).

55. There are some 250 million cars in America, 250 million cars in the country with just over 300 million people. And most of those vehicles, of course, are gas [powered](#). This poses a huge challenge given the limited supplies of oil and the growing [urgency](#) of the global warming crisis. But there is good news, according to our guests today. And that is we have the know-how and the technology to build [sleek](#), fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by [hydrogen](#), electricity, bio-fuels, and digital technology. And they already exist. So what's stopping us from putting them on the roads? Our guests today will help answer that.
56. You've heard about SARS, AIDS and bird flu. Now [researchers](#) from Australia claim we're about to be hit by a new epidemic: Motivational Deficiency Disorder. According to the British Medical Journal, one in [five](#) people are said to suffer from Motivational Deficiency Disorder, or Moded, and most don't even know they have it. [Symptoms](#) include being unable to get out of bed in the morning, being trapped on the couch.
57. A new process for 3D-printing things could pave the way for lighter, faster aircraft that [potentially](#) fly further on the same amount of fuel. Today's Aeroplan's are held together with thousands of metal rivets and fasteners. That's because the lightweight but strong aluminum alloys used for their frames are considered unwieldable. Try to weld them and you get a phenomenon called hot-cracking, in which the finished alloy weakens and [fractures](#) as it cools. This and other adverse welding effects also stand in the way of 3D-printing high-strength aluminum alloy parts. When researchers have tried, the resulting laser-fused mass [flakes](#) away at the welding area like a stale biscuit.



58. Dave Hackenberg, a beekeeper since 1962, can usually tell what killed his bees just by looking at them. If they're lying on the [ground](#) in front of a hive, it's probably pesticides, he says. If the bees are [deformed](#) and wingless, it's probably vampire mites. But last fall, Hackenberg saw something he had never seen before. Thousands of his bee colonies simply [disappeared](#) . He was in Florida at the time, pulling the lids off some of his commercial hives. To his [horror](#) , they were all empty.
59. Obviously, this is all relevant to your final [assignment](#) . So we're going to talk about it. So until today, we've gone through face to face interviews as the main sort of part of interviewing the window. Today we're going to have a look at going to use an email and why they work, why they don't necessarily work, and what are the [challenges](#) and some of the things that we need to be understanding, you know when we are completing such interpreters. So let's start with the foreign one. Obviously, there are a few [benefits](#) to them, and they are listed there up on that slide. It's obviously less stressful for those of you who might be a little bit [anxious](#) about interviewing.
60. 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](#) 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 desert like 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.



61. Another way in which the industry exerts pressure on doctors is by offering us a variety of [professional](#) services. In one of these services, widely advertised to GPs, a company representative shows the Practice Manager how to use a company disk to 'trawl' through the practice database identifying patients with problems which might be treatable with the company's products. When that has been done, a company-sponsored nurse interviews the selected [patients](#) and draws up a management plan for the GP which, if approved by the doctor, attracts a Medicare item number. One of these companies proudly announces that over 65,000 patients were [assessed](#) in this way in 2005. What, one may ask, is a pharmaceutical company doing assessing patients? It is surprising that no government or professional body has stepped in to prevent this commercially sponsored program.
62. It is about a hundred years since that great Canadian-born physician Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, [complained](#) about the increasing influence of the pharmaceutical industry on the medical [profession](#). He would be turning in his grave at the way the industry now dominates doctors' [prescribing](#) habits. It does this not only by direct and indirect pressure on the doctors themselves, but also by [encouraging](#) the public to ask for scripts.
63. And one particular crop, almond in the US and now in Australia, is [transforming](#) the world of beekeeping and of bees. What has happened is that something serendipitous came along that people found out, that doctors found out that almonds are good for you, a [confection](#) but it's good for you. The Almond Board got a very aggressive promotion going on for almonds. They actually, I just heard recently, send out sales reps to cardiologists at hospitals to promote the heart benefits of almonds. In a very good promotion of almonds, and it's [legitimate](#) promotion because they are a healthy food.



64. Well, the simple explanation might be that yesterday's [sudden](#) drop in share prices pretty much across the board has created what market analysts like to call a buying opportunity. It tends to bring out investors to pick through the ruins, looking for [bargains](#) Decision by investors that sellers got a little carried away with things so the buyers have [lifted](#) all the major indexes today. The Dow, the NASDAQ, the S&P 500 were all up around half a percent in early trading today, and that wasn't a big surprise. The sell-off continued somewhat [overseas](#) European markets remain fairly weak, along with many of the Asian markets. But you'll remember that all this started with a big [plunge](#) of around 9 percent on the stock market in Shanghai. Well, Chinese rebounded by around 4 percent.
65. Well, I'm absolutely delighted first of all to have been [appointed](#) to this professorship. The role is going to be about public engagement in science, it is about marketing science [accessible](#) to as wide an audience as possible, it's about making it easier for our [academics](#) here at the University of Birmingham to talk about their research to the general public and it's not just about a one-way flow of information, it very much is about dialogue.
66. My current research at the moment is really quite broad. I work at the interface between the Arts and Humanities, particularly [archeology](#), but trying to find questions which are difficult to answer unless you start integrating computing and [visualization](#) So really, I work in this boundary between trying to understand cultural questions about the past, but those sorts of questions that you can't address unless you start reconstructing, start modeling and visualizing past [landscapes](#) objects and movement of people.
67. Rebuilding carbon-rich agriculture soils is the only real productive, [permanent](#) solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. She's [frustrated](#) that scientists and politicians don't see the same opportunities she



sees. This year Australia will [emit](#) just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can sequester 685 million tonnes of carbon by [increasing](#) soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the [whole](#) world's emissions of carbon.

68. These two paintings, both called "Sunflowers," are generally accepted as the finest of several [depictions](#) of the thick-stemmed, nodding blooms that Van Gogh made in 1888 and 1889 during his time in Arles. The first is now in the collection of the National Gallery in London, and the second is in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Van Gogh referred to this work as a [repetition](#) of the London painting. But art historians and curators have long been [curious](#) to know how different this "repetition" is from the first. Should it be considered a copy, an independent artwork or something in between? An [extensive](#) research project conducted over the past three years by conservation experts at both the National Gallery and the Van Gogh Museum has concluded that the second painting was "not intended as an exact copy of the [original](#) example," said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.
69. Jack Nicholson, playing the crazed caretaker in *The Shining*, makes me reach for a blanket. Now a study finds that people we find, well, creepy can actually make us feel colder. The research will be published in the journal [Psychological Science](#). Researchers interviewed 40 college undergraduates. During each interaction, the experimenter was either chummy with the student or very stiff and [professional](#). The investigator also alternated between mimicking students' posture – a signal of rapport – and not doing anything at all. Participants then completed a questionnaire designed to find out how hot or cold they felt. The results showed that the subjects actually felt



colder when the investigator acted inappropriately or sent mixed signals. The researchers conjecture that because the brain tries to interpret social cues and purely physical ones [simultaneously](#) people unconsciously associate icy stares and chilly interactions with actual physical coldness. So the next time you have to visit your doctor with the creepy [receptionist](#) bring a sweater.

70. 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.
71. Finally, we take a look at how to mix and unmix [liquids](#) at the flick of a switch. Sandrine tells us more. Oil and water don't usually mix, but the new chemical sensitive to light has been added here to [blend](#) them together. When [exposed](#) to UV light, the chemical changes its structure and become soluble in water. This causes two layers to form with the oil floating on top of the water chemical combo. This method should be cheaper than the current [alternative](#) which involves using high energy centrifuges.
72. What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a [combination](#) of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, [identifies](#) two topics. Nano science is the study of [phenomena](#) and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and [macromolecular](#) scales, where properties differ significantly from those as a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design characterization, production and application of [structures](#) , devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about



what a nanometer is, but [loosely](#) speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

73. Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of [equities](#) and [fears](#) about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally [heavy](#) as traders frantically reassessed their appetite for risk—prompting wild [swings](#) in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.
74. 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.
75. Along the way, we have built [unashamedly](#) beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner-up in the prestigious United Nations World [Habitat](#) Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older [concepts](#) of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandas which allow them to [socialize](#) outdoors and also creates some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of [natural](#) or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.
76. In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central [contract](#) pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to contract rhythmically in a way that produces



running or walking, depending on the [pattern](#) of pulse. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between [modes](#) such as going from a standstill to walking.

77. Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Ledbury, 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.
78. 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?
79. All around the world, significant parts of our cultural heritage are by pollution, neglect, [carelessness](#) and greed. In learning the importance of our history, we come to understand the need to protect significant [remains](#) from the past so that future [generations](#) can come to understand their heritage.



## WRITE FROM DICTATION

1. There is a lecture going on just in front of the room.
2. Globalization has been the most important phenomenon in the United Arab Emirates.
3. The elephant is the largest animal living on land.
4. Many inventors in the engineering sector are inspired by nature.
5. Globalization has been an overwhelming urbanization phenomenon.
6. A few journalism students need to read the school newspaper.
7. More choices are available other than studying full time at university.
8. You may not be allowed to read any book without the reading list.
9. It took almost three years to build the football stadium.
10. Your term papers should include current social issues.
11. You may not manage your time well without a reading list.
12. It is a debate about the value of knowledge.
13. Digital scanners can scan all kinds of materials provided that they are in small pieces.
14. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada.
15. During the examination, electronic devices must be left to the supervisors.
16. Before choosing your university courses, you should consider your future career.
17. Calcium's nutritional value enjoys growing popularity every year.
18. Students live in the residence hall during the term time.
19. The office opens on Monday and Thursday following the freshman seminar.
20. The essay should be clear during the exam.



21. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term.
22. All essays and seminar papers must be submitted to your tutor via email.
23. Speaker began the outlines before the presentation.
24. The American astronomers made a plan for landing a spaceship on Mars.
25. Students are encouraged to take part in their study as well as games.
26. The use of wind energy has increased rapidly.
27. Students must know the technological aspects of the society.
28. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer, and tennis.
29. All the student union students can register their names to get that service.
30. The program depends entirely on private funding
31. To get further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401.
32. Effective presenters make eye contact with the audience.
33. Every student has a regular meeting with his or her personal tutor.
34. As student union members, we can influence the change of university.
35. Industrial experts will discuss job opportunities in an automatic labor force.
36. It would be extremely beneficial to work together.
37. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined.
38. More research is needed before any definitive conclusion is drawn.
39. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists of all time.
40. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment.
41. The site is designed to be highly interactive.
42. There are more opportunities to receive the grants in most artistic fields.
43. You do not need to have specialist knowledge to be able to read the book.
44. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills.



45. Despite their differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics.
46. Many vocational courses in the institution are funded by private enterprises.
47. Traffic noise is intensified by high buildings.
48. The main aim is to introduce educational reforms.
49. A computer virus has destroyed all my files.
50. We no longer respond to any postal reference requests.
51. Keeping organized class notes makes study time more efficient.
52. Children need books in their own language with settings that reflect their lives.
53. Our students have participated in exchange programs to widen their horizons.
54. All students join art classes in the first term.
55. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances.
56. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry.
57. Scientists are always asking the government for more money.
58. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab.
59. Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience.
60. Read the student safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshops.
61. Participants are initially selected from a range of foundation subjects.
62. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature.
63. Organization plays an important role in academic literature.
64. We can have a lecture on the morning of Thursday.



65. The railways were made to make distant travel possible.
66. The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations.
67. That means that we have so many struggles in the lab.
68. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental concepts in economics.
69. Students will focus on reporting news on the changing media world.
70. Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning.
71. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments.
72. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.
73. All students can learn, even though they have different speeds.
74. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work.
75. The paper must be reviewed thoroughly and appropriately.
76. It is compulsory to attend the laboratory instruction.
77. Any game must be properly elaborated.
78. There is no ideal debate on this topic.
79. Research shows that knowledge and experience are essential to creativity.
80. This guide is qualified to lead the groups into the mountains.
81. Marketing involves many activities including doing researches, developing products and promoting them.
82. The results of this research presented a value of the balance of the ecosystem.
83. The key to clear writing is clarity of thought.
84. The university offers a wide range of courses according to your commitments.



85. In the new project, you have to present the different items.
86. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week.
87. The integration of archeologists' studies with community projects is widely encouraged.
88. Students of the first year usually live on campus.
89. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website.
90. It is necessary to attend the laboratory introduction.
91. They are most likely to achieve more of these objectives.
92. You may be charged for additional art supplies.
93. Social media has a significant impact on journalism.
94. The department has been reimbursed for equipment.
95. While some people regard it as care, others regard it as reckless.
96. All students can learn, even though they have different speeds.
97. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work.
98. The introduction of railway greatly contributed to the revolution of train industry.
99. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break.
100. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies.
101. His analysis appeared to be based on the fourth premise.
102. Average earning has risen slightly over the decades.
103. I cannot hand out my dissertation this week.
104. Political assumptions are based on voting behaviors.
105. A treaty deal built between two countries was just announced.
106. All of your arguments must be supported by evidence and relevant theories.
107. Marketing is a very important activity for many businesses.
108. Certain films are hard to be classified into one single genre.



109. Before writing down your notes, check the accuracy of your data.
110. A good academic essay should have a clear argument.
111. The election of president is held once every four years.
112. The new lecture theater accommodates a large number of students.
113. Many governments found that it was difficult to reduce poverty in our society.
114. Be careful when you use English translators.
115. The library is open only on Mondays and Fridays.
116. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite.
117. Most of these features were part of the previous system.
118. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react.
119. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading.
120. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy.
121. Good research delivers practical benefit to real people.
122. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical.
123. Experts are now able to forecast weather over much longer periods.
124. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force.
125. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment.
126. If you need any assistance please get help from the general office.
127. You need student identification to borrow books from the library.
128. His humorous remark made everyone in the room laugh
129. The town provides a wide choice of entertainment
130. I recommend that you should get some professional advice
131. He picked up his bags and hurried across the courtyard.
132. This dictionary tries to simplify the meanings of words
133. During the war children suffered from a deficiency of food



134. Teachers must keep a record of students' attendances
135. We are confident that the profits will be higher next year
136. She will take her professional exam later this year
137. She developed a passionate interest in wild flowers
138. The factory has achieved a steady growth in output
139. There is no proof that the document is authentic
140. The country's trade extended from China to Sweden
141. Parents have the authority to discipline their children
142. We must decide how to utilize the resources we have
143. There's some doubt about his suitability for the job
144. The prices for food are subject to variation
145. The disease occurs most frequently in rural areas
146. You should be careful when searching internet sources.
147. Many people think they are more talented than others.
148. Students must clean their hands before attending the engineering workshop.
149. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature.
150. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
151. All students and staff have the access to printers and scanners.
152. If you need any assistance please get help from the general office.
153. The literature lesson will be divided into four units
154. The program has been successful since its inception
155. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures
156. Her property was assigned to her grandchildren
157. Currently, computer literacy has become essential in many workplaces
158. We have done everything we can to standardize the procedure



159. Each new product would have a relatively long-life cycle
160. We are going to demolish the old building next week
161. She was sitting outside a cafe in the sunshine
162. The output should be proportional to the input
163. This guide book offers information on local customs policies
164. I went down into the cellar for more wine
165. The tree began to decay as soon as it was cut down
166. He had always obeyed his parents without question
167. There has been a sharp slowdown in economic growth
168. Farmers used to hire themselves out to whoever needed them
169. The governor has denied making improper use of the state money
170. He was made president of the football club
171. The book on the shelf is a carefully documented biography
172. The old lady was an industrious and willing worker
173. The ship was helpless against the power of the storm
174. All our results are published in scientific journals
175. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library.
176. In computer science degree, there is a new module in artificial intelligence.
177. The instant availability of information has radically changed people's lives.
178. During that time people had large families as an insurance against some children loss.
179. Understanding ancient poetry is efficient for the project.
180. The rising temperature has led to lower agricultural output.
181. You can borrow eight books from the library at a time.
182. Journalists need to work with a range of technologies.



183. In computer science degree, there is a new module in artificial intelligence.
184. The guidelines are due to be updated shortly.
185. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library.
186. Please cite several sources in your work.
187. Students must present a valid identification to enroll in this course.
188. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students.
189. The university now faces a serious challenge of finance.
190. Scientists use new technologies in labs.
191. It is not always possible to find patterns in data.
192. Apple is expected to announce several new products this fall.
193. Remember to bring calculators to class next week.
194. The postgraduate education depends entirely on private funding.
195. The instant availability of information has radically changed people's lives.
196. The new drug will be generally available from January
197. The arrival of armed police made the students disperse
198. The education department has now made these courses obligatory
199. University teachers are required to supervise students' examinations
200. The professor adapted his lecture to his audience
201. This college admits students anytime during the year
202. Everyone in the class seemed eager to learn
203. Students are expected to be quiet and polite in the classroom
204. The shops in central London keep open late on Thursday evenings
205. The children's reading club meets every Monday afternoon
206. A commercial college teaches things that would be useful in business
207. At university she developed a special interest in ecology



208. He was invited to the lecture on American literature at our school
209. The company has adopted a firm policy on shoplifting
210. He taught physics to the students at a college ten years ago
211. The arrangements are all in place for the concert next month
212. Lack of motivation resulted in his failure of the project
213. A scientist must produce evidence in support of a theory
214. The government will maintain its strictly neutral policy
215. The doctors are discussing how to cure this patient
216. The chairman of the committee is expected to be back tomorrow
217. Every week we have a seminar on modern political theory
218. They trust in the information received from the girl
219. Mathematical physics is difficult for the new students
220. She collected a vast body of information on the subject
221. The findings are similar to those reported in previous research
222. Sociological studies emphasize the importance of the family
223. Her statement was a clear expression of her views on this program
224. The online handbook gives details of all courses
225. This university provides free accommodation for its students
226. Many small businesses have gone bankrupt in recent years
227. The company was sued for breach of copyright
228. Fish can take in oxygen when they are under water
229. He made an announcement of further cuts in government expenditure
230. The education system must satisfy the needs of all children
231. The communities are demanding equal rights and justice
232. Every student in this class is capable of passing the exam
233. We have been unsuccessful in finding a new manager
234. He's the president of a large international organization



235. The secretary of state is presently considering the proposal
236. The student was puzzled about what to do next
237. The school rewarded him with a prize for excellence in his studies
238. The art course has been cancelled due to the new policy
239. University volunteers work together to help students who suffer from hunger
240. The government has to do more to promote agriculture
241. He became a poet after dropping out of high school
242. Watching television can be very educational for children
243. The professor took the students to the chemistry lab
244. The history exam tomorrow afternoon concerns him a lot
245. The university has decided to introduce new subjects
246. The factory will compensate its workers if they are hurt at work
247. Water will freeze when the temperature is below zero
248. At last, she passed the exam with a friend's help
249. The complicated problem is beyond my comprehension
250. Both runners had pushed themselves to finish the race
251. Many businesses near the campus offer students discounts.
252. We have to reduce the use of our plastic material
253. Exam results will be published on the noticeboard
254. The field of journalism has been seeing job declines for decades
255. Joining a society can help to meet new people
256. Online courses enable people to improve their skills while employed
257. Humans use symbolic languages to communicate plans and contentions
258. The lecture will take place in the main hall
259. Technological advancements are responsible for businesses' having to constantly change.



260. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject
261. Students will get their marks by the combination of both assessments and examinations
262. Excellent knowledge is needed for mathematics
263. The university lecture theater will be closed for colossal renovation
264. The students are to submit their research on time
265. Keep your audience in your mind when writing an essay
266. They demanded a refund on unsatisfactory goods
267. The team has been successful in achieving challenging objectives
268. The motive power of trains is usually steam or electricity
269. The lack of facilities in the town may discourage potential visitors
270. Acceptance by their peer group is important to most youngsters
271. Marketing techniques are now becoming increasingly sophisticated
272. Teachers are trained to stimulate the children's cognitive development
273. He still feels insecure about his ability to complete the work
274. The present system does little to deter corporate crime
275. He was in an argument with his landlord downstairs
276. Some people regarded it as care, while others regarded it as recklessness.
277. The results of the study underscored the discoveries from early detections.
278. The main problem is the increase of plagiarism exacerbated by the Internet.
279. This course will teach engineering students practical skills and concepts.
280. High fees caused students to look more critically at what universities offer.
281. Remember to take all your belongings when you leave the lab.
282. Weather patterns have changed significantly over the past two hundred years.



283. Good nutrition is crucial to general health and vitality.
284. As student union members, you can influence and change our university.
285. Archeologists discovered tools and other artifacts near the ancient tombs.
286. Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.
287. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of nitrogen and oxygen.
288. Laundry facilities are available in each school unit free of charge.
289. The project is divided into four main sections.
290. Law is beneficial to investors by protecting their rights and avoiding any improper actions in the market.
291. Critical thinking is crucial for mathematics.
292. The study of nutrition is a growing field.
293. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history.
294. The new paper challenged many previously accepted theories.
295. All students are expected to participate in all class activities.
296. Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues.
297. Safety is the most important in the biology lab.
298. The library has a wide range of collection of images and films.
299. Researchers say many students feel stressed and affect academic results.
300. There is a separate reading list for each course.
301. These words recognized the excellence of undergraduates' research projects.
302. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
303. Democracy is constantly offering a stable form of government.
304. You shall be studying economies of several developing countries.
305. Human beings compete with other things for resources and space.



306. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theatre.
307. This survey will look at the greatest scientists of all time.
308. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room.
309. This course can help to deepen your appreciation of art.
310. The government financial plan has threatened the social services.
311. All medical staff will be available for help for students.
312. Our lecture today will discuss the American War of Independence.
313. Economic development needs to be supported by the government.
314. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments.
315. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms.
316. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
317. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
318. You should submit your team papers to the general office.
319. You need to hand in the essay next semester.
320. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
321. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality.
322. A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions.
323. Understanding how to use the library will save your time.
324. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in winter.
325. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience.
326. This course is integrated because it has several parts.
327. There is clearly a need for further research in this field.
328. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore.
329. The toughest part of research for postgraduate students is funding.
330. The theatre courses are encouraging students to access creativity.



331. The teacher asked the group to commence the task.
332. The summer course was canceled due to insufficient re-enrollments.
333. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies.
334. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population.
335. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone.
336. The meeting has some struggling overlaps.
337. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument.
338. The lecture will cover the reason of climate change.
339. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment.
340. The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly.
341. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate.
342. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery.
343. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen.
344. The development in the information technology has greatly changed the way people work.
345. The city's founders created a set of rules that became laws.
346. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus.
347. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them.
348. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken.
349. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
350. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison.
351. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental.
352. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics.
353. The participation rate in the study of language learning exceeded the expectations.
354. The application process may take longer than it's expected.



355. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theatre.
356. The chemistry building is located near the entrance to the campus.
357. Artificial intelligence has made significant progress for the last few years.
358. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.
359. His appointment with the Minister of Culture seems like a demotion.
360. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled.
361. In any written assignment, a detailed literature review is very important.
362. We can't consider any increase in our price at this stage.
363. Students should take the training course to use the gym.
364. The extent of advertising for children is very much open to debate.
365. Many graduates of journalism can get jobs in the communications field.
366. A good abstract highlights the key points of a paper.
367. The university provides leisure activities for students and staff.
368. The school canteen sells a large variety of water and food.
369. The commissioner will portion the funds among all the sovereignties.
370. Philosophy uses a lot of logic and reasoning to analyze human experiences.
371. Reading widely is an important part of the undergraduate st
372. There are a variety of disciplines in the field of engineering.