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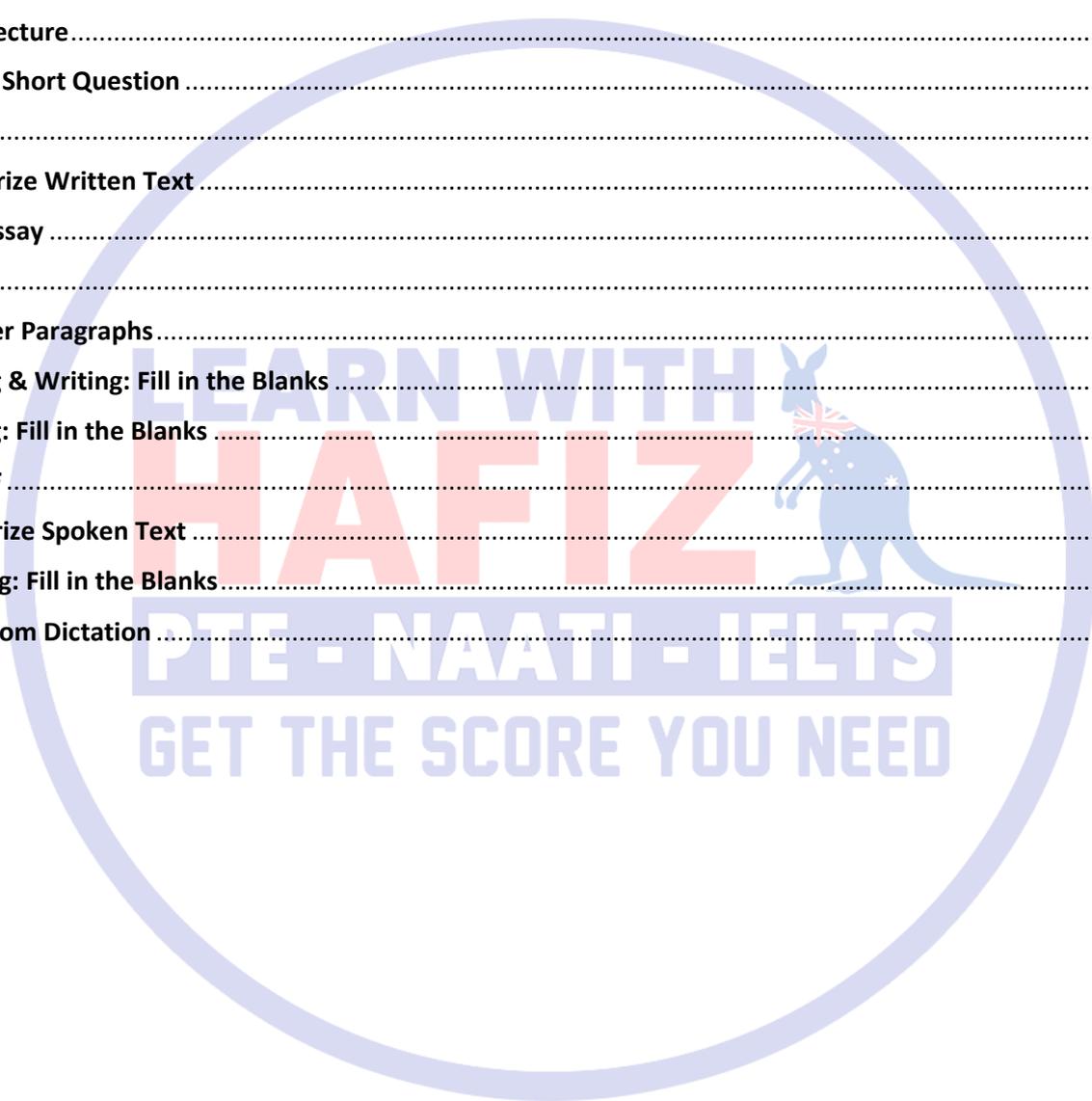
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SPEAKING

Read Aloud

Quick Tips: *Pronunciation, Fluency & Content are the most important parameters throughout the Speaking module. Practice your Read Alouds on [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLhKQGpuZ -C1q](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLhKQGpuZ-C1q).*

1. The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is 277 miles long, up to 18 miles wide and attains a depth of over a mile. While the specific geologic processes and timing that formed the Grand Canyon are the subject of debate by geologists, recent evidence suggests the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago.

2. Annual Carbon Dioxide Emission

When countries assess their annual carbon dioxide emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included – presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several hundred thousand hectares burn each year; in both 2004 and more recently, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.

3. Blue Food

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

4. Pluto

Pluto lost its official status as a planet yesterday when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been



a 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.

5. Global Financial Crises

New research shows that during the global financial crisis, workers who stayed in jobs did not reduce their working hours, despite the claims that cuts in hours have led to job losses. A study found that the life of people who stayed with the same employer remained relatively unchanged.

6. Tesla and Edison (V1)

Tesla came over from Graz and went to work for Thomas Edison. Nonetheless Edison offered him a job, promising Tesla fifty thousand dollars if Tesla could redesign Edison's breakdown - prone DC generator designs. The new generator designs were a vast improvement over Edison's originals. Upon completing the job Tesla went to Edison to collect the \$50,000 promised for the task. Tesla, Edison replied, you don't understand our American humour. And Tesla was never paid.

7. Botanic Garden

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

8. Microbot

Each tube shaped microbot is a sandwich of three materials. A graphene outer layer, which binds to heavy metals. A middle layer of nickel, which gives the bots magnetic polarity, so they can be pulled through wastewater with magnets. And platinum inside for propulsion. Just add a bit of peroxide to the wastewater, and it'll react with the platinum to form water and oxygen bubbles, which propel the tubes along.

9. Shakespeare

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 late 1580's and, in a remarkably short time, becomes the greatest laywright of all time. How was this achievement of magnitude made? How does Shakespeare become Shakespeare?

10. Akimbo

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 signalling impatience and hostility.

11. Yellow

Yellow is considered the most optimistic color, yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers most often in yellow rooms, and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color on the eye. On the other hand, it speeds metabolism and enhances concentration. Think of yellow legal pads and post-it notes.

12. Moods

Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on a 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.

13. A Hazard Assessment

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

14. 21st Century

The beginning of the twenty-first century will be remembered, not for military conflicts or political events, but for a whole new age of globalization – a 'flattening' of the world. The explosion of advanced technologies now means that suddenly knowledge pools and resources have connected all over the planet, levelling the playing field as never before.



15. Marijuana

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.

16. Fast Radio

Burst First discovered in 2007, fast radio burst continues to defy explanation. These cosmic chirps last a thousandth of a second. The characteristics of the radio pulses suggested that they came from galaxies billions of light-years away. However, new works point to a much closer origin flaring stars within our own galaxy.

17. No ordinary book

This book is no ordinary book and should not be read through from beginning to end. It contains many different adventures, and the path you take will depend on the choices you make along the way. The success or failure of your mission will hinge on the decisions you make, so think carefully before choosing.

18. Two Sisters

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

19. Legal Writing

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.

20. Communication



As we progress into the 21st century, communications are becoming faster and faster. Think of 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 the ordinary text.

21. Semiconductor

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

22. The Japanese Tea

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.

23. Russia

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

24. Statistical Information

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens modern societies. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on such things as where to open schools and hospitals, how much money to spend on welfare payments and even which football players to replace at half-time.

25. Fast Food Hundreds of millions of people buy fast food every day without giving it much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. They rarely consider where this food came from, how it was made, what it is doing to the community around them. They just grab their tray off the counter, find



a table, take a seat, unwrap the paper, and dig in. The whole experience is transitory and soon forgotten.

26. Australian English (Ver 1) Australians do speak English; however, for some tourists and travellers, 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 does not exist in other types of English.

27. Industrial Revolution

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

28. Globalization

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

29. Domestic Work

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.

30. Online Shopping Environments

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.

31. Bookkeepers



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 employers stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.

32. Clippers of Grand Canyon

Few things in the world produce such amazement as one's first 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 the Colorado River, which runs 277 miles along its length and a mile beneath its towering rims.

33. Brain Hemispheres

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.

34. Multi-lingual Countries

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

35. Tesla and Edison (V2)

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

36. Tesla's Theoretical Work



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, Edison's reported reply was "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became archrivals.

37. Companies

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

38. Recycle

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.

39. Elephant

The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, design for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk teeth, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.

40. Shrimp Farmers

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.

41. Electric Car



First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney Faculty of Engineering spent five months working together bits of plywood, foam and fiberglass to build the ManGo concept car. They developed the specifications and hand built the car. It's a pretty radical design: a four -wheel drive with a motor in each wheel.

42. Environmental Policy Course

Along with customary classes on subjects such as finance, accounting, and marketing, today's MBA students are enrolling on courses for environmental policy and stewardship. Indeed, more than half of business schools require a course in environmental sustainability or corporate social responsibility, according to a survey of 91 US business schools, published in October 2005.

43. Preparation of Abstract

The preparation of abstract is an intellectual effort requiring general familiarity with the subject to bring out of the points of an author's argument course 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 or to information.

44. Public Demand for Education

Public demand for education has remained strong, reflecting the importance of education as a means of social progress. Aware of the added value of education to the world of work, the government continues to innovate and update the education system in order to produce a qualified and competent workforce.

45. Vanilla

The uniquely scented flavour of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly 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.

46. Tasmania



Tasmania is a large and relatively sparsely populated island off the south coast of Australia. The island is of particular interest to natural scientists, who go there to research the unique wildlife. Tasmania has, for example, twelve species of bird that are not found anywhere else in the world.

47. Botswana

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.

48. Introvert and Extrovert (V2)

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.

49. Important Values of Literature

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.

50. Teenage Girls

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%.

51. Population Growth



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.

52. MBA 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.

53. The Most Measurable Benefit

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.

54. Black Swan

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

55. Private Equity

It isn't rare for private equity houses to hire grads fresh out of business schools, but nine times out of ten, the students who nab these jobs are the ones who had private equity experience before even starting their MBA program.

56. Lincoln

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



57. Australian English (Version 2)

Australians speak English of course. But for many tourists and even some locals, Australian English has only tenuous links with the mother tongue. Our speech is peppered with words and phrases whose arcane meanings are understood only by the native speaker. It is these colourful colloquialisms that Australian slang is yet to truly explain.

58. Microbes

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

59. Method of Learning

There is no single method of learning that guarantees success. How we learn that depends on many different factors. What works best for you will not necessarily be the same as the approach used for the other students even if they study the same course. We are all unique as learners, although some patterns emerge from any groups of students.

60. Examination (Version 2)

The department determines whether or not the candidate has passed the examination. In cases where an appearance for the final public oral examination would constitute a substantial financial hardship for the candidate, the director of graduate studies, may recommend to the dean of the Graduate School for a virtual, video-conferenced examination of the candidate.

61. Orientalists

Orientalists, like many other nineteenth-century thinkers, conceive of humanity either in large collective terms or in abstract generalities. Orientalists are neither interested in nor capable of discussing individuals; instead, artificial entities predominate. Similarly, the age-old distinction between "Europe" and "Asia" or "Occident" and "Orient" herds beneath very wide labels of every possible variety of human plurality, reducing it in the process to one or two terminal collective realities.



62. Economic Well-being

The current measure has remained virtually unchanged over the past 30 years. Yet during that time, there have been marked changes in the nation's economy, society, and public policies that have affected families' economic well-being, which is not reflected in the measure.

63. Chasing the Flame

Yet 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.

64. The Royal Institution

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 may be generating a using electricity much easier, making it possible for us all to switch on lights, cook for dinner, play games consoles much more.

65. Problem of Funding

The most important issue is concerned with the problem of funding. Social services receive different donations or grants from the government. However, these sums are not sufficient for the solution of all problems. The second most important issue consists of huge spending. The money social services achieve is not enough for normal functioning. The third problem, affecting human services, is the lack of skilled and experienced employees.

66. Thesis

A thesis is a claim that you can argue for or against. It should be something that you can present persuasively and clearly. The scope of your paper, so keep in mind that page count. If possible, your thesis should be somewhat original.

67. Telecommunication



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 a 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.

68. Tiny Agents

We all know about bacteria, viruses, and microscopic protozoa. We can watch the way that these tiny agents move into our bodies and damage our organs. We have a growing understanding of how our body mounts defensive strategies that fight off these invaders, and have built some clever chemical that can help mount an assault on these bio-villains.

69. Summary & Abstract

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

70. Augustus

Augustus was given the powers of an absolute monarch, but he presented himself as the preserver of republican traditions. He treated the Senate, or state council, with great respect, and was made Consul year after year. He successfully reduced the political power of the army by retiring many soldiers but giving them land or money to keep their loyalty.

71. Lincoln's Order

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.

72. Deaf Children



Deaf children learning a language could certainly pursue the development of listening and spoken language skills if desired, and doing so would carry much less risk knowing the child would have mastery in at least one language. If a child does not succeed in mastering either a spoken language or a sign language, we must then ask how much benefit the child derived from interventions in each language relative to the amount of time and resources dedicated to those interventions.

73. Historian

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.

74. Father (V2)

Every morning, no matter how late he had been up, my father rose at 5:30 am, 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.

75. Lagerpetids

With the help of newly discovered skulls and skeletons that were unearthed in North America, Brazil, Argentina, and Madagascar in recent years, researchers have demonstrated that a group of 'dinosaur precursors,' called lagerpetids, are the closest relatives of pterosaurs.

76. Water

Using an X-ray laser, a research team has investigated how water heats up under extreme conditions. In the process, the scientists were able to observe water that remained liquid even at temperatures of more than 170 degrees Celsius. The investigation revealed an anomalous dynamic behavior of water, which is of fundamental importance for investigations of sensitive samples using X-ray lasers.

77. Drug Overdose Deaths



The slight decline in drug overdose deaths in 2018 coincides with Chinese regulations on the powerful opioid alfentanil, rather than the result of domestic U.S. efforts to curb the epidemic, a new analysis reveals. What many - including President Donald Trump - perceived as a decline in overdose deaths in 2018, appears to be a return to the historic exponential curve.

78. Liquid Batteries

Researchers have found a way to convert the aromatic substance vanillin into a redox-active electrolyte material for liquid batteries. The technology is an important step towards ecologically sustainable energy storage.

79. Organic Molecules

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.

80. Ozone Ascents

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 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.

81. Gombe National Park

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.

82. Sleep Behaviour

Sleep behaviour is also known as a sleep disorder. People with sleep disorder often talk or walk in their sleep. They are not aware of what they are talking about or where



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

83. Energy Usage

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.

84. The Wild Cat

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.

85. Human and Planet

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.

86. Decisions

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.

87. Artificial Neural Networks



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.

88. Biology

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.

89. Relief Packages

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.

90. Vaccines

Vaccines work by training and preparing the body's natural defenses the immune system to recognize and fight off viruses and bacteria. If the body is exposed to those disease-causing pathogens later, it will be ready to destroy them quickly which prevents illness. When a person gets vaccinated against a disease, their risk of infection is also reduced.

91. Chaplin and Sydney

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.



92. Physical Activity

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

93. Noise

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.

94. English Colonies

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.

95. Surgical Site Infection

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.

96. Biodiversity

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.

97. Gator Hunter



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.

98. Nectar

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 nectarie s found in other plants today.

99. The Sad Truth

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.

100. Trade Unions

Trade unions originated in Europe during the Industrial Revolution. Because of the machinery that had become commonplace, skilled labour 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 organised that would help in the improvement of working conditions.

101. Tele-banking

The transition from the 'brick and mortar structure to 'click and order' model started with the emergence of Information Technology and its use in the financial sector. The use of technology in banking has resulted in availability of multiple delivery channels like ATMs, telebanking, internet banking, and mobile banking.

102. Introverts' Thinking

As introverts are thinking, they reach back into long -term memory to locate information. An introvert will often compare old and new experiences when making a decision, which slows the processing down but leads to carefully thought-out



decisions. This means that introverts have an active dialogue with themselves and usually walk around with many thoughts in their minds.

103. Source of Funding

A study found that the research funded by the soft drinks industry have different results from research funded by other sources and went on to suggest that there may have been biased by the research itself. The whole point of the scientific methods is to ensure the research results are not influenced by the source of funding.

104. Matthew Brady

In 1861, Matthew Brady, a well-known portrait photographer, approached President Lincoln requesting permission to move freely about the country photographing the Civil War. Lincoln granted him permission to travel anywhere with the Union armies, and his record of this conflict brought home to millions the horrors of war.

105. The Southerners

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

106. Neurotransmitter

A ubiquitous neurotransmitter that carries signals between brain cells, dopamine, among its many functions, is involved in multiple aspects of cognitive processing. The chemical messenger has been extensively studied from the perspective of external cues, or "deterministic" signals.

107. Public Register

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



108. Sandra Lousada

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

109. Chaplin

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

110. Selective History

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

111. Bird Nests

Nell says that, in order to seek protecting from their furry foes, birds actually prefer to build their nests in plots of swamp with a resident alligator. In fact, in one study a graduate student planted fake alligators. The birds seemed to prefer to build nests close to them. "Where there's a water source, there are alligators, so it's sort of this moat of protection around these colonies."

112. Economic Depression An economic depression is a period of sustained, long term downturn in economic activity in one or more economies. It is more severe than a recession, which is a slowdown in economic activity over the course of a normal



business cycle. Economic depressions are characterized by their length, and by abnormally large increases in the unemployment rate.

113. Children's Dream

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

114. Seismology

Seismology is the scientific study of earthquakes and the propagation of elastic waves through the Earth or through other planet-like bodies. The field also includes studies of earthquake environmental effects such as tsunamis as well as diverse seismic sources such as volcanic, tectonic, glacial, fluvial, oceanic, atmospheric, and artificial processes such as explosions. A related field that uses geology to infer information regarding past earthquakes is paleoseismology.

115. Recurring Dreams

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

116. TV Advertising

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

117. Reserve Requirement



Reserve requirements are the proportions of the deposits that banks must keep on hand and are not allowed to lend out. For example, if the reserve requirement is 10% and you deposit \$100 in a bank. The bank can lend \$90 of that \$100 to someone else. But it is not allowed to lend the remaining \$10.

118. Real Insects

Finally, the experimenters examined real insects. To see if leg adhesion might also play a role in the walking coordination of real flies, they put polymer drops on the flies' legs to cover their claws and adhesive pads -- as if the flies were wearing boots -- and watched what happened. The flies quickly began to use bipod-like leg coordination similar to the one discovered in the simulation. "This result shows that, unlike most robots, animals can adapt to find new ways of walking under new circumstances," said Robin Thandiackal, a co-lead author of the study.

119. Climate Change

Current research models indicate that climate change associated with increasing levels of greenhouse gases is likely to lead to the soils in the interiors of the major continents drying out. In response to a drying of cropland, people are likely to seek either new sources of irrigation water or new, wetter areas to farm. If we choose desalination of seawater as a possible solution, large amounts of energy will be required.



Repeat Sentences

Quick Tips: *In Repeat Sentence, apart from pronunciation, Fluency & Content one's tone is also important. Practice repeat sentence on https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLlhKQGpuZ_-C1q.*

1. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts.
2. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly.
3. The bookshop is located at the north end of the main campus.
4. Arteries carry blood from the heart to other organs of the body.
5. The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.
6. All of our accommodation is within a walking distance to the academic buildings.
7. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory.
8. Journalism is a collection and publication or transmission of news.
9. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website.
10. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography.
11. The professor will be the last speaker this evening.
12. Eating too much can lead to many health problems.
13. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years.
14. The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.
15. All students and staff have access to the printers and scanners.
16. Essays with few or no citations will raise the concern of the lecturers.
17. Students should take advantage of the online help system before approaching their lecturers.



18. She doesn't care about anything but what is honest and true.
19. The study of archaeology requires extensive international fieldwork.
20. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving.
21. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to your topic and speech time.
22. You can find the student service center on level one of the Home Building.
23. The timetable for the next term will be available next week.
24. The US ranks the 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.
25. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the education policies in the United States.
26. In the 1880s, cycling became a major phenomenon in Europe.
27. Essays with few or no citations will be regarded as invalid.
28. The university has a number of scholarships that students can apply for.
29. Children are not allowed to be in the laboratory at any time.
30. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish.
31. It is argued that students can learn more in collaborative rather than individual tasks.
32. The rules on breaks and lunch hours vary from company to company.
33. There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth.
34. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress.
35. Our school of Arts and Technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year.
36. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice.
37. You need to read the chapter before the management class.
38. She told the faculty to be very supportive.
39. Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs?
40. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture.



41. All applications of internship are available in the office.
42. His objection to including scientific evidence has brought a lot of criticism to him.
43. Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors.
44. Applications for the course have a preference over English or Journalism.
45. Applicants for the course should preferably have a degree in English or Journalism.
46. You should raise your concern with the head of school.
47. It's time to finalize the work before Wednesday's seminar.
48. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
49. This lecture was meant to start at ten.
50. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library.
51. The negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussions about gender.
52. The author expressed an idea that modern readers invariably cannot accept.
53. Every year, students pass the biology course easily.
54. All old university buildings are still in use.
55. Many undergraduate students go back home and stay with their parents after graduation.
56. We will need to make sure the school principal knows about the changes.
57. Make sure the Financial Director knows the full details of the Pay Agreement.
58. The country's economy is primarily based on tourism.
59. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates.
60. We didn't mean to ask him to do it because he cannot manage it.
61. The small Indian island is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands.
62. I could not save my work as my computer crashed.
63. We are delighted to have Professor Robert to join our faculty.
64. You should include your name and identification number in the registration form.



65. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry.
66. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results.
67. The agricultural sector in that country has been heavily subsidized.
68. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography.
69. There is a range of housing options near the university.
70. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon.
71. We want to attract the very best students regardless of their financial circumstances.
72. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor's appointment.
73. Newspapers across the country have been reporting stories of the president.
74. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
75. The verdict depends on which side is more convincing to the jury.
76. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is almost impossible.
77. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash with my timetable.
78. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
79. We are not going to accept the assignment after the due date on Friday.
80. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
81. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building.
82. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.
83. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal product.
84. We must put great care when analyzing data.
85. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.
86. The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building at the end of the semester.
87. I missed yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes?
88. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here.



89. Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table.
90. We would like a first draft of the assignment by Monday.
91. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
92. She is an expert of the 18th century French literature.
93. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor.
94. She used to be everywhere, but today she is missing.
95. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioural events are always fascinating.
96. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together.
97. A computer virus destroyed all my files.
98. Glass is not a real solid, because it doesn't have a crystal structure.
99. The minimal mark for Distinction to be awarded is no less than 75%.
100. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman induction seminar.
101. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
102. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.
103. Elephant is the largest land-living mammal.
104. The theoretical proposal was challenging to grasp.
105. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
106. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row.
107. The wheelchair lift will be upgraded this month.
108. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
109. There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.
110. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.
111. Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow.



112. I would like tomatoes and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.
113. Most printers in the computer lab are out of ink.
114. Nearly half of the television outputs are given away for educational programs.
115. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve.
116. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and possesses no artificial additives.
117. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy.
118. Student loans are now available for international students.
119. Please do not bring food into the classroom.
120. Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing.
121. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
122. The Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events.
123. To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.
124. All students on engineering courses spent one year working on war experience.
125. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer.
126. Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines.
127. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow.
128. If you forget your student number, you need to contact Jenny Brice.
129. History is not the simple collection of dates and events.
130. I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.
131. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.
132. I used to have milk and sugar for my coffee.
133. We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
134. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue.
135. Students will not be given credits for the assignments submitted after the due date.



136. I don't understand what the comment on my essay means at all.
137. Much of the evidence used has only recently become available.
138. Our fundamental realities, especially national needs, have seen the ability to flourish.
139. The trip for professional training will start soon, so pack the items before we leave.
140. Students can download the materials from the website.
141. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies.
142. Those reference books are too old, while the others are OK.
143. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
144. If you need help, I can give you a hand in finding a flat.
145. No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
146. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find global solutions.
147. The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library.
148. The contest includes both land living history and human history.
149. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers.
150. In English, the first letter of the month of the year is always capitalized.
151. You can only choose one subject from biology and chemistry.
152. The United States is the largest chocolate manufacturing country.
153. The competency of language in the assignment is to use more formal words.
154. The hypothesis on the black hole is rendered moot as the explanation for the explosion.
155. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions.
156. Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late.
157. The program depends entirely on private funding.



158. The current statistical evidence indicates the need for further research.
159. Your enrolment information, results and fees will be available online.
160. It is acknowledged that his work is ground-breaking.
161. We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks.
162. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures.
163. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.
164. If you want to sell your book, it must have a bibliography.
165. On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.
166. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around a week waiting for a translator.
167. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university.
168. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
169. Exam results will be available next week on the course website.
170. Would you please put the materials on the table?
171. You must ensure you do not include too much irrelevant information.
172. Don't forget to take the library tour in the first week of the semester.
173. More muscles are used in swimming than any other sports.
174. All course material will be posted online.
175. It is clear that there is little accurate documentation in support of this claim.
176. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.
177. The student service centre is located on the main campus behind the library.
178. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in these areas slows future progress.
179. Please prepare a PowerPoint presentation for tomorrow's meeting.
180. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night.
181. He's almost never in his office.



182. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine.
183. Today, we will be discussing the role of the government in preventing injustice.
184. It is good for the environment, also good for your electricity bill.
185. It's within the framework that we're making our survey.
186. Interpreters are not readily available in this department.
187. In marketing, short-term thinking leads to many problems.
188. You should enquire about the Direct Deposit.
189. Please explain what the author means by "sustainability."
190. It is interesting to observe the development of the language skills of toddlers.
191. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
192. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight.
193. We would like a videotape for the lecture.
194. I don't agree with the author's point of view, but his presentation is good.
195. Children can share their lunch at school around noon.
196. Companies are to earn money but not change society.
197. They have enough works to keep them going.
198. The university welcomes postgraduate students from all over the world.
199. The office opens on Wednesday and Thursday.
200. In marketing, short-term thinking leads to disasters.
201. You should go to the reception to get your student card.
202. The university supplies a number of scholarships for qualified students.
203. The university supplies a number of scholarships for those who have specific goals.
204. Contemporary commentators dismissed his idea as eccentric.
205. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism.



206. The health centre is situated at the corner of the university behind the library.
207. Please read the first five chapters before the next week's tutorial.
208. Ideally, free trade is beneficial for trading with two partners.
209. Only those who are over 18 years of age are eligible to open a bank account in our bank.
210. Physiology is the study of the internal and external structure of the body.
211. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets can support life forms.
212. Students should take advantage of the internet before attending the lecture.
213. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
214. The number of companies in bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter.
215. When the demand for the course rose, university authorities took on additional academic staff.
216. Those students have to retake the module if their marks are too low.
217. The professor has promised to put his lecture notes online.
218. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology.
219. This work will be the starting point of my discussion today.
220. There is varying plagiarism across different university departments.
221. Students can download the lecture handouts from the course website.
222. 39.5% of Californian residents don't speak English in the home.
223. Students can get access to computers on a daily basis.
224. Companies exist for money, not for society.
225. When I was in school, I had many of the same problems you have now.
226. A lot of agricultural workers came to the east end to look for alternative work.
227. Please be careful when using online translation programs.
228. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars, and tutorials each week.



229. Please be careful when using internet sources.
230. The quality of our accommodation is high, but it is still affordable for students.
231. Students are so scared of writing essays because they have never learned how.
232. An extra lecture is about to be scheduled at the end of this week to assist you with revision.
233. If you forget your password, you need to contact the student center.
234. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
235. The course will be tested at the end of the semester.
236. The English word Typhoon comes from the Chinese word big wind.
237. Many of the urban poor lived in an extremely cramped condition.
238. I had a sandwich and milk for my breakfast.
239. We must hand in our assignments by the end of the week.
240. We can meet in my office after the lecture.
241. Proteins constitute at least thirty percent of the total mass of all living organisms.
242. Today, I'd like to talk a little bit about the other theories that can explain the variations in climate.
243. The library is located on the north side of the campus.
244. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role.
245. Students should book a library tour in the first week of the first semester.
246. Sports is the main cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States.
247. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed.
248. Parking permits can be collected through the student service office.
249. Please don't forget to check your email for the updates of the week.
250. Tuesday sessions will last for approximately two hours.



251. We should focus on innovation, and if we don't, we are bound to lose out.
252. Many industries moved to the countryside where manufacturing costs are lower.
253. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live.
254. Until you complete the form, you cannot attend.
255. There is too much information on this topic.
256. Presentation skills are important to both university and the workplace.
257. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer, and tennis.
258. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy.
259. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically.
260. The United States has the maximum production of chocolate.
261. Assignments must be submitted by midday of Friday.
262. It is quite clear that further research is required.
263. I will start with a brief history of the district and then focus on life in the first half of the 20th century.
264. The topic next week on our column will be The Nuclear Disarmament.
265. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website.
266. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday.
267. African elephant is the largest land-living mammal.
268. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop.
269. Our brain is the central machine of our body.
270. You can retake the module if your marks are too low.
271. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day.
272. The field training will start soon, so pack everything before the deadline.



Describe Image

Quick Tips: Describe image is more about one's Fluency than Pronunciation & Content. Practice the repeated describe image on this https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLlhKQGpuZ_-C1q.

1. Trading Goods

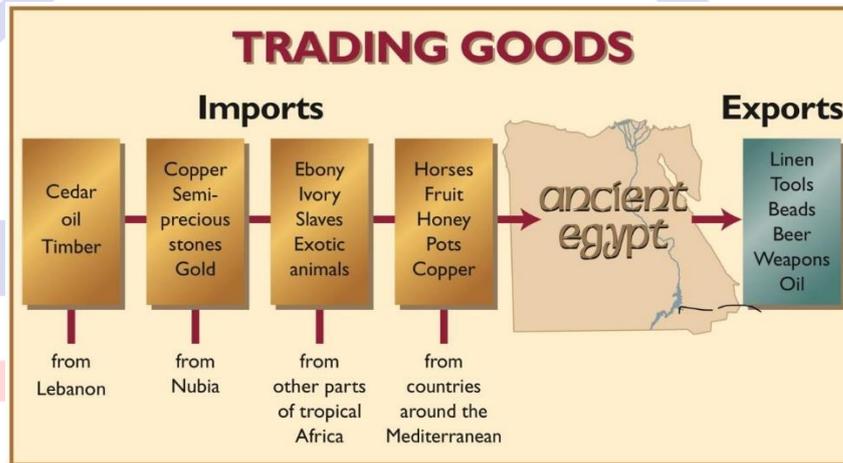
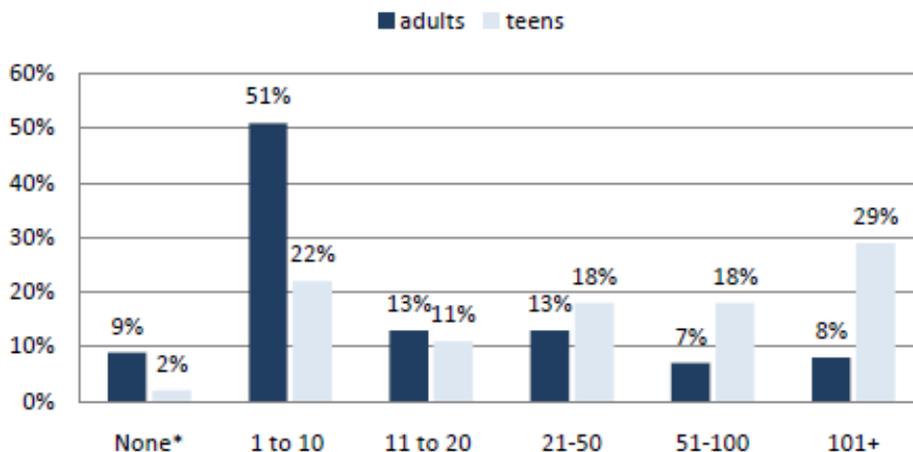


Diagram showing ancient Egypt's trading partners, the goods imported from each area and Egypt's main exports

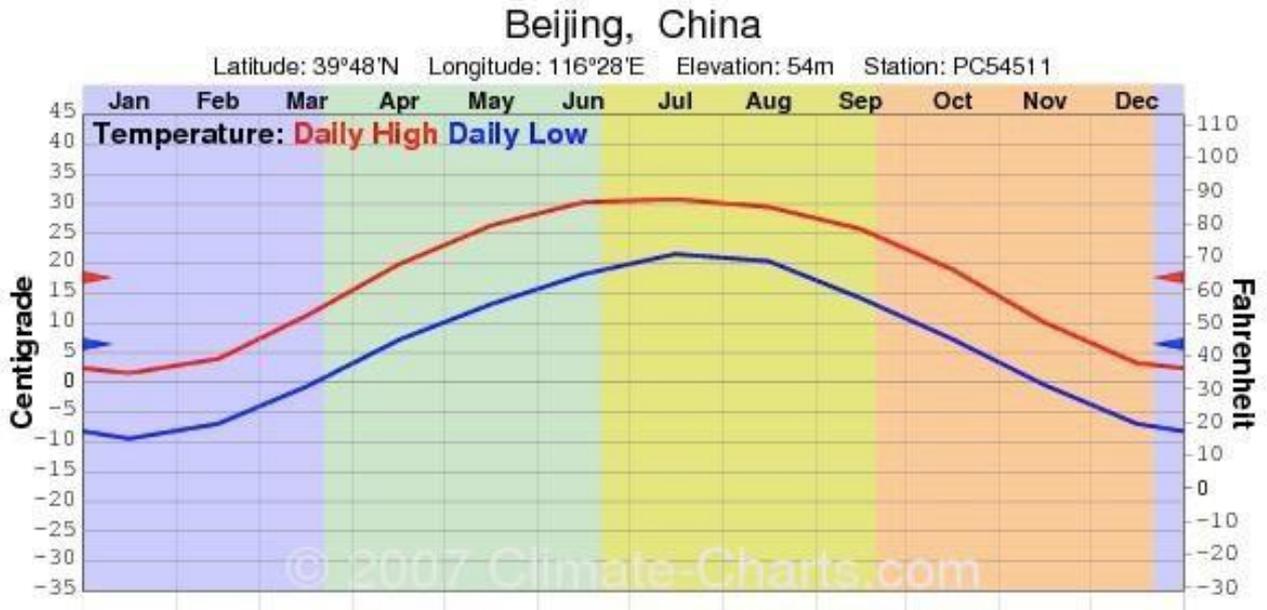
2. Adults Vs Teens

Adults vs. Teens: Number of texts on a typical day

Based on cell phone users who text



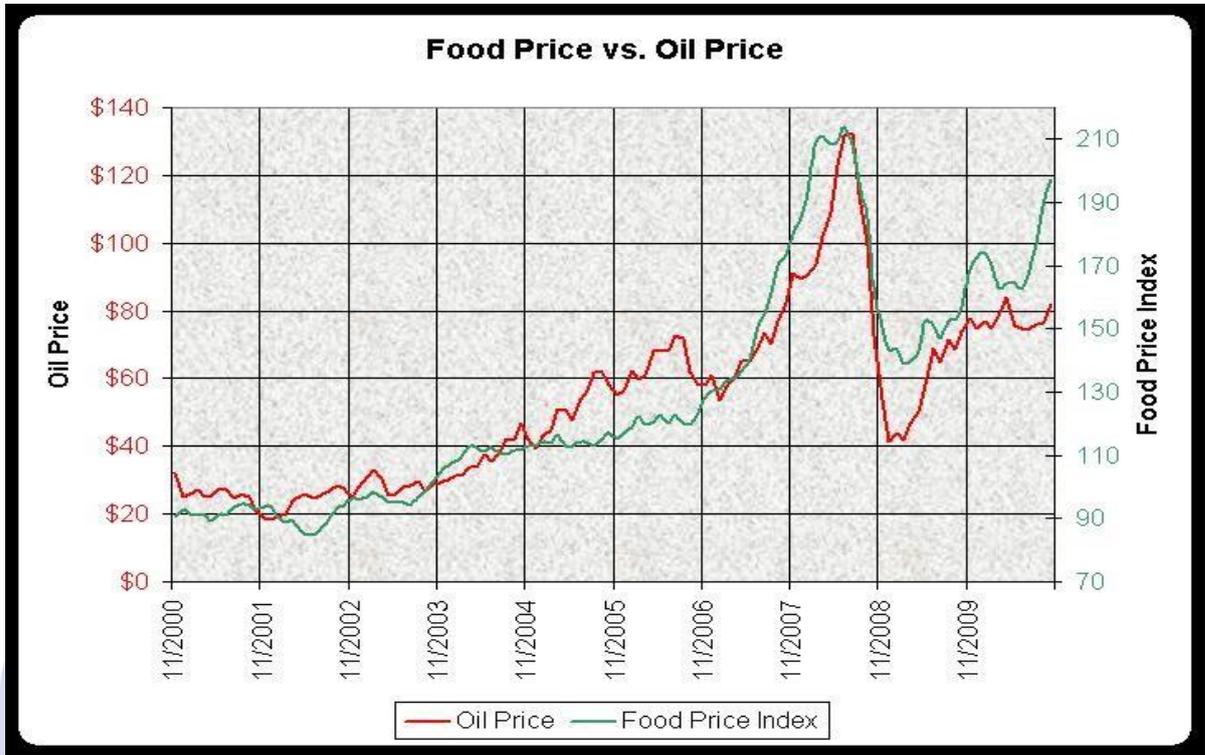
3. Daily temperature in Beijing China



4. Sweden Government Budget



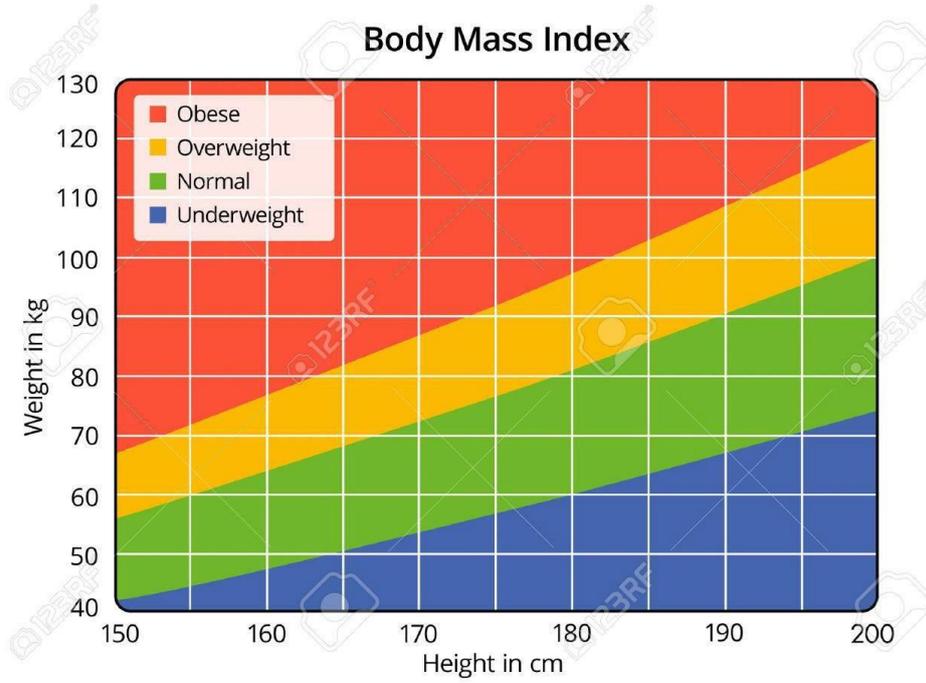
5. Food Prices vs Oil Price



6. Lecture Hall

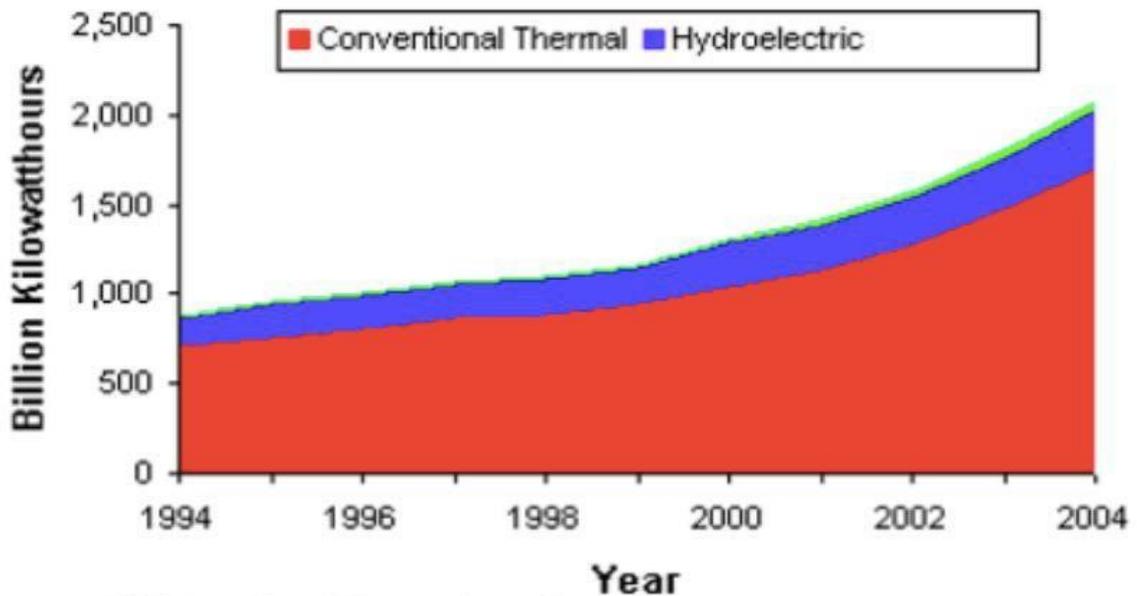


7. Body Mass Index



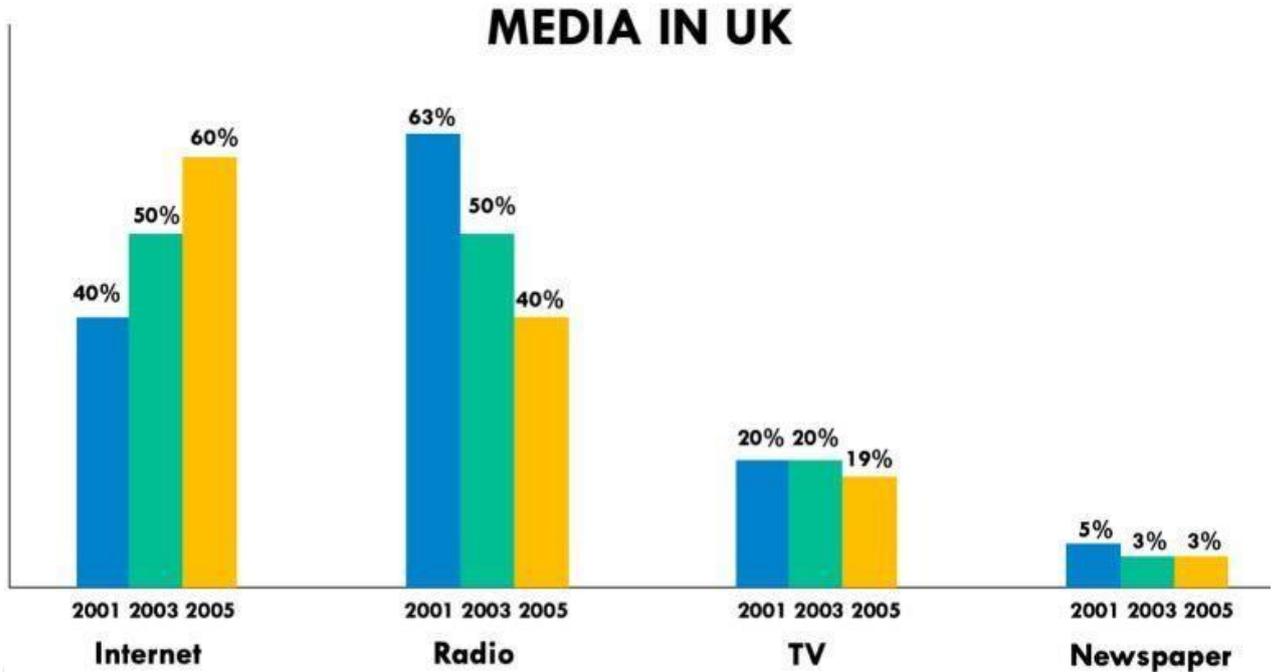
8. Electricity Generation

Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004

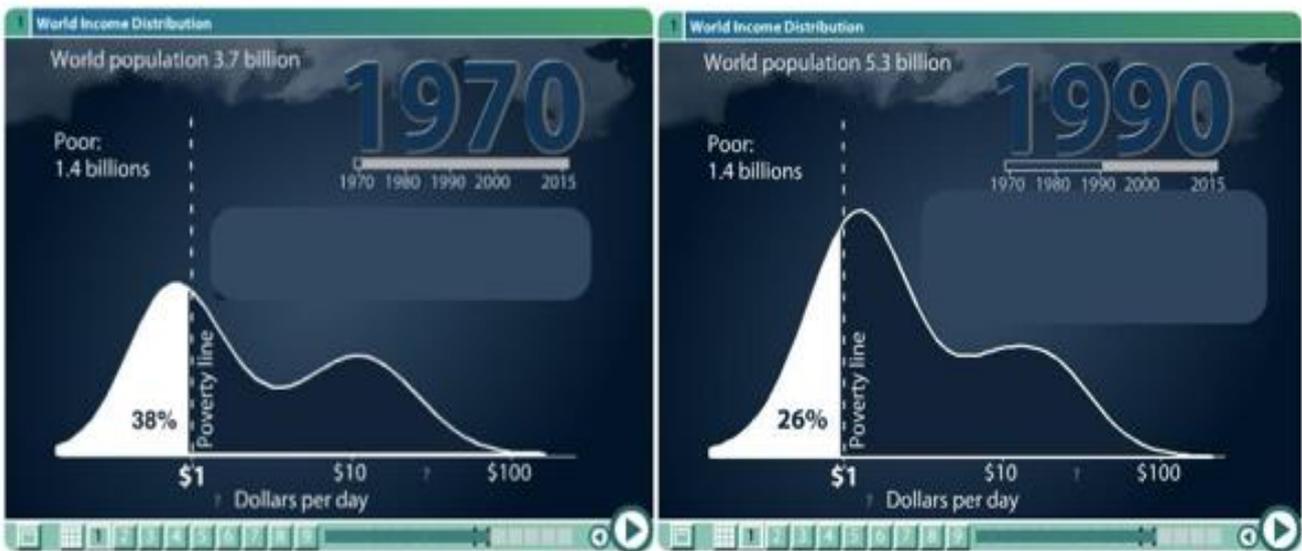


Source: EIA International Energy Annual

9. Media in UK

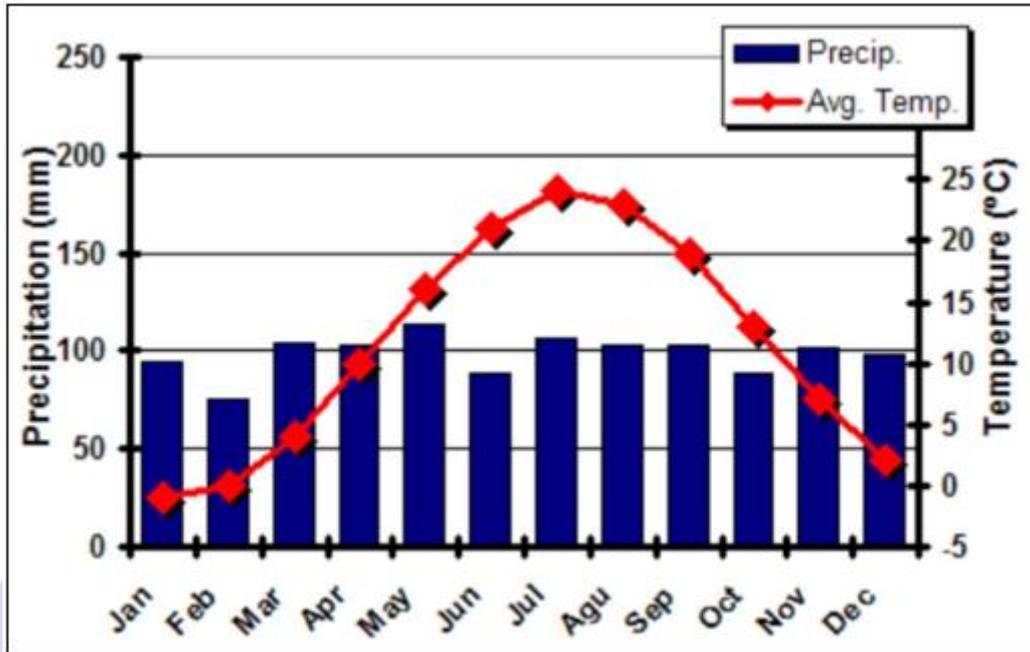


10. Poverty Line

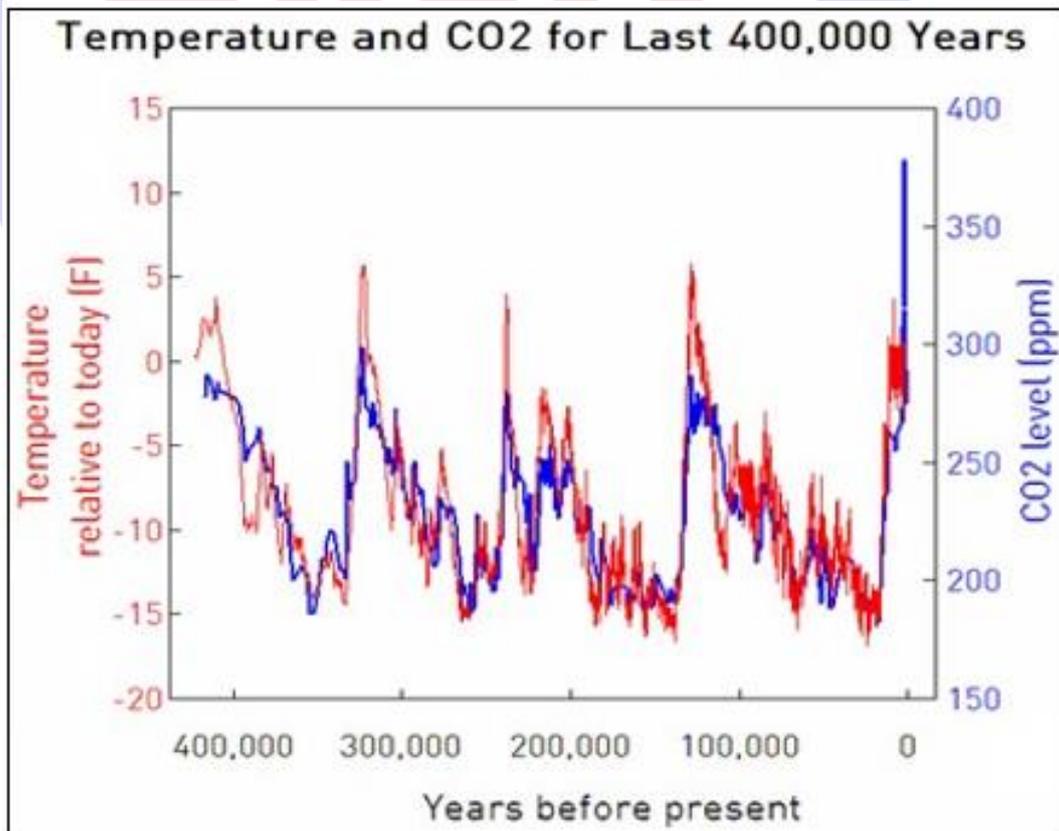




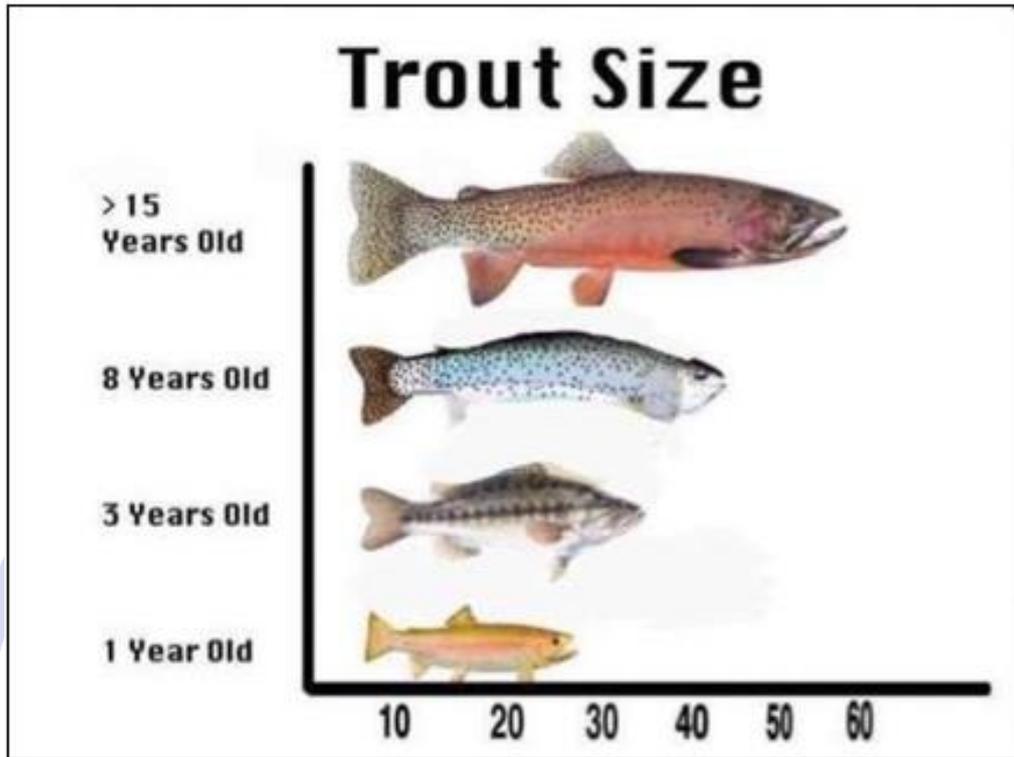
11. Precipitation VS Temperature



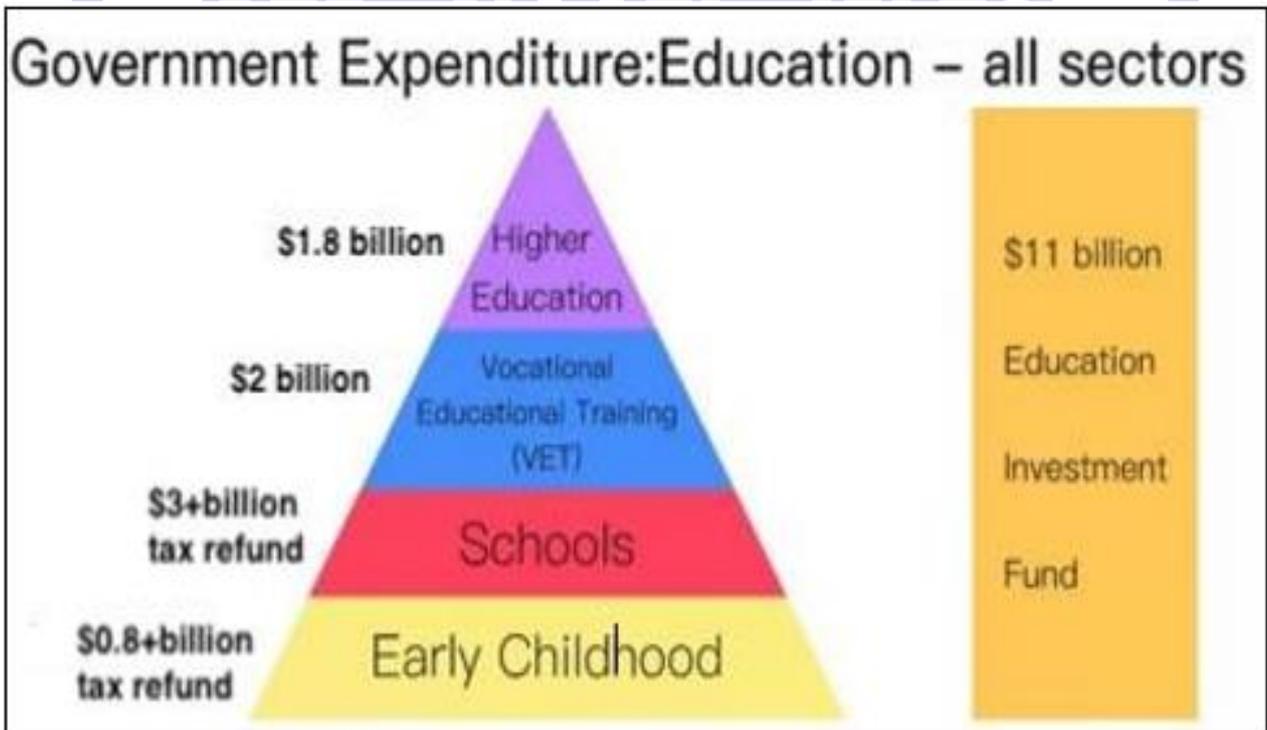
12. Temperature and CO₂



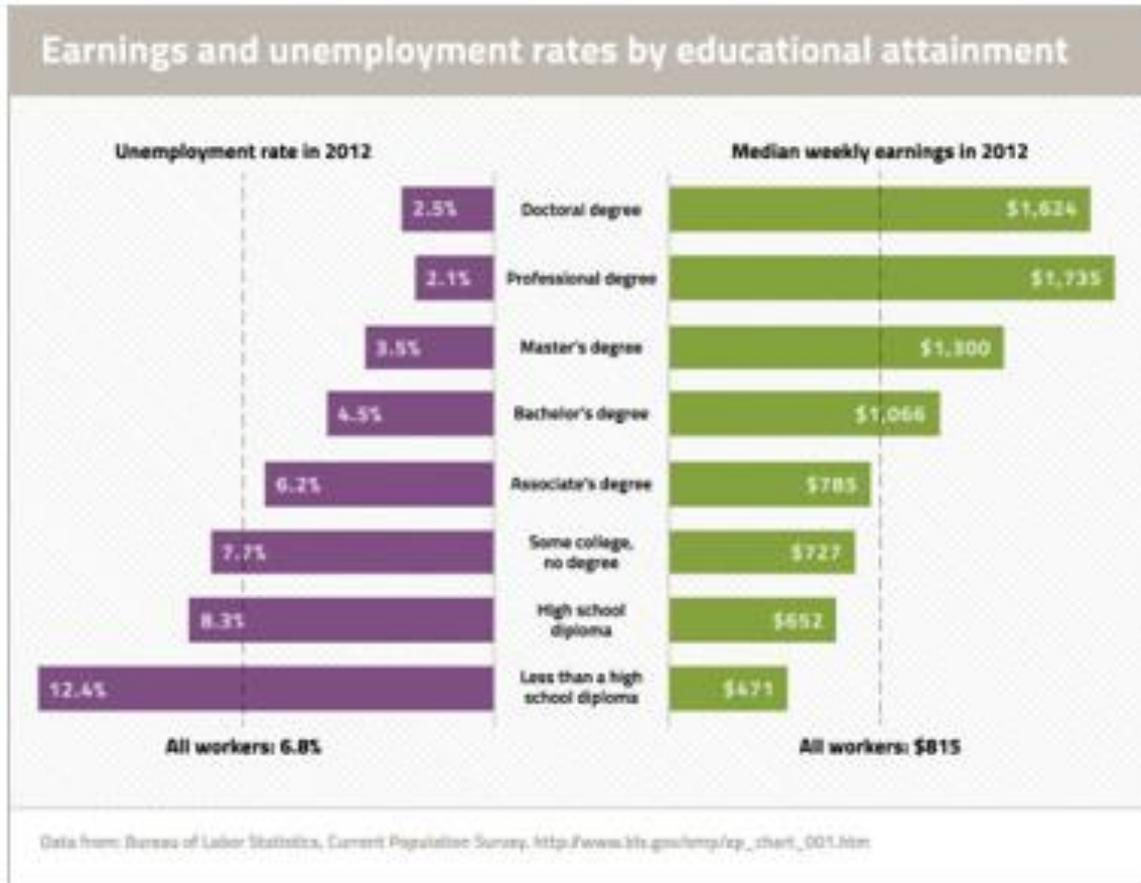
13. Trout Size



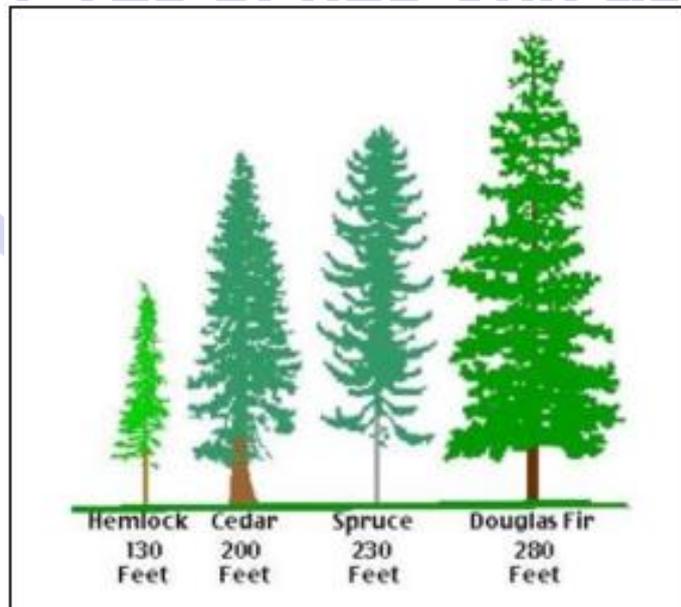
14. Government Expenditure



15. Earning and Unemployment Rate



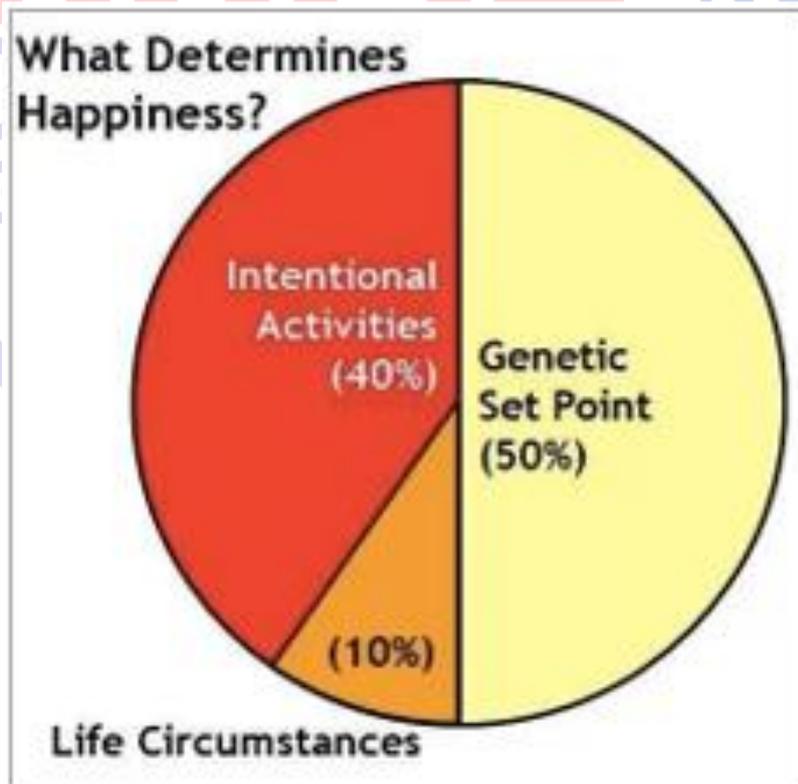
16. Types of Trees



17. Closed-Loop Recycling



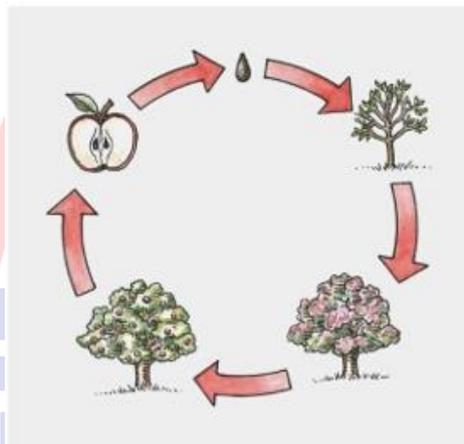
18. Happiness



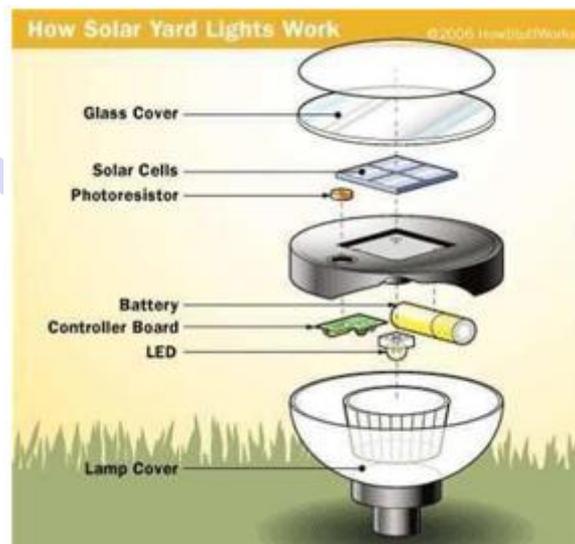
19. List of States by Income



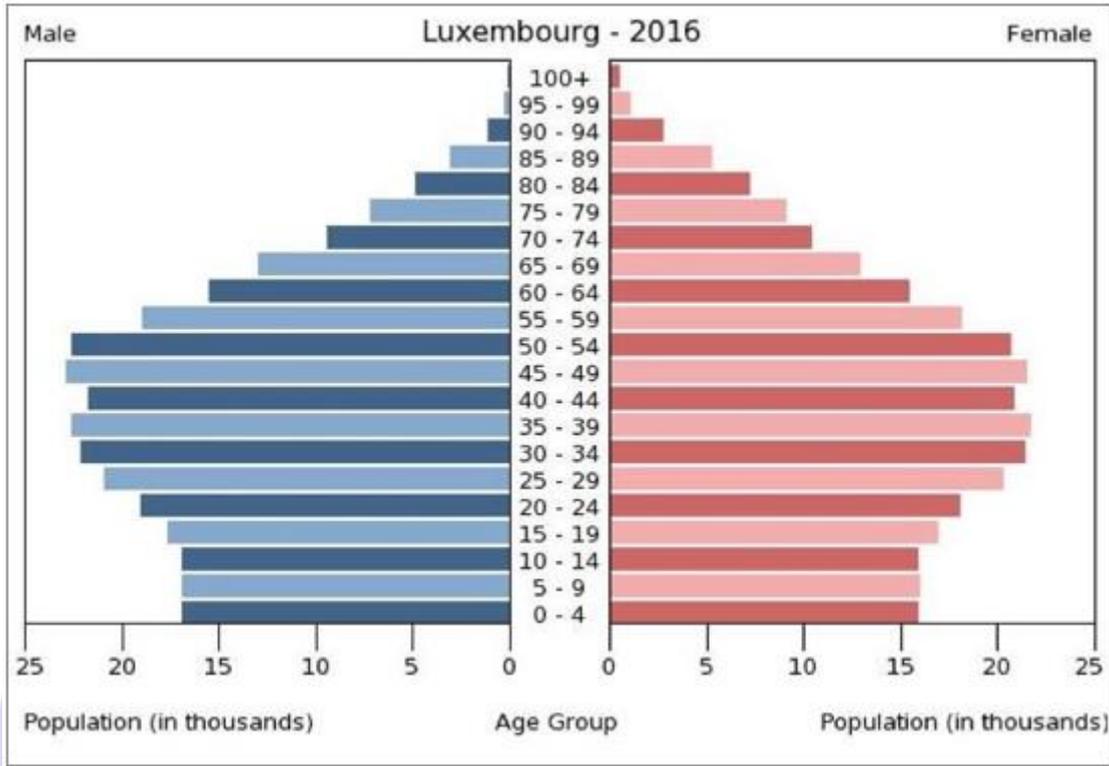
20. Life Cycle



21. Solar Yard Lights



22. Population Pyramid of Luxembourg



23. 100% Health



24. Flags

The United Arab Emirates



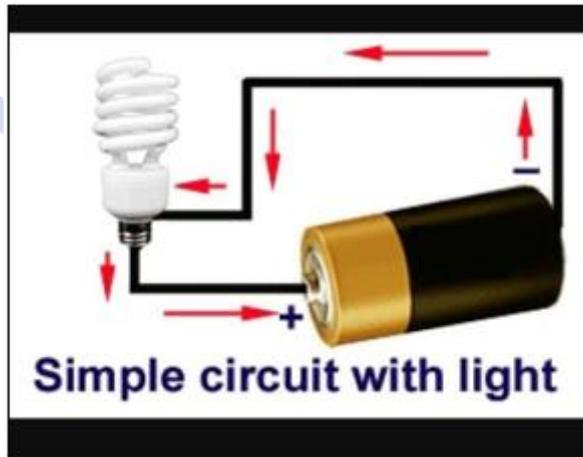
Jordan



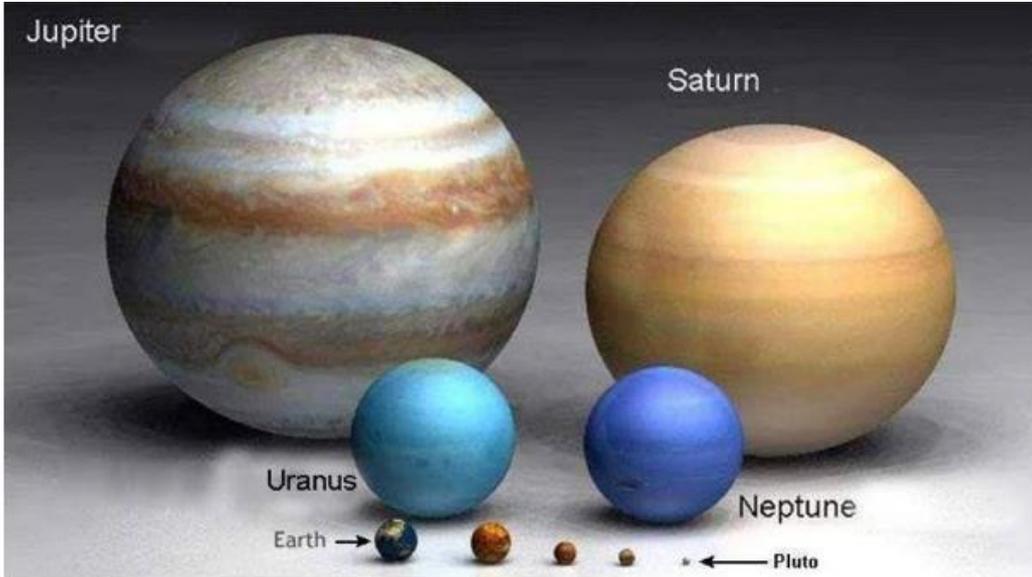
25. Music Download



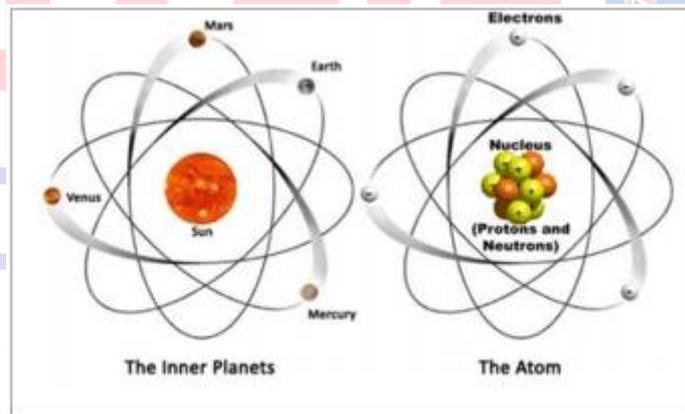
26. Simple Circuit



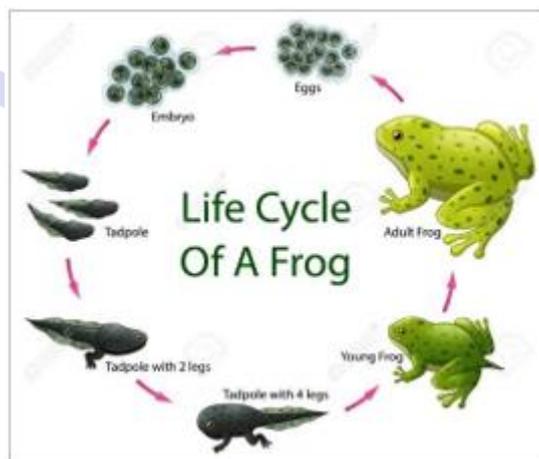
27. Planets



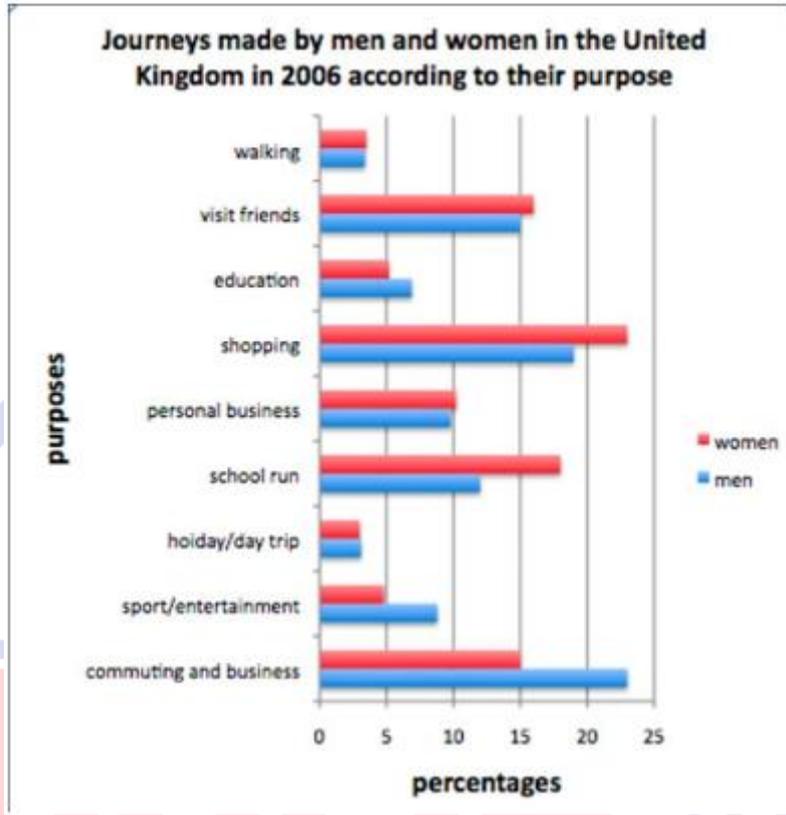
28. Inner Planets VS Atom



29. Life Cycle of a Frog



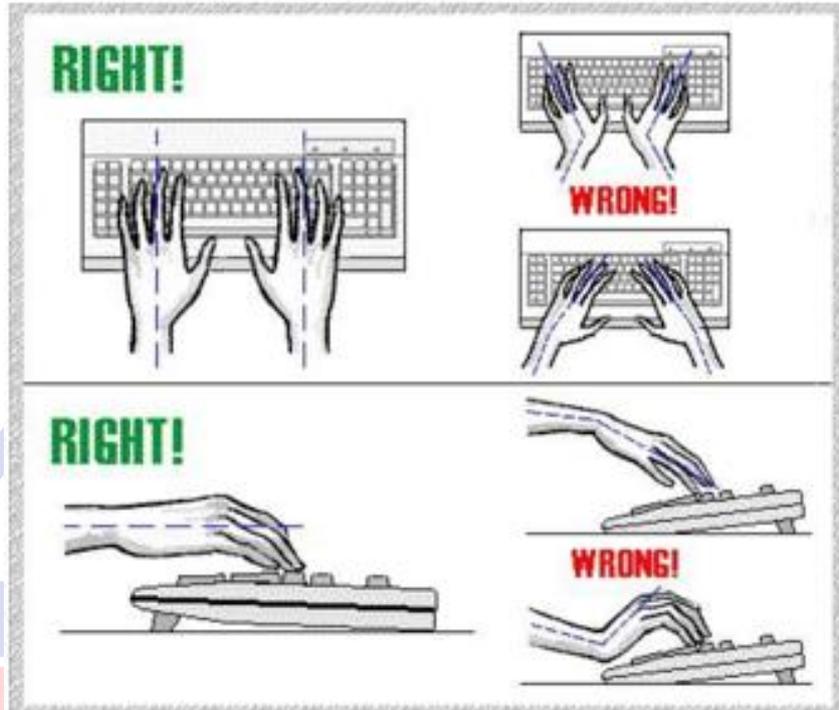
30. Journey Made in UK



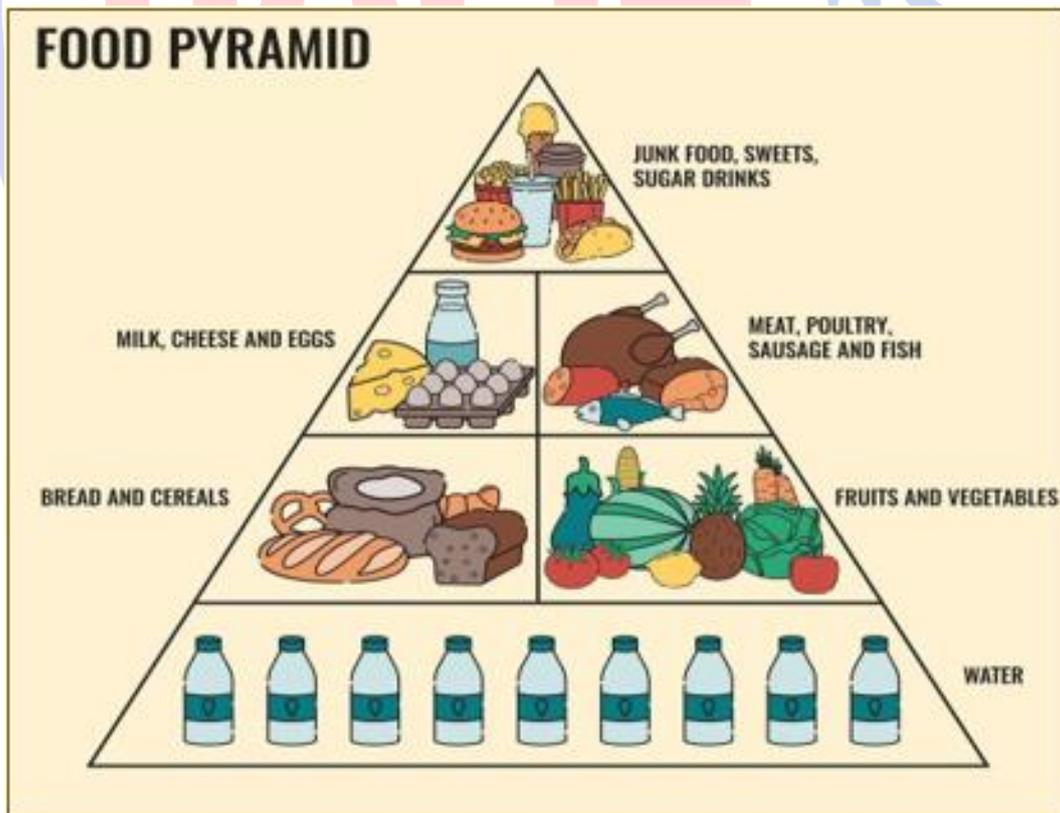
31. Most Livable States

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.

32. Hand Position on Keyboard



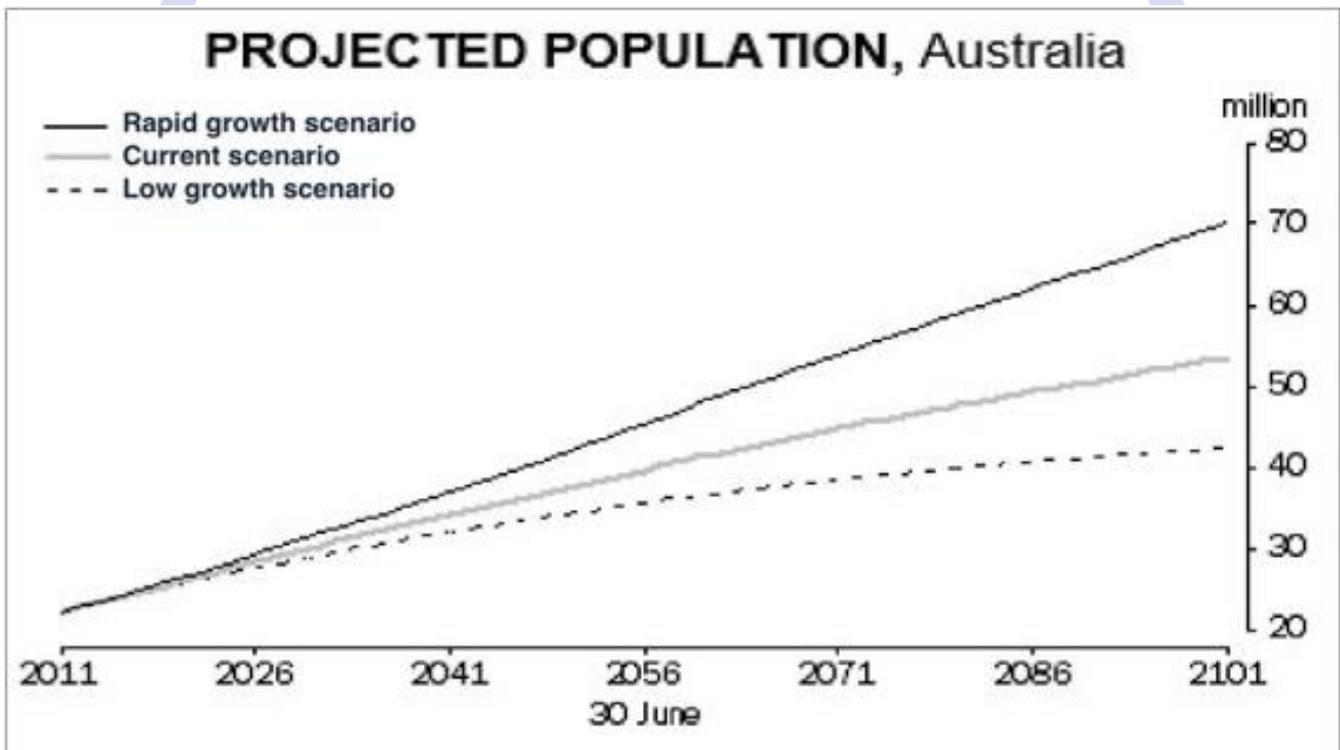
33. Food Pyramid



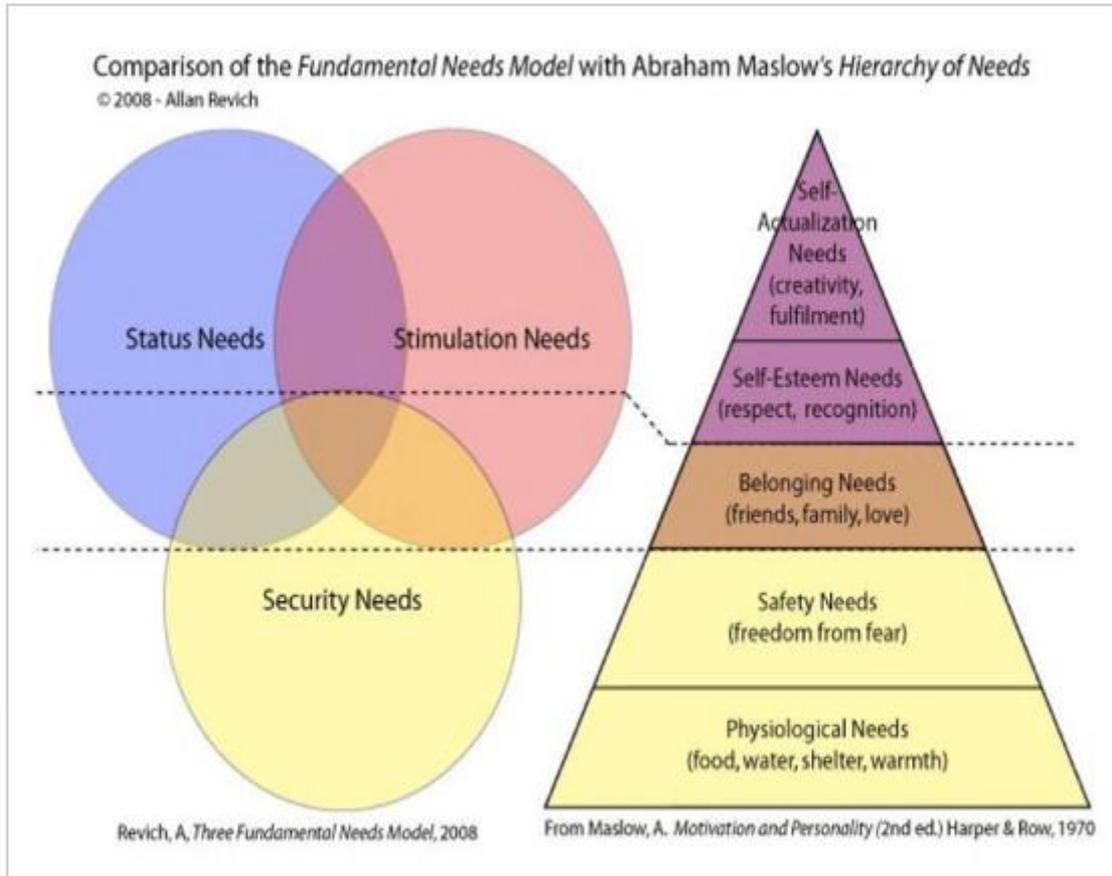
34. Teacher Career

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

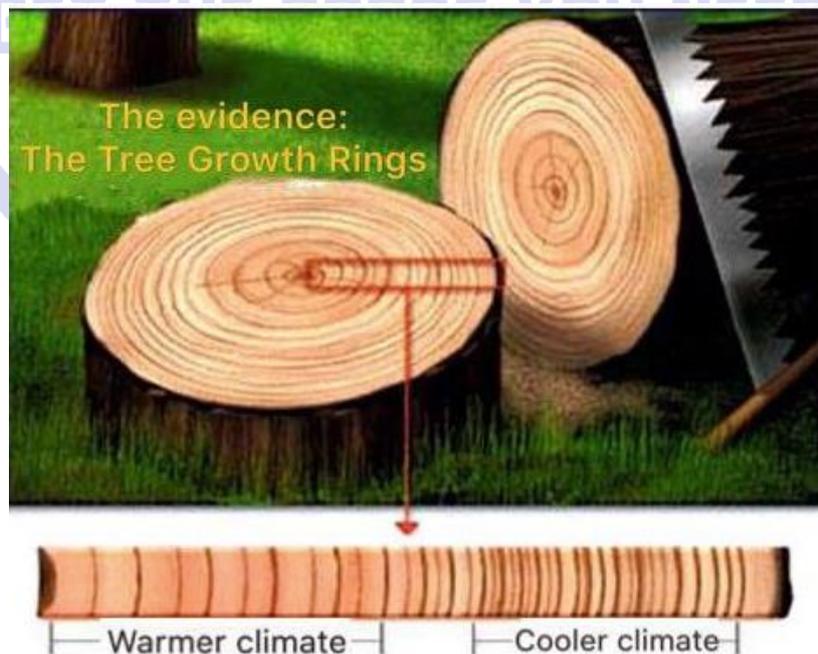
35. Projected Population



36. Abraham Maslow's



37. Tree Growth Rings



38. Economic Inactivity

Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations

<i>Birth cohorts</i>	<i>Average work expectancy at age 15 years</i>	<i>Average life expectancy</i>	<i>Average inactivity</i>	<i>Inactivity share of life</i>
	years	years	years	%
1901 Federation	44.2	53.6	9.4	17.6
1925–1946 War	42.6	62.8	20.2	32.1
1946–1964 Baby Boomers	43.3	67.1	23.7	35.3
1965–1979 Gen X	43.1	68.8	25.7	37.4
1980–2003 Gen Y	42.3	69.9	27.6	39.5
2004–2025 Gen Z	42.5	70.6	28.1	39.8

39. Baby Sleep Hours

Table of Baby sleep hours

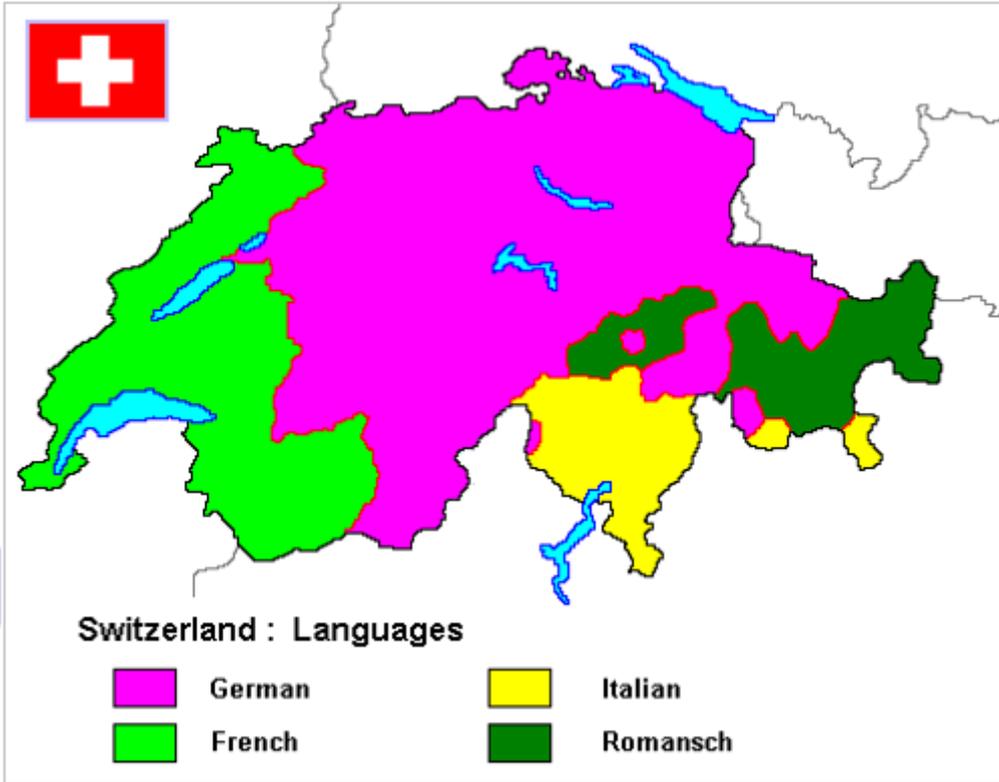
Age	Nighttime sleep	Daytime sleep	Total sleep
1 month	8.5	7	15.5
6 months	10	3.5	13.5
18 months	11.25	1.25	12.5

40. Annual Income

Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields

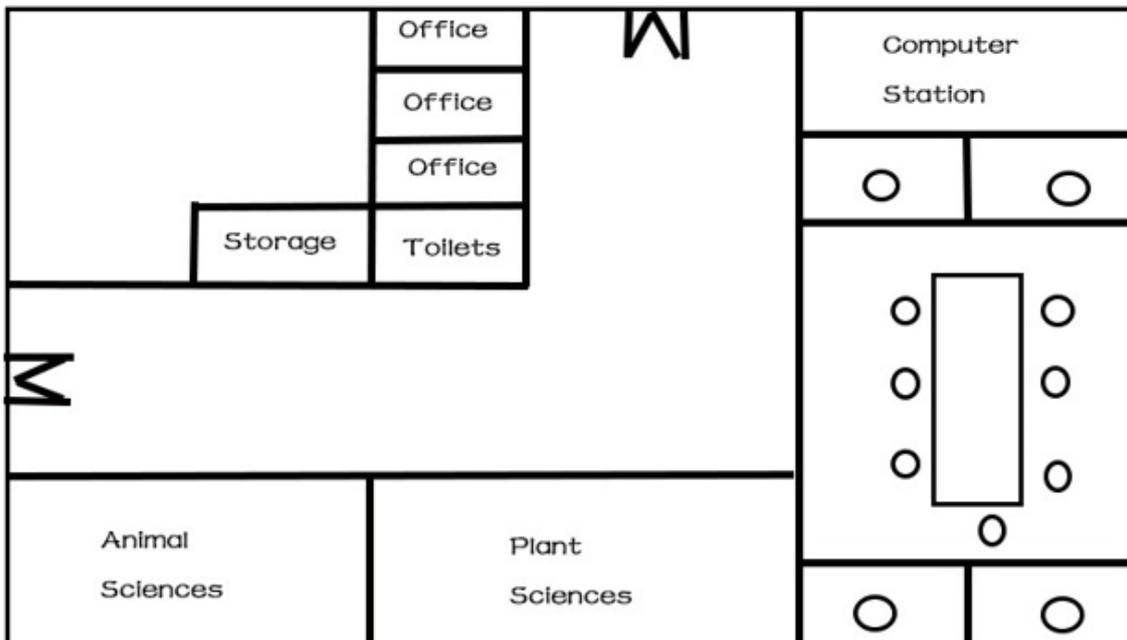
	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000

41. Languages in Switzerland



42. Graduation Lab

The Graduation Laboratory



43. How a virus work

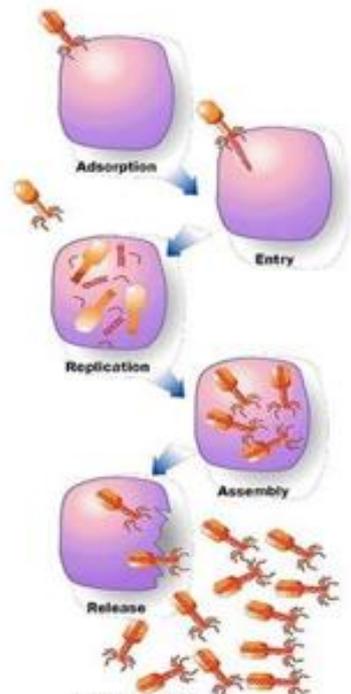
How a virus 'works'

A virus is a parasite which cannot reproduce on its own, it needs another living thing to survive

It infects the cells of your body and 'hijacks' them
(Adsorption & Entry)

Your cells stop doing what they're supposed to and instead make copies of the virus
(Replication & Assembly)

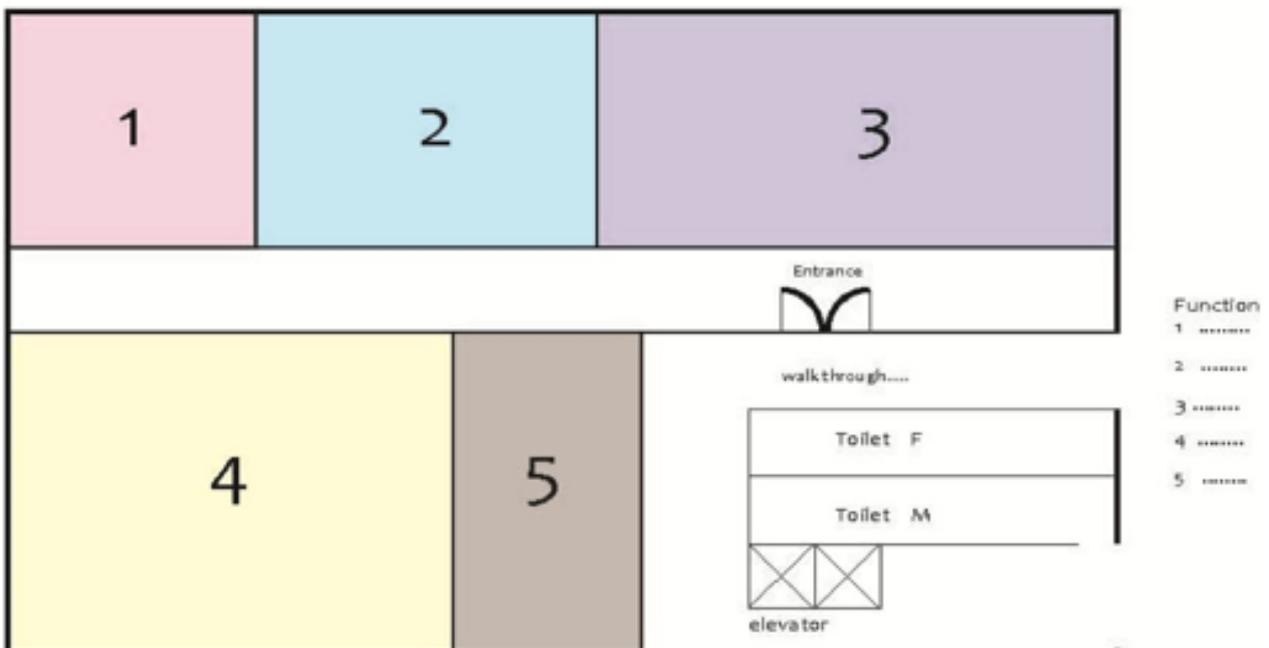
The new viruses are released and go on to infect other cells
(Release)



www.sliderbase.com

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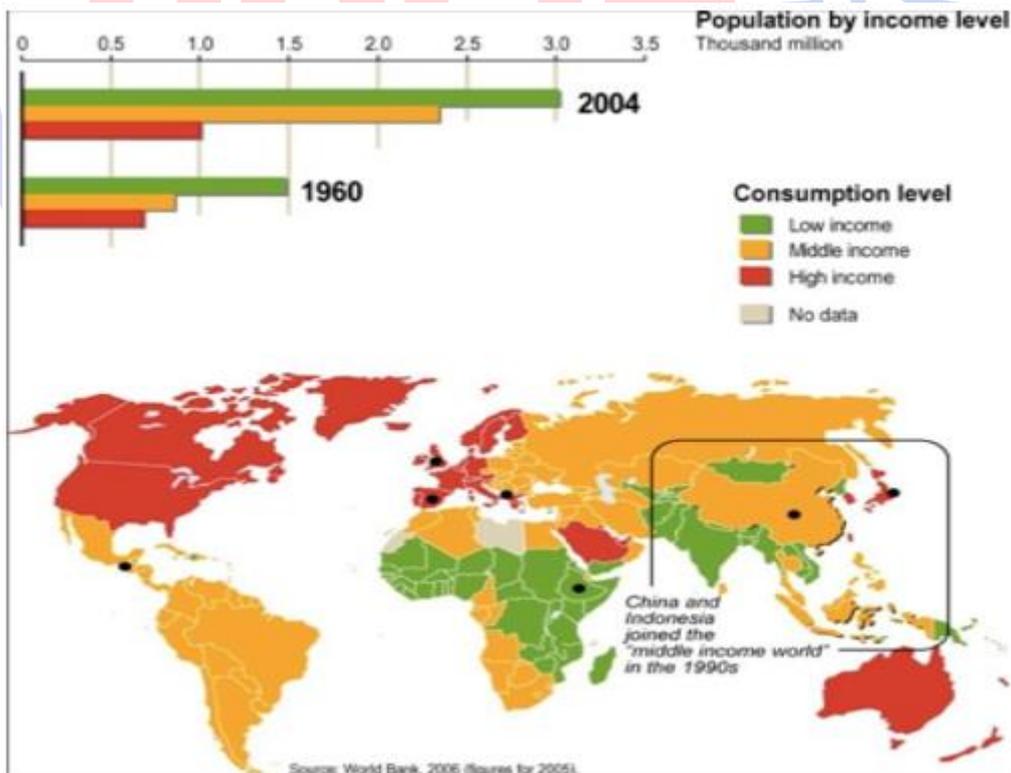
44. Library Plan



45. Garbage in Oceans



46. Population by Income Level



47. Proper Sitting Posture

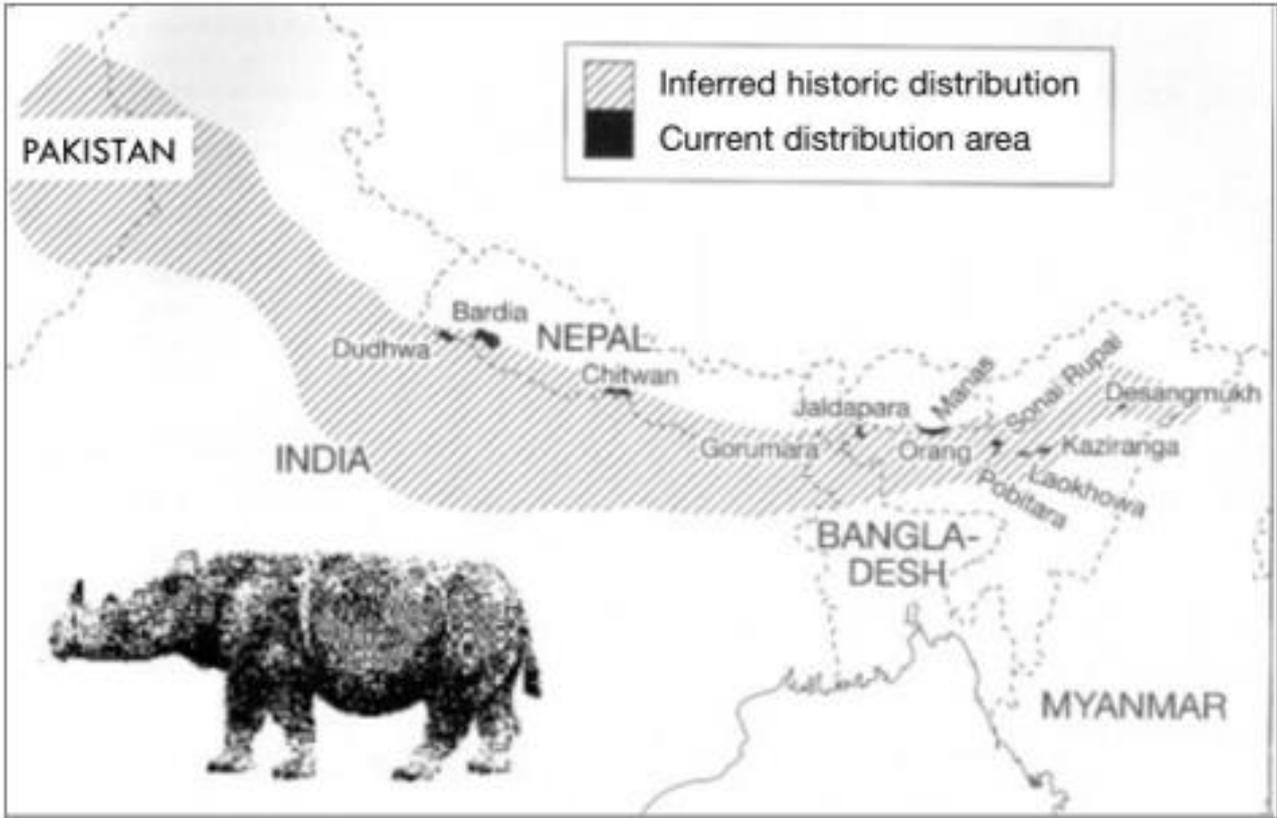


48. Fleet Street London

London's Fleet Street Then and Today
19th Century Now

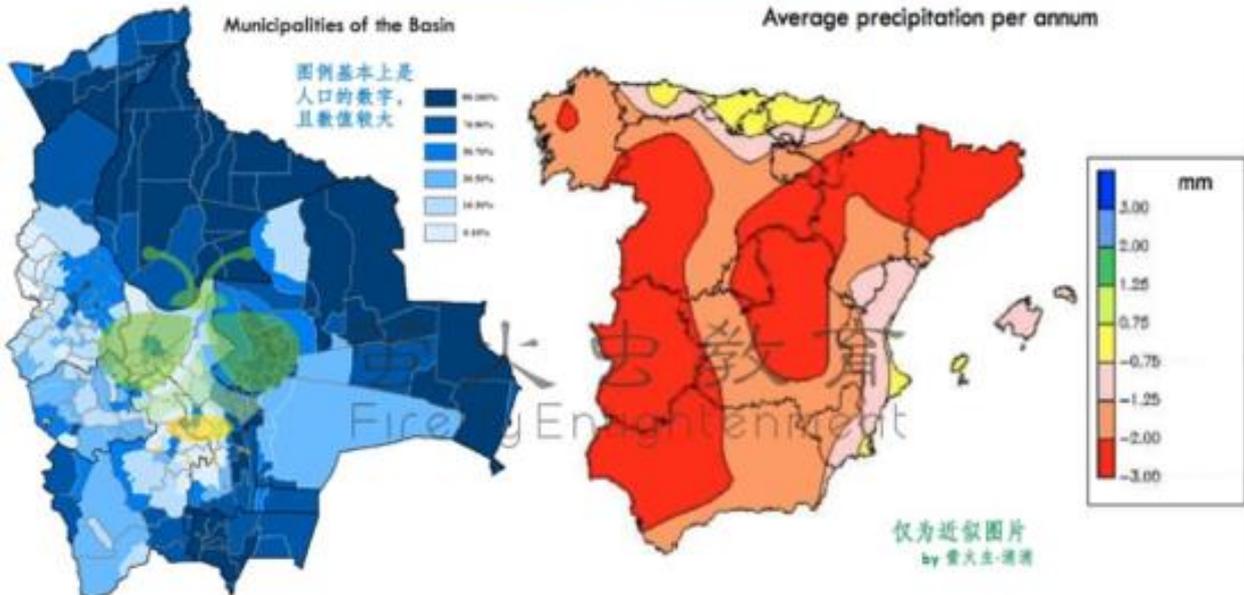


49. Indian Rhino

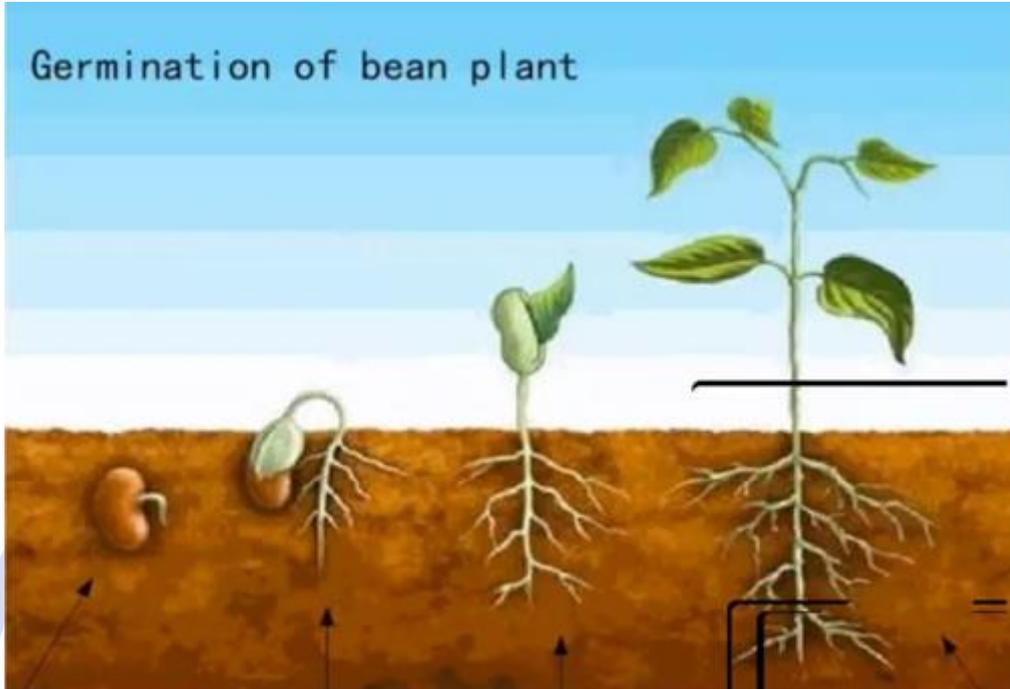


50. Gariep Basin

Municipalities and Precipitation of Gariep Basin



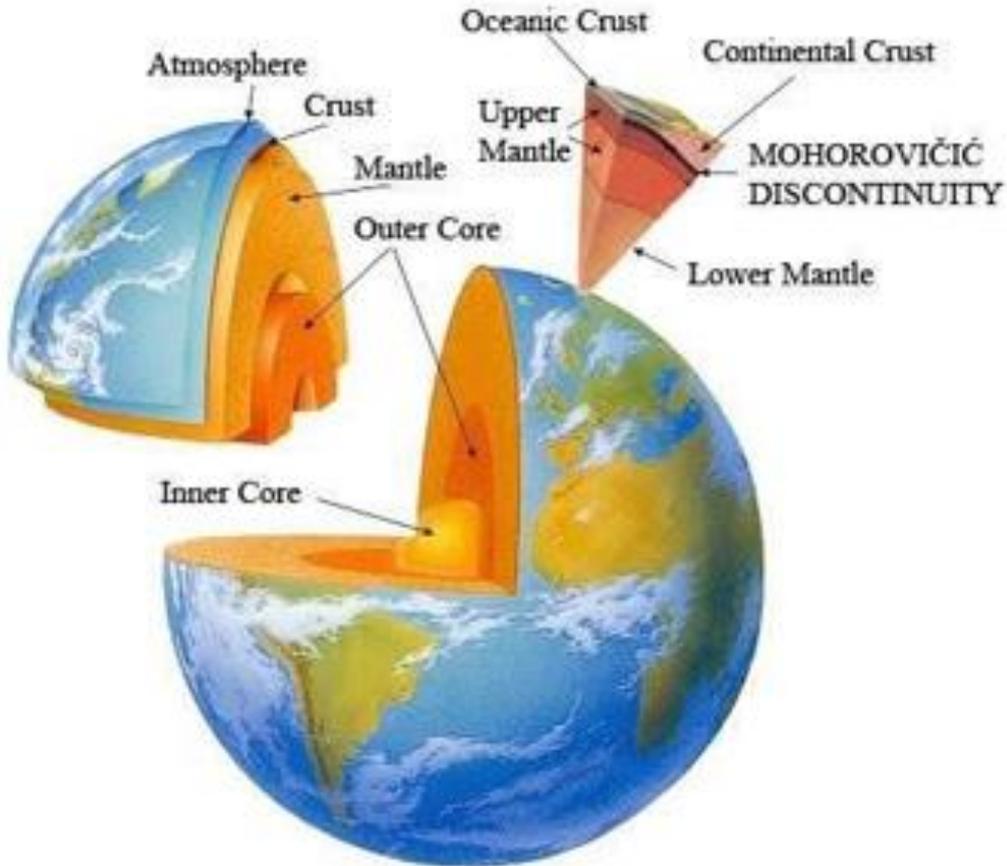
51. Germination of Bean Plant



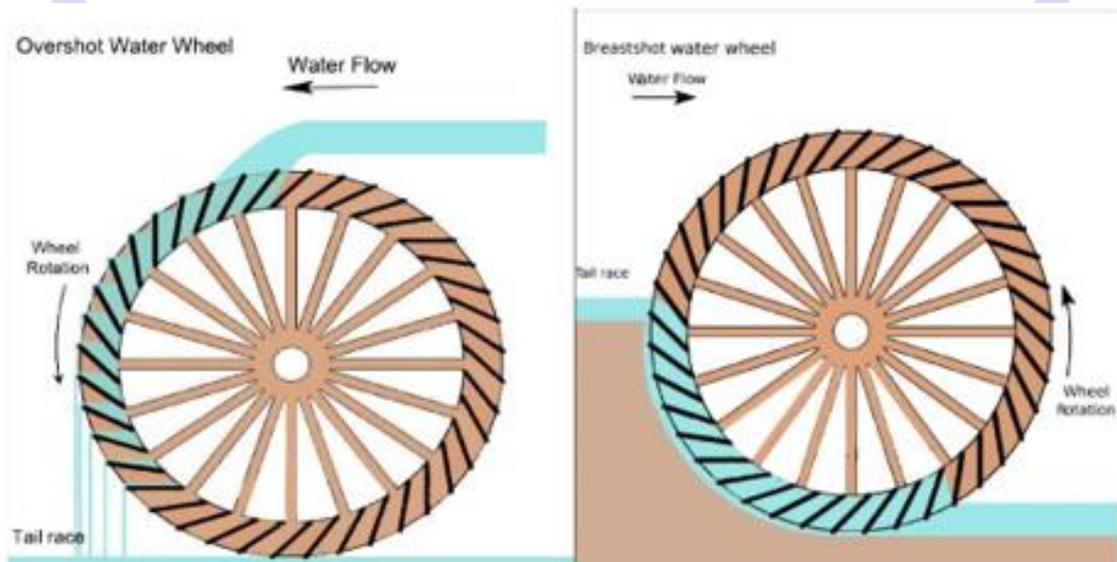
52. Hostel Reservation process



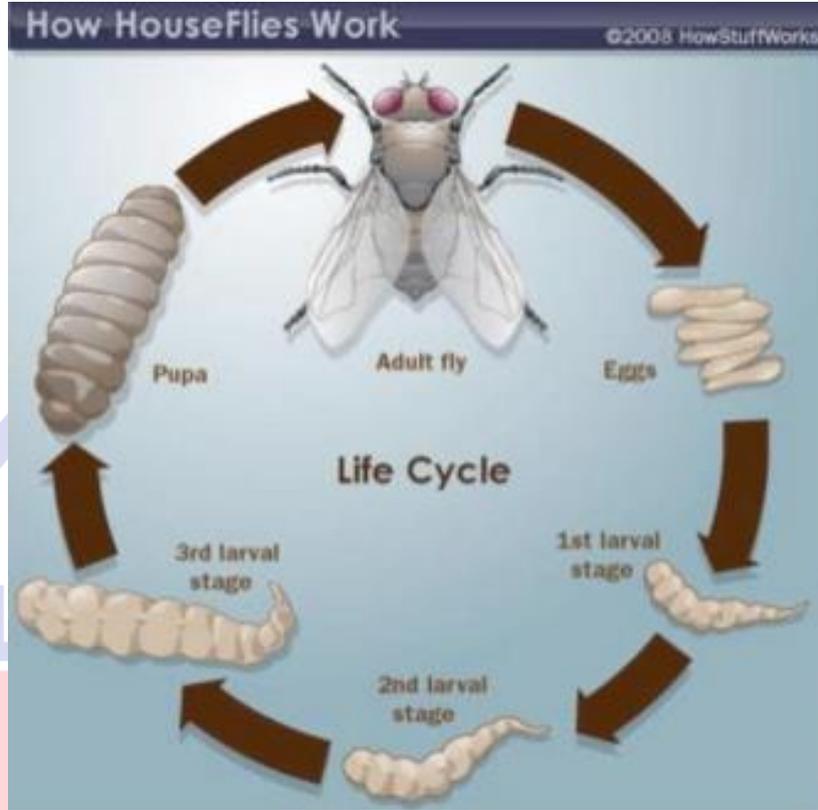
53. Earth's Structure



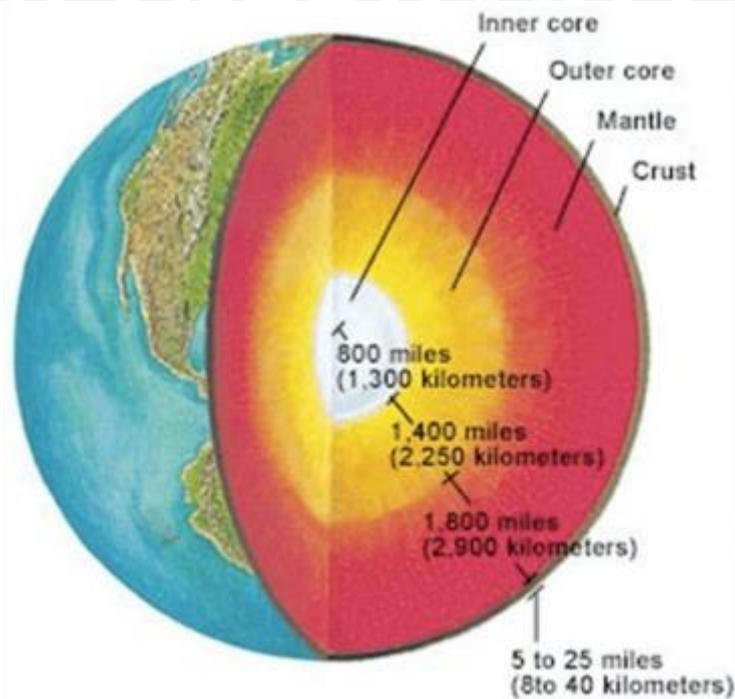
54. Overshot Waterwheel and Breast-shot Waterwheel



55. Life Cycle of House Fly



56. Earth's Core



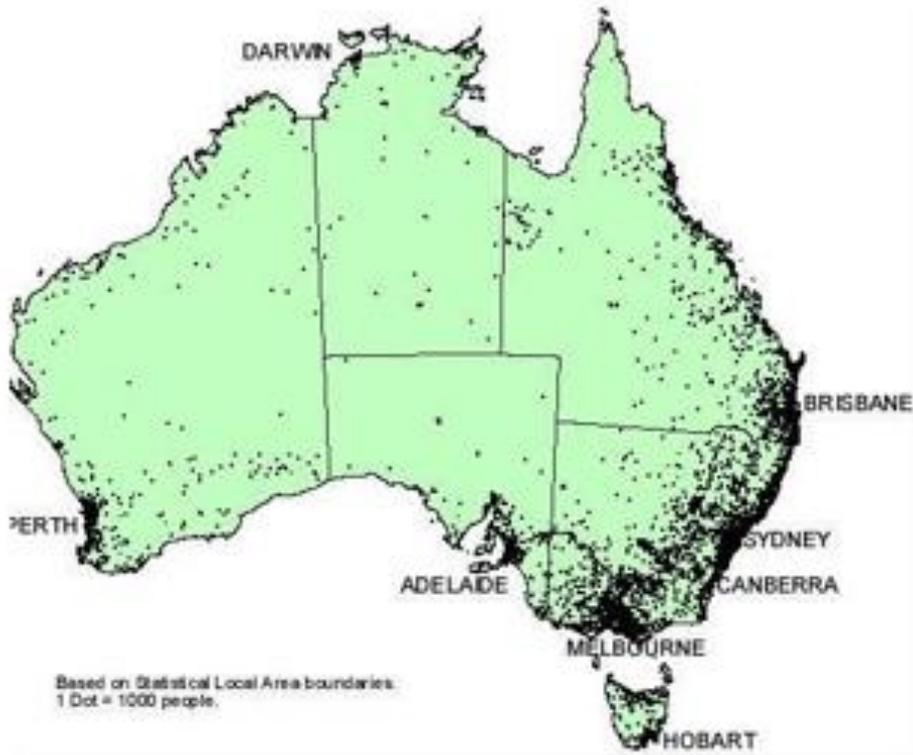
57. Evolution of Computers



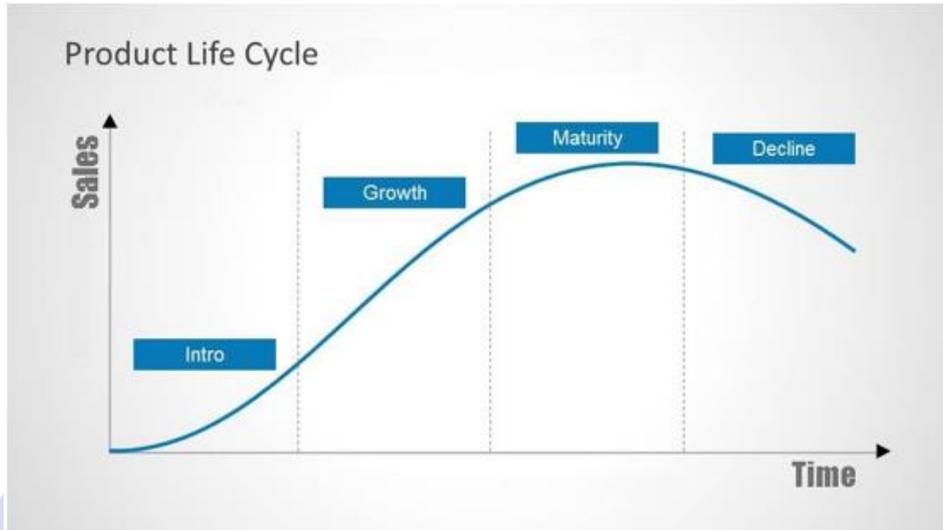
Computers then and now



58. Population Density in Australia



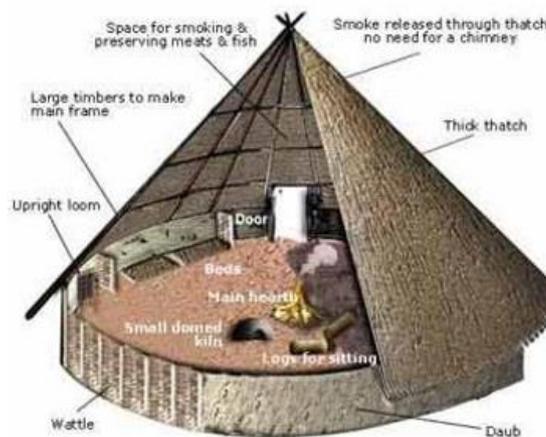
59. Product Life Cycle



60. Garbage Collection



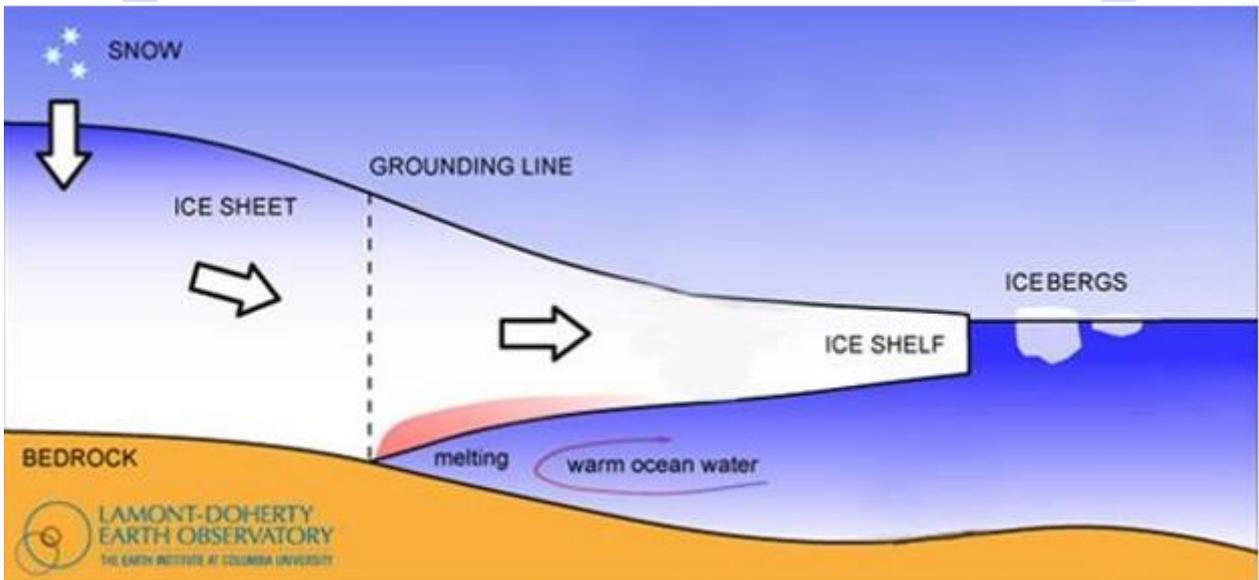
61. Iron Age Hut



62. Arctic Food Chain



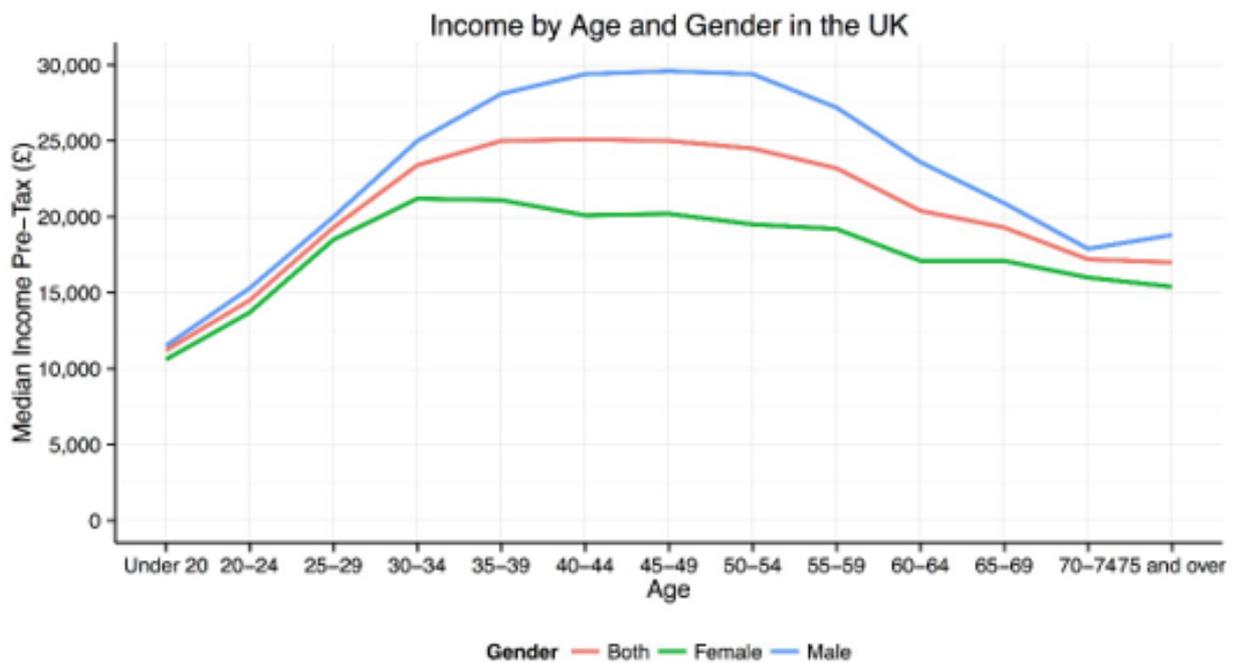
63. Ice Bergs



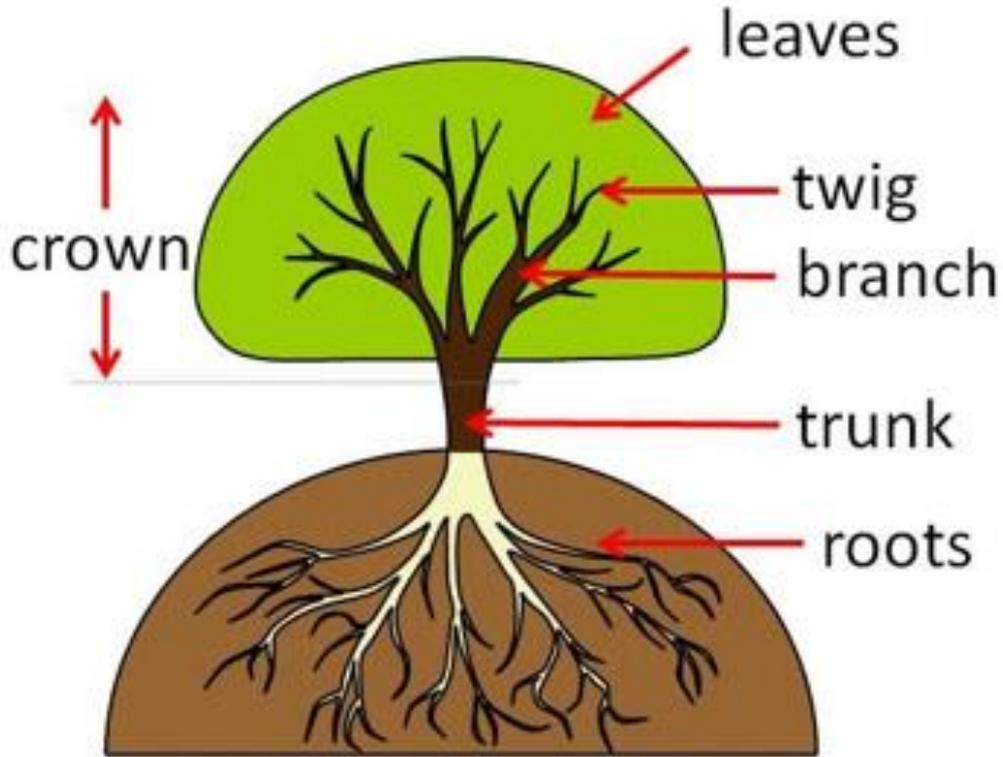
64. Bird Feeder



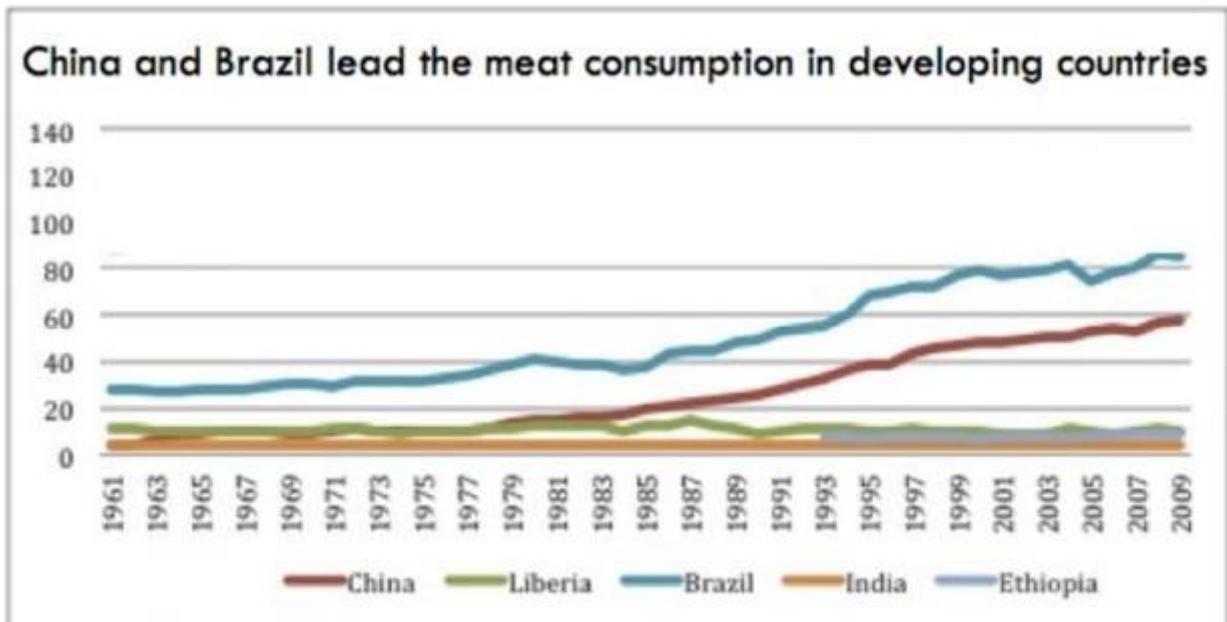
65. Income by Age and Gender in the UK



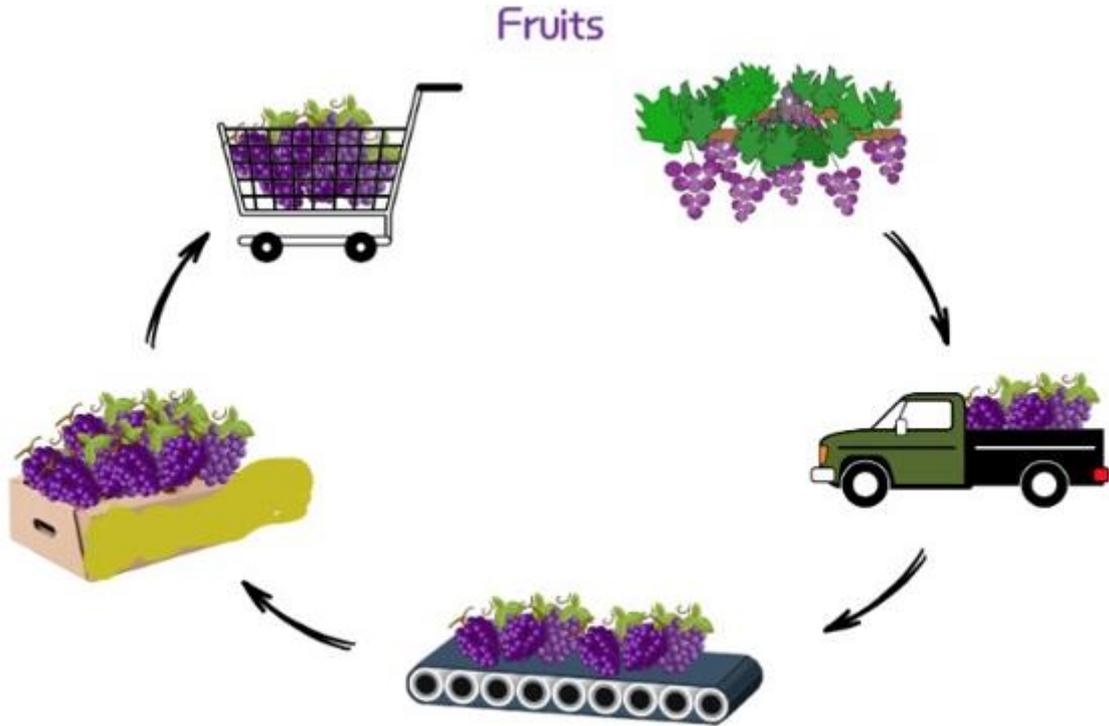
66. Parts of Tree



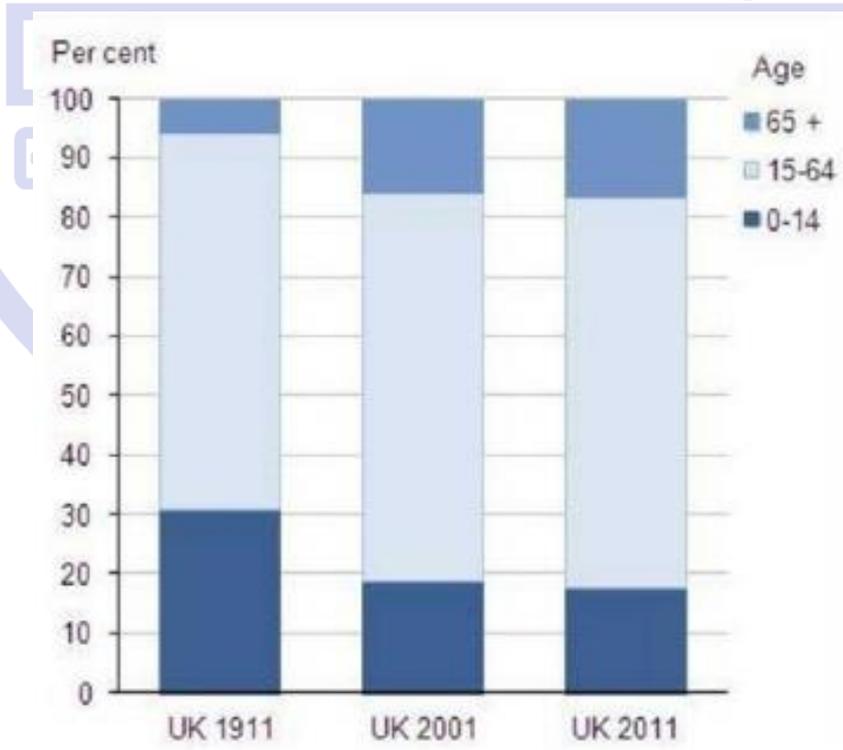
67. Meet Consumption



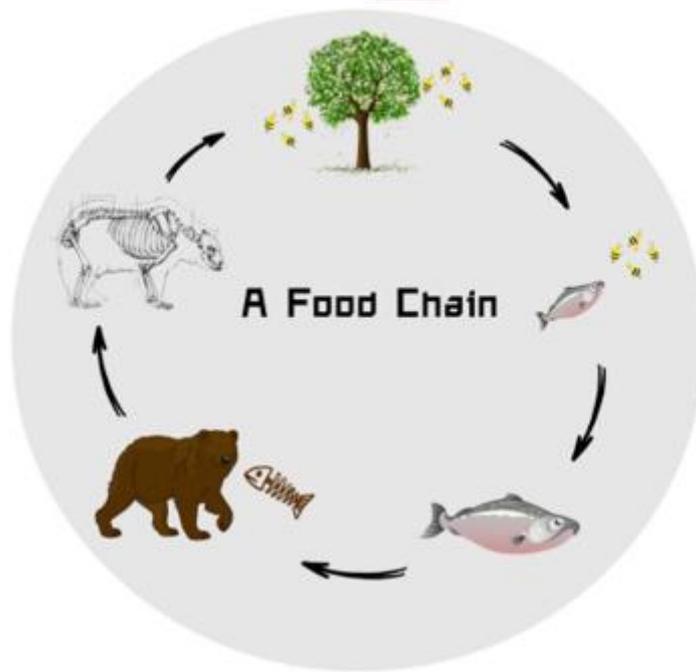
68. Grapes Distribution Cycle



69. UK Population



70. A Food Chain



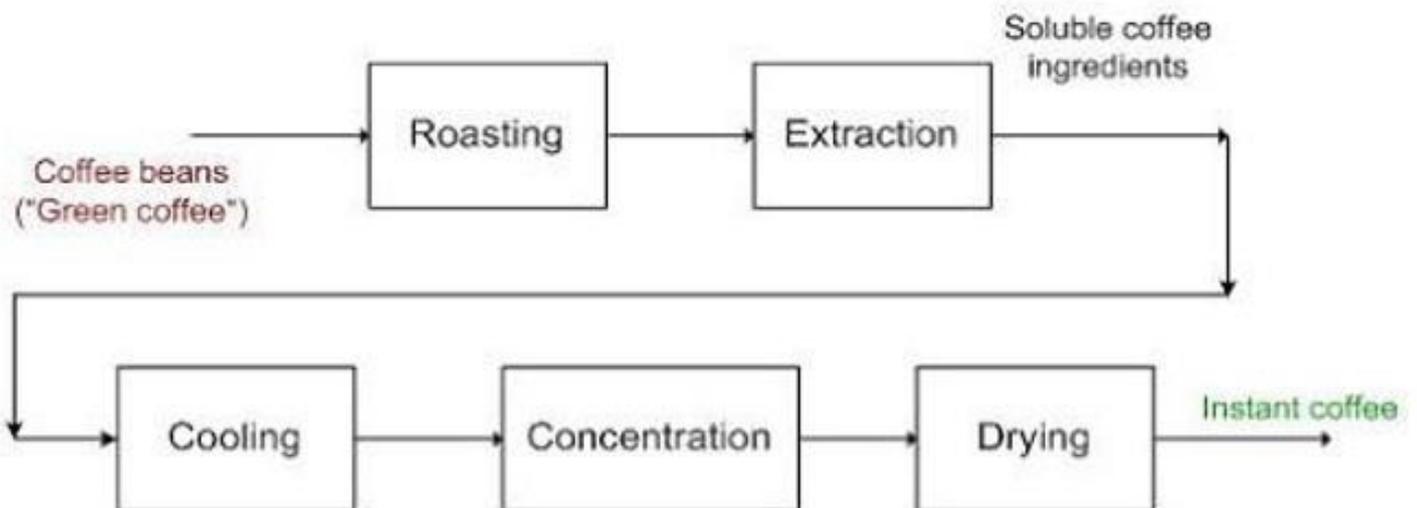
71. Customer at Café



72. Fruit Market



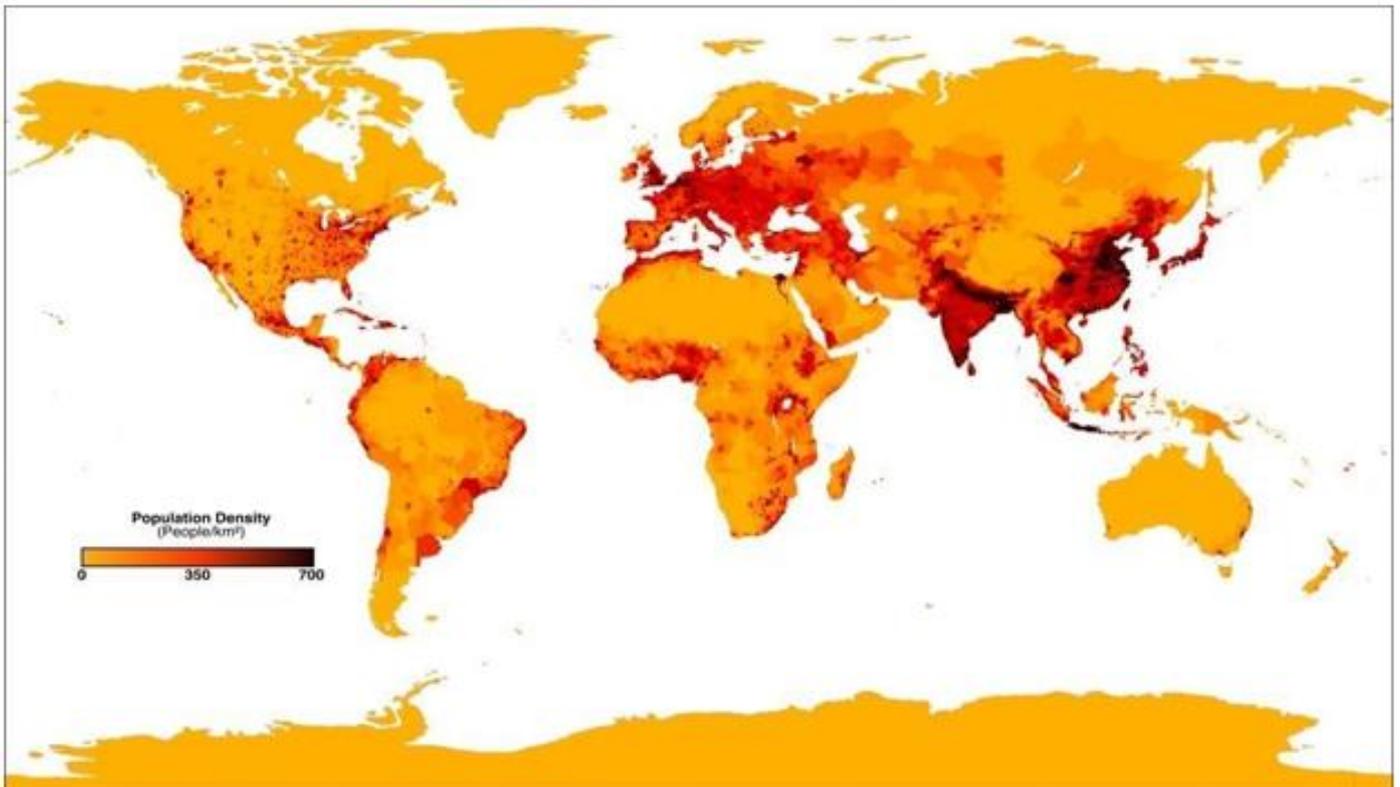
73. Instant Coffee Process



74. Family Meal



75. World Population Density



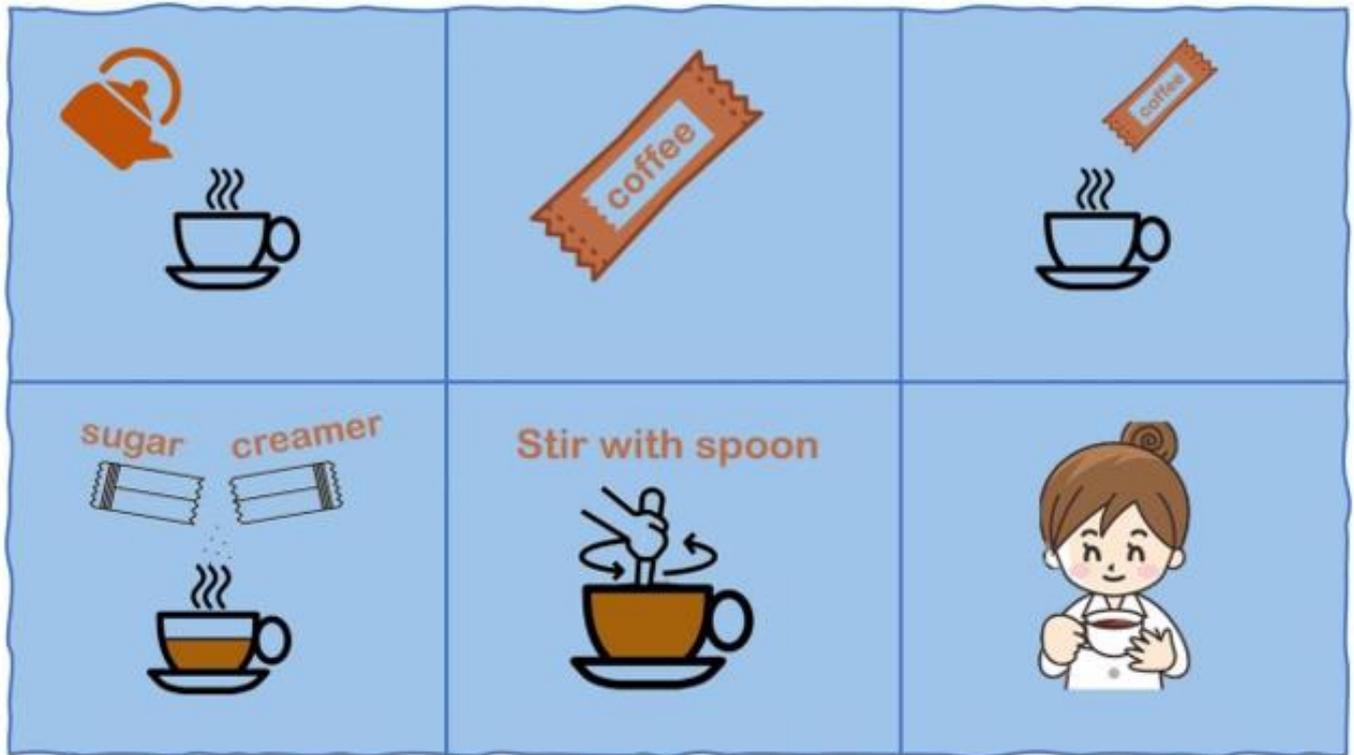
76. Tropical Rain Forests



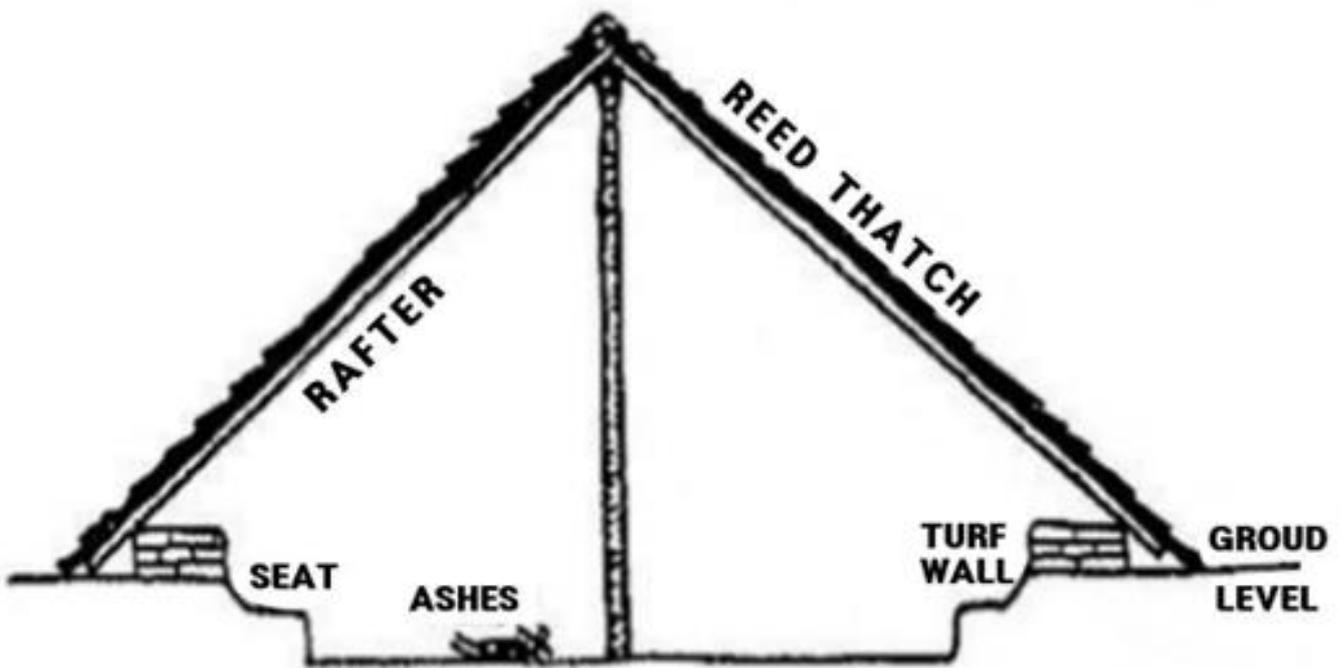
77. Students in a Lab



78. Instant Coffee



79. The Iron Age Hut

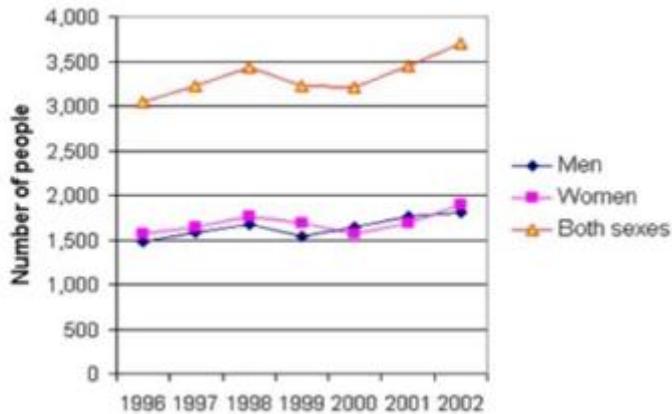


80. Bird Migration Route



81. Cell Phone Usage

Graph : Cell phone use in Brazil between 1996 and 2002





82. Eatwell Plate

The eatwell plate

Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.

Fruit and vegetables

Bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other starchy foods

Food Standards Agency eatwell.gov.uk

83. Climate Zone

Climate zones for temperature and humidity

- hot humid
- warm humid
- hot dry summer, warm winter
- hot dry summer, cold winter
- temperate
- cool temperate

BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

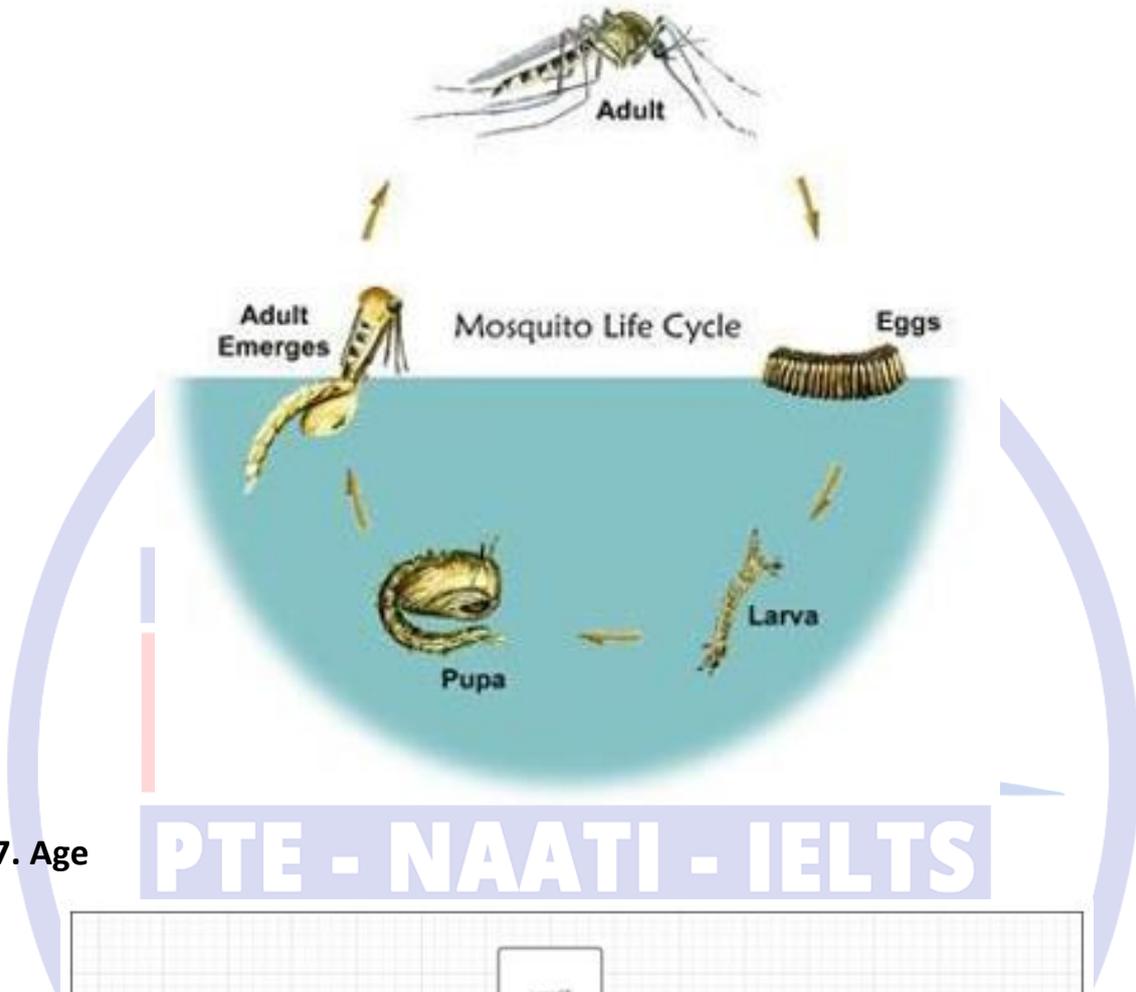
84. Fungus Lifecycle



85. Garden Instructions

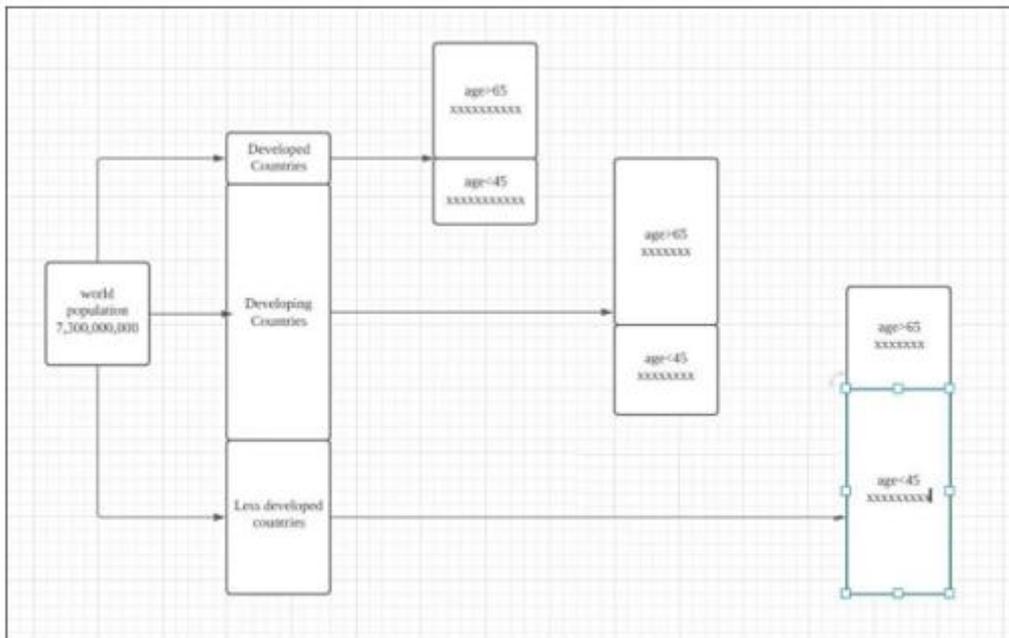


86. Mosquito Life Cycle

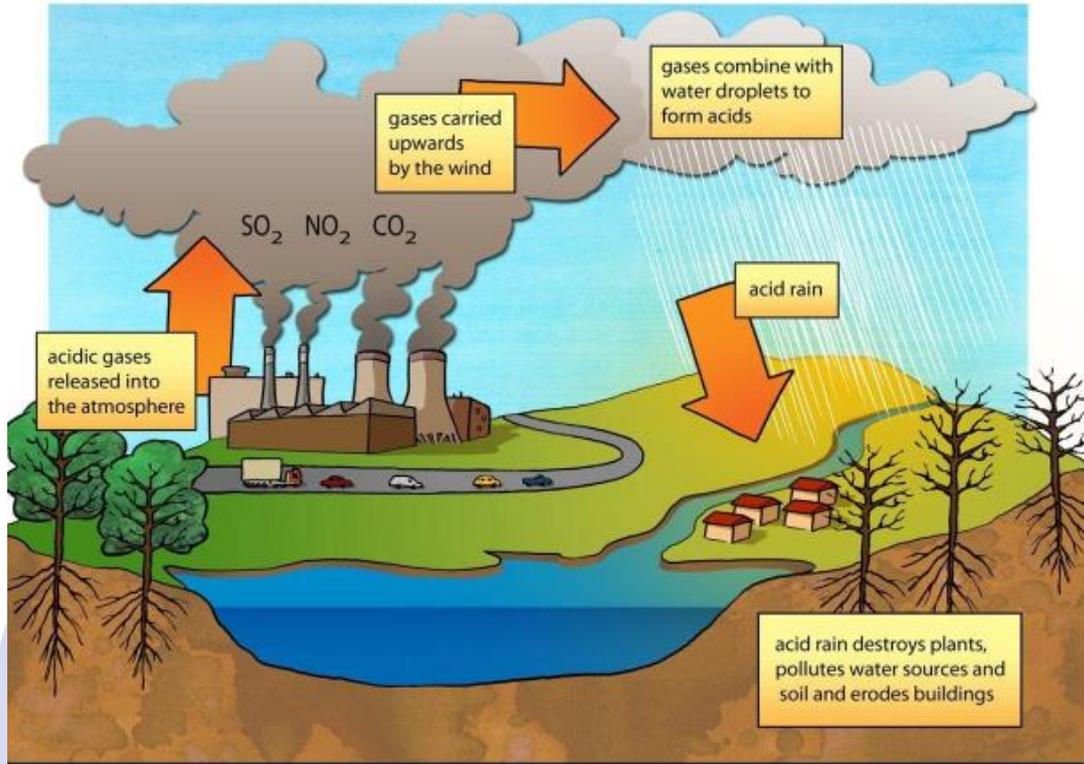


87. Age

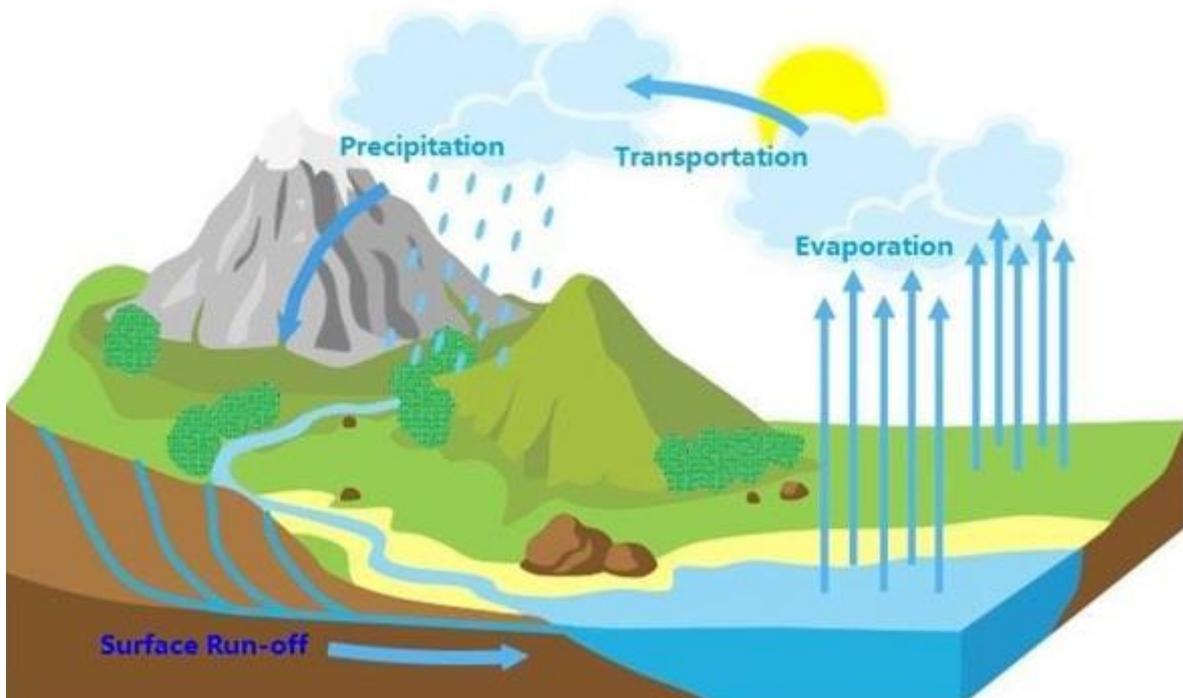
PTE - NAATI - IELTS



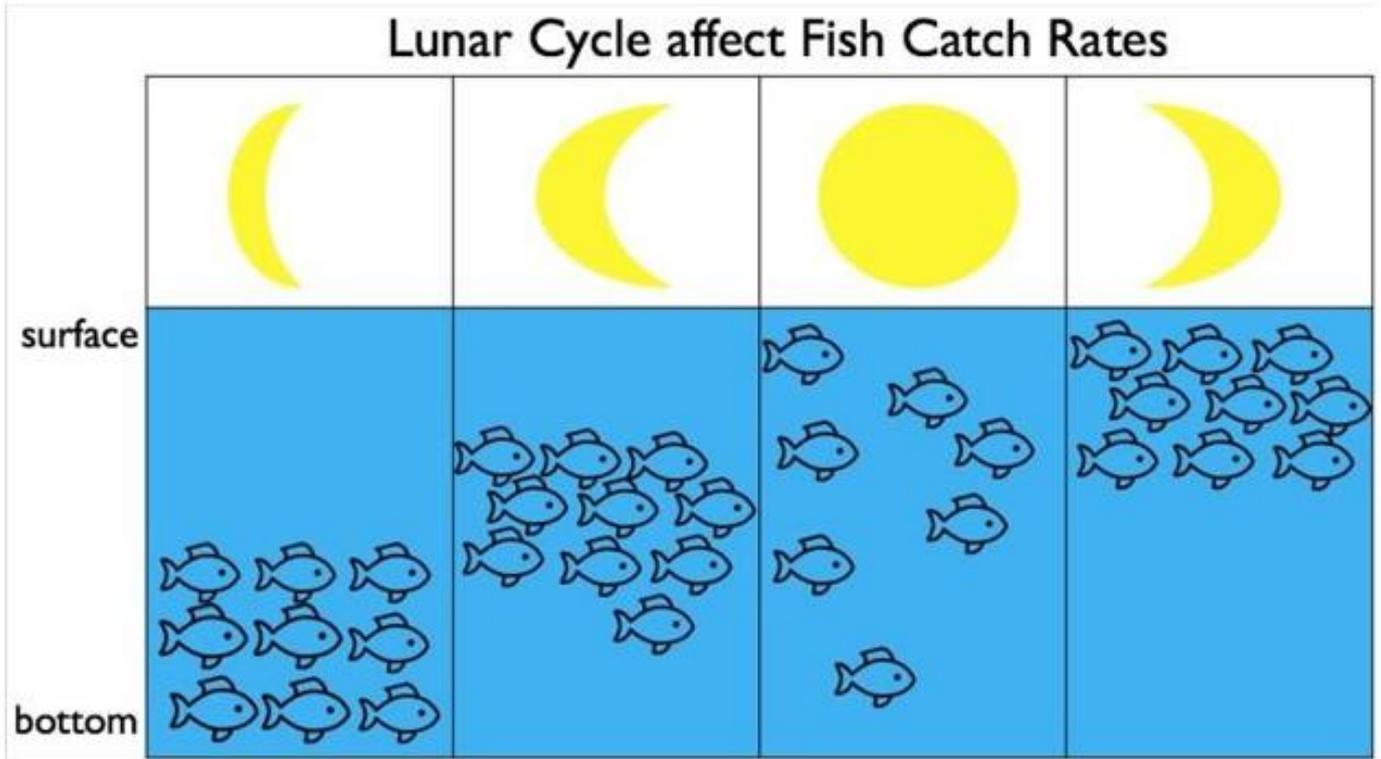
88. Acid Rain



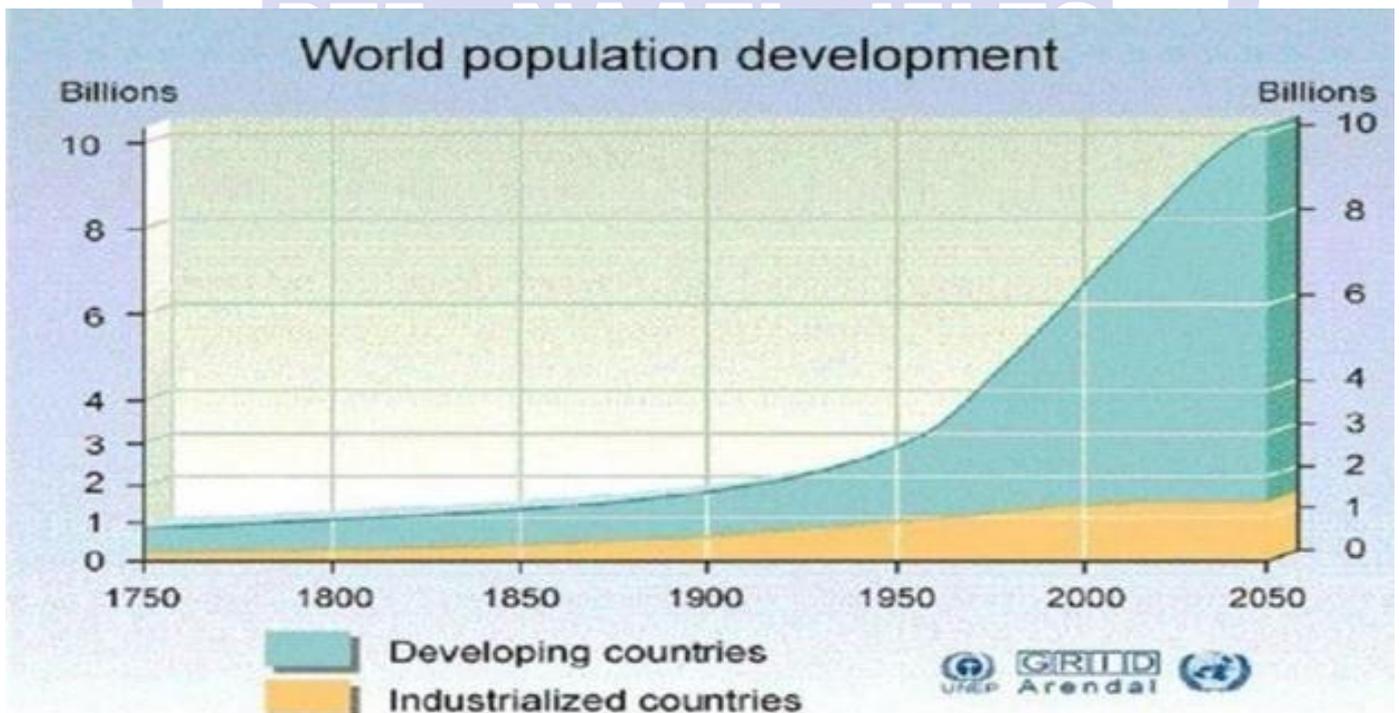
89. Precipitation Process



90. Lunar Cycle

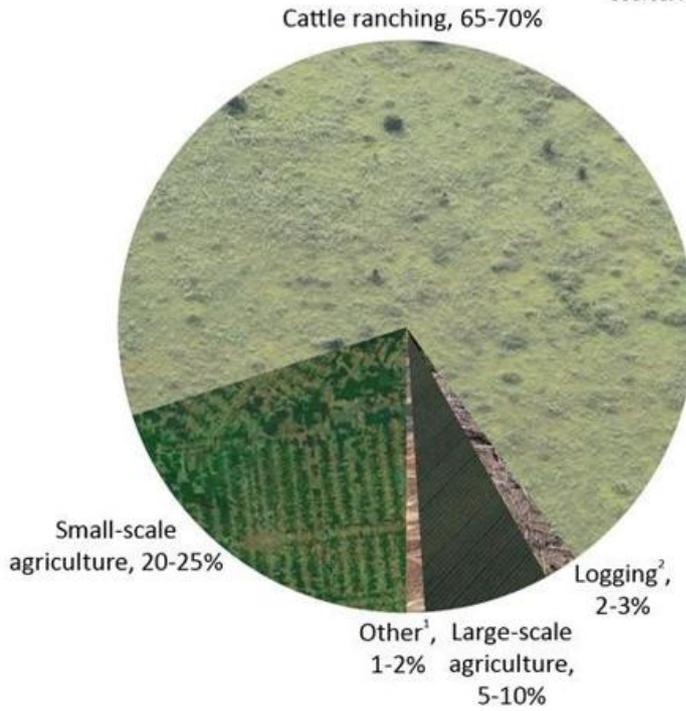


91. World Population Development



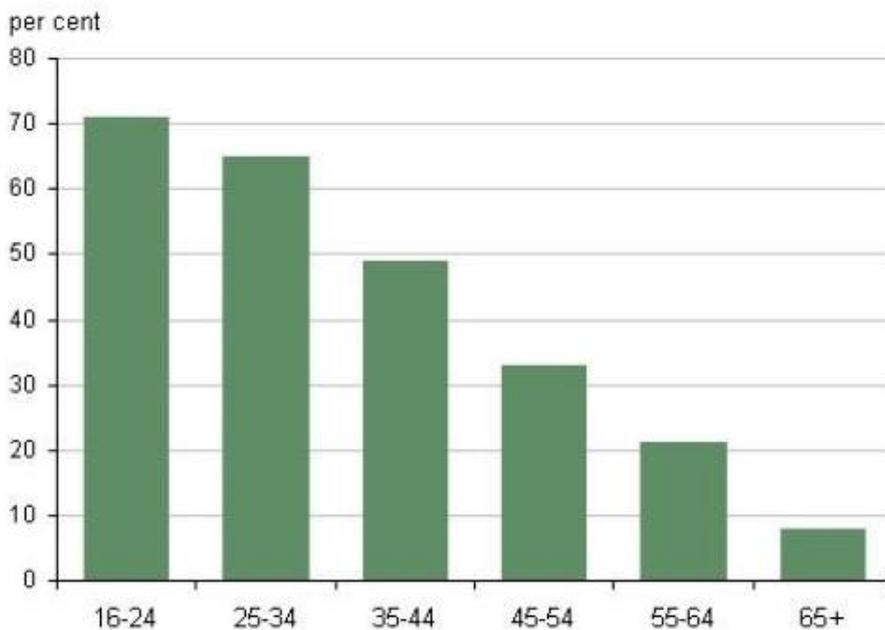
92. Causes of Deforestation

Causes of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005
source: mongabay.com



93. Internet Users Via Mobile Phone

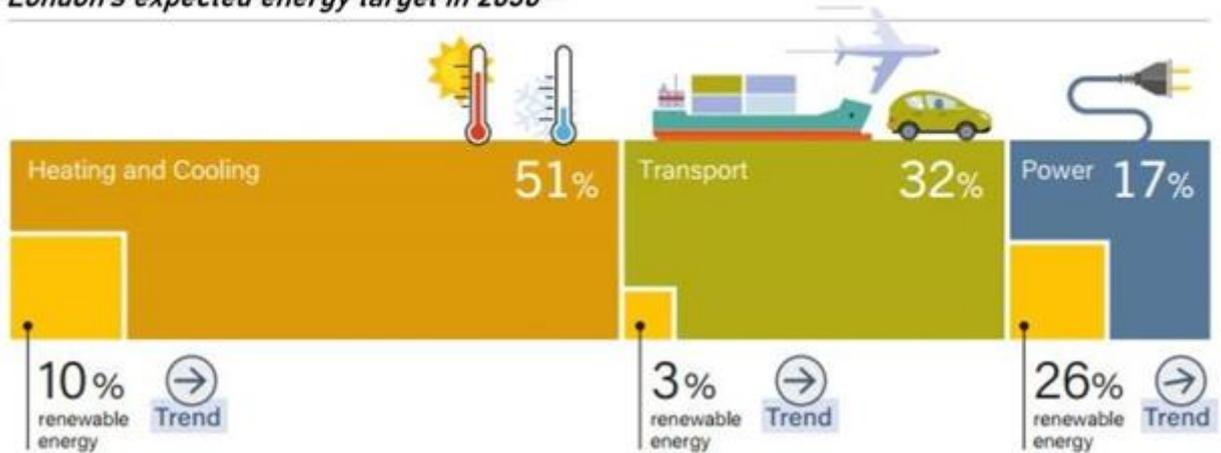
Internet users who accessed via a mobile phone, GB, 2011



94. Renewable Energy

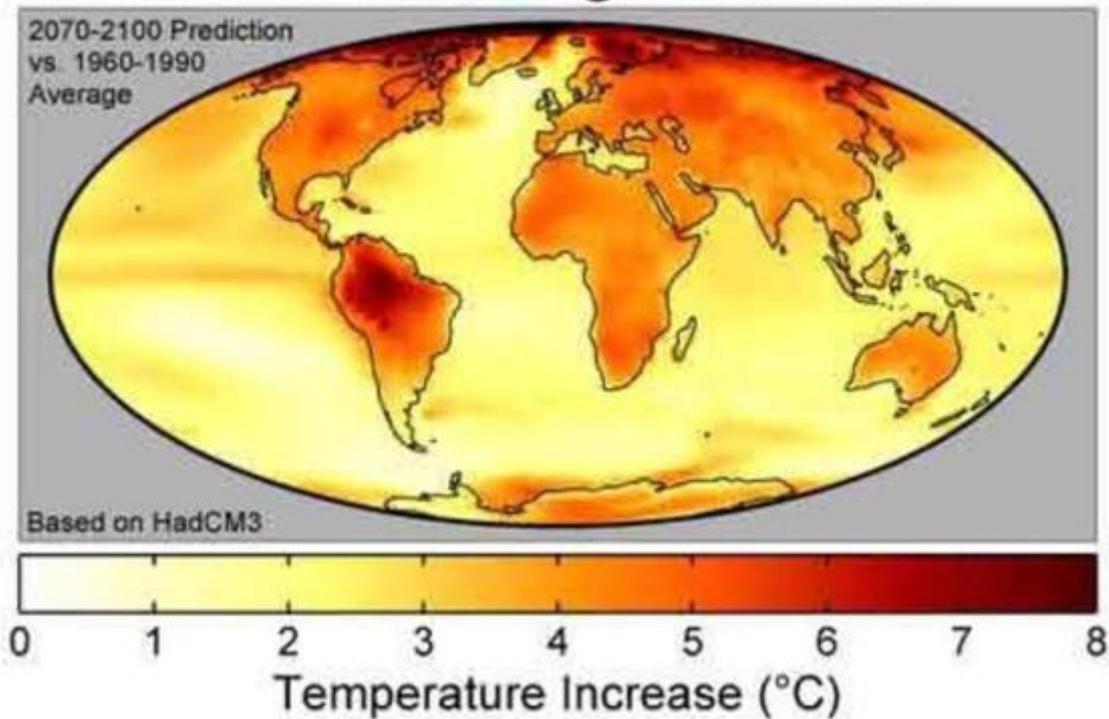
Renewable Energy

London's expected energy target in 2030



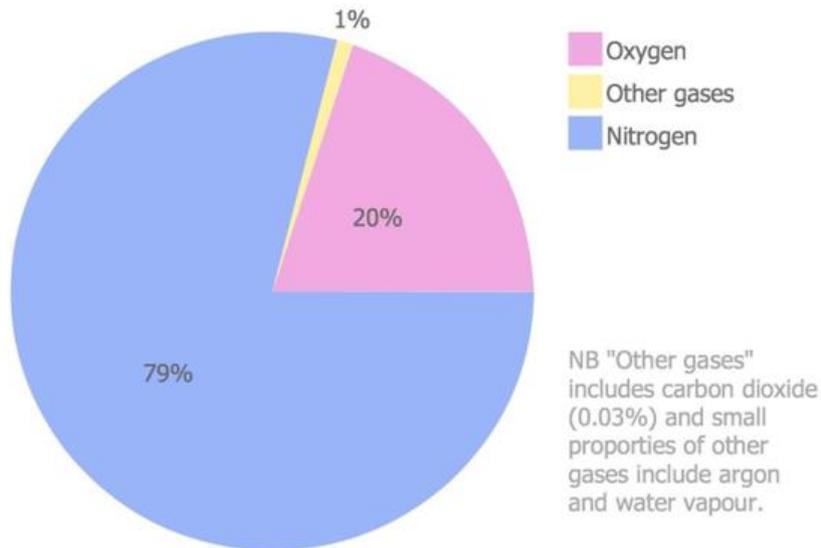
95. Global Warming Predictions

Global Warming Predictions

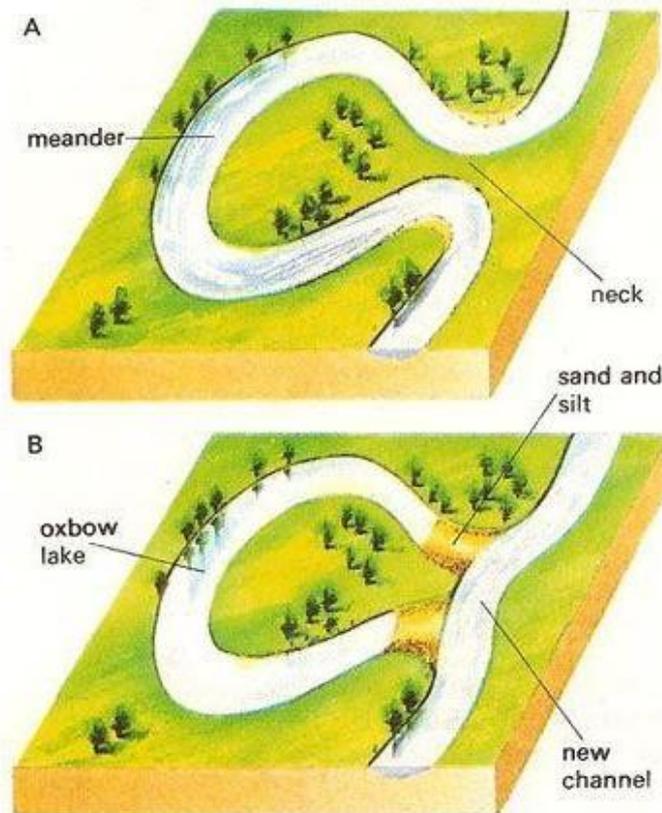


96. Composition of Air

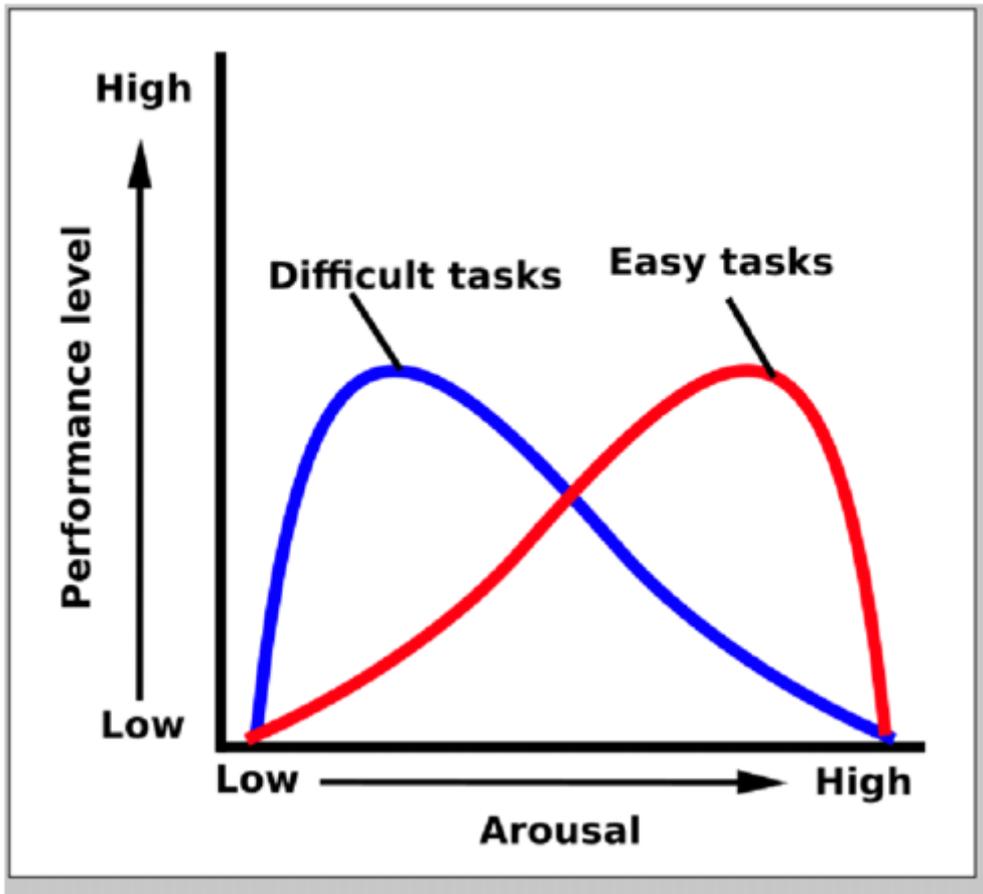
Approximate composition of the air



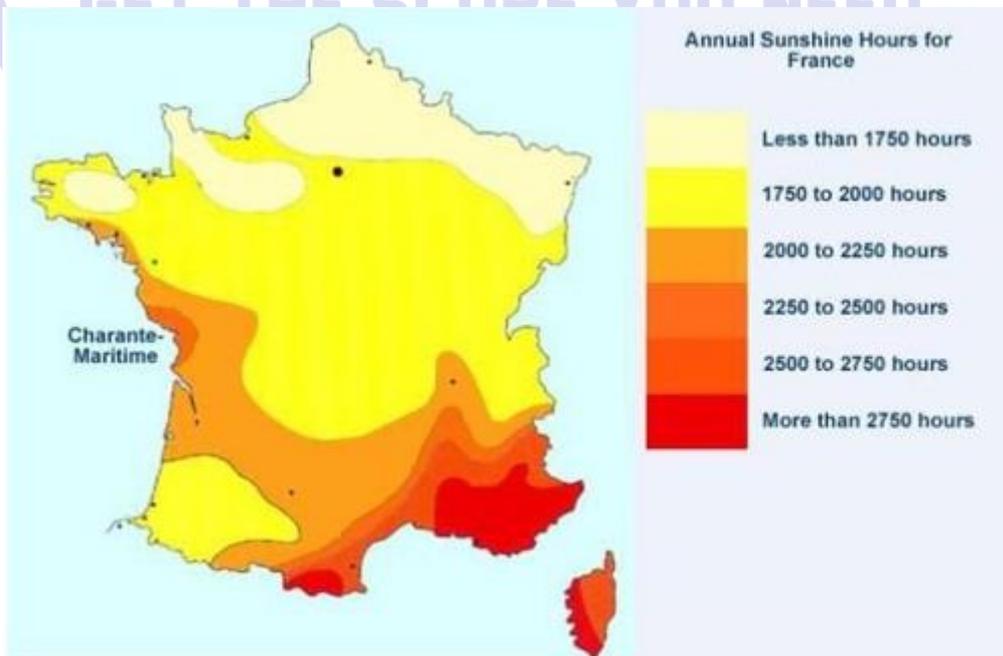
97. Oxbow Lake



98. Performance Level



99. Annual Sunshine Hours



100. Largest Population in US Cities



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Retell Lecture

Quick Tips: In Re-Tell Lecture, Content plays an important part in contributing marks to the Listening module. Practice Re-Tell Lectures on https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLlhKQGpuZ_-C1q.

1. Well, we begin our story with the emergence of the Bronze Age in the Aegean Sea area. That appears to have taken place about 3000 B.C. I think these days they date it down about another century to about 2900. Precision is impossible; don't worry about that. And what we find, the first example of a Bronze Age and I use the word civilization now for the first time, because before the Bronze Age there is nothing that we would define as civilization. Civilization involves the establishment of permanent dwelling areas that we call cities, as opposed to villages. Agricultural villages will have existed all over the place in the late Stone Age, in the Neolithic Period, as it is known. But there is a difference and the critical difference is that a city contains a number of people who do not provide for their own support. That is to say, they don't produce food. They need to acquire it from somebody else. Instead, they do various things like governing and are priests, and are bureaucrats, and are engaged in other non-productive activities that depend upon others to feed them. That's the narrowest definition of cities.
2. As a part of our study of the effects of diseases on society, of the, uh, social consequences of man's diseases, we should certainly include yellow fever. Now, yellow fever's a deadly disease that's caused by a virus, and it's been the source of many epidemics since at least the eighteenth century in Africa, Europe, and the Americas. In fact, it still kills more than thirty thousand people a year worldwide. And there's still no cure for the disease. However, there is a vaccine to immunize us against it. The road to the discovery of that vaccine was a rocky one, I think. It's called 'yellow' fever because one of its symptoms is jaundice - a yellowish color that the skin takes on, because of liver damage. It's transmitted by mosquitoes, either from man to man- this's called the 'urban' cycle- or from monkey to man- this's called the 'sylvatic' or 'jungle' cycle. The disease probably originated in west Africa, and it was carried from there to the West Indies and the New World in the eighteenth century with the ships of the slave trade. The first big outbreak of yellow fever happened in Cuba in 1762 and



1763, and it killed thousands of American and British colonial troops there. After that, between then and 1900, it killed about ten percent of Cuba's population.

3. The western countries women, especially those under 30 years old, are becoming more and more reluctant to give birth to babies. However, the male's status in the society remains strong in recent years. The birth rates increased during 20's century but it remains to decrease in the last two decades, reaching its historical low. In the year 2000, the birth rate remained at around 1%. There are even some negative birth rates in other countries. Birth rate dropped to its lowest point that has never been seen in the history. It also has impacts on male in the society especially the young man, and it might have some connection with unemployment rate as well.
4. I'm just going to take on the stuff were left off. The whole 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. The corpus is the site of the 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 callosum. 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. It's hormone that is related to darkness behavior.
5. 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.



6. 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.
7. Today, we will discuss the relationship between the fault lines in the Earth's crust and an earthquake. This dislocation of the rock occurs from the Earth's surface, seven kilometers to several hundred kilometers vertically down to the crust. The earthquake's focus is called epicenter which is vertically beneath the interior of the Earth's crust and the energy releases and transfers through epicenter. The faults are the fracture on the Earth's crust. The position of the epicenters can be identified by the faults' maps, looking down from the center of the Earth. It will result in seismic wave which is decreased as it moved away from the epicenter
8. 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 recognized the successful professor.



9. 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.
10. But a new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid. Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviourally similar or the one that was different. What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from undercover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed. Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The researchers write that "when offered a choice of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort."



11. As Joanne pointed out, only one country, tiny little Bhutan, wedged between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of the government policy, and actually has a good deal of success in education and in health and in economic growth and in environmental preservation. They have a rather sophisticated way of measuring the effects of different policies on people's happiness. They are the only country to go that far. But you are now beginning to get other countries interested enough to do kind of white paper policy analyses of happiness research—what effects would it have if we used it more for public policy? You are beginning to get countries like Australia, France, Great Britain, that are considering publishing regular statistics on happiness. So it is beginning to become a subject of greater interest for policymakers and legislators in different advanced countries.
12. 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.
13. 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.

14.3 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 alone nerves. Therefore, a growing child is encouraged to receive input from the environment in accordance with its development.

15.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 adult can teach them and it's never too late.

16. 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, it'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 favor of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

17. Do you have trouble sleeping at the night then maybe this is for you? When you worry about needing sleep and toss and turn trying to find a comfortable position. You are probably only making matters worse what happens when you do that is that your heart rate actually increases making it more difficult to relax. You may also have some bad habits that contribute to the problem. Do you rest frequently during the day; do you



get virtually no exercise or do you exercise strenuously late in the day? Are you preoccupied with sleep or do you sleep late on weekends? Any or all of these factors might be leading to your insomnia by disrupting your body's natural rhythm. What should you do then on those sleepless nights? Don't bother with sleeping pills, they can actually cause worse insomnia later. The best thing to do is drink milk or eat cheese or tuna fish. These are all rich in amino acids and help produce a neurotransmitter in the brain that induces sleep. This neurotransmitter will help you relax and you'll be on your way to getting a good night's sleep until tomorrow's broadcast. This has been another in the series hints for good health.

- 18.** Scientists preparing for NASA's proposed Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter believe that Jupiter's moons Europa may be a corrosive mixture of acid and peroxide. Thus, it may not be the ideal place for life to exist as was thought possibly to be the case. Virtually all the information we have about Europa comes from the spacecraft Galileo, which completed its mission to study Jupiter and its moons close up before NASA dramatically crashed it into Jupiter in 2003. Although the general perception of Europa is of a frozen crust of water ice harbouring a salty subterranean ocean kilometre below, researchers studying the most recent measurements say light reflected from the moon's icy surface bears the spectral fingerprints of hydrogen peroxide and strong acids. However, they accept that it could just be a thin surface dusting and might not come from the ocean below.
- 19.** Only one country, tiny little Bhutan, wedged between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of government policy, and actually has a good deal of success in education and in health and in economic growth and in environmental preservation. They have a rather sophisticated way of measuring the effects of different policies on people's happiness. They are the only country to go that far. But you are now beginning to get other countries interested enough to do kind of white paper policy analyses of happiness research-what effects would it have if we used it more for public policy? You are beginning to get countries like Australia, France, Great Britain, that are considering publishing regular statistics on happiness. So it is beginning to become a subject of greater interest for policymakers and legislators in different advanced countries.



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

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Answer Short Question

Quick Tips: Answer Short Question contributes more marks to the listening module than to speaking. Hence, Content is the most important parameter in this question type. Practice Answer Short Question on <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLlhKQGpuZ> -C1q.

1. What books can only be read in the library, but cannot be borrowed out of the library? - **Reserve collection**
2. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event? - **Olympics**
3. If a coat had a stain in it where would you take it? - **Dry cleaners**
4. Into how many hemispheres does the equator split the earth into? - **Two**
5. Which one has a low humidity, a desert or a rain forest? - **A desert**
6. If someone has a couple of kids, how many kids does he have? - **Two**
7. What instrument do scientists use to see tiny elements that cannot be seen with naked eyes? - **Microscope**
8. What is the hard object in the centre of peaches, apples, and pears? - **Stone**
9. If a figure is hexagon, how many sides does it have? – **Six**
10. If a figure is pentagon, how many sides does it have? – **Five**
11. Which one would you use to describe the desert, aridity or humidity? – **Aridity**
12. What do we call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines? - **Chemist/Pharmacist**
13. What's the force that pushes everything to the earth? – **Gravity**
14. What device do you use to type when you use a computer? - **Keyboard**
15. What is the last paragraph of an essay? – **Conclusion**
16. To which system does the earth belong? - **Solar system**



17. What is the opposite of 'positive'? – **Negative**
18. In which direction does the Sun rise from? – **East**
19. Where does camel normally appear? – **Desert**
20. Which kind of mountains can erupt? – **Volcano**
21. In the sentence: "He has been quite upset since he went back to school.", which word uses a past tense? – **Went**
22. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is most likely to be picked? – **Black**
23. What do you call the alphabetical list, at the end of the textbook that tells you where to find specific information? - **Index**
24. What is the opposite of "Successor"? – **Predecessor**
25. What do you call a list in front of a book which outlines the structure of a book? - **Table of Contents**
26. What do you call a piece of equipment we use to look at stars? – **Telescope**
27. What do you call the strap that secures a person in a car or an aeroplane? - **Seatbelt**
28. Who is the person who works in a hospital and can-do operations? – **Surgeon**
29. What do we call a person who performs operations? Physician or Surgeon? - **Surgeon**
30. Which instrument is used to measure variations in temperature? – **Thermometer**
31. What does a Sundial measure according to the shadow in the sunlight? – **Time**
32. does ASAP mean? - **As soon as possible**
33. What is three quarters of 100%? - **75%**
34. What is more fuel efficient, a car or a truck? - **A car**
35. What is one half of 100% ? - **50%**
36. What is the antonym of vertical? – **Horizontal**
37. What is the big musical instrument that has 88 black and white keys? – **Piano**



38. What do you call a person who works in a company? – **An Employee**
39. What is the opposite to “predecessor”? – **Successor**
40. What do we call the piece of paper that proves you have bought an item? – **A receipt**
41. What can we call a document protecting people's work? – **Copyright**
42. Which animal has white ivory and long trunk? – **Elephant**
43. How many days added in February during a leap year? – **One day**
44. How many days are in a leap year? – **366**
45. How many years are there in a decade? – **10 years**
46. What do we call a period of thousand years? – **Millennium**
47. How many years are there in a century? – **100 years**
48. What is a word for a period of 100 years? – **Century**
49. How many years does a centennial celebrate? – **100 years**
50. If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have? – **Six**
51. If a figure is pentagon, how many sides does it have? – **Five**
52. If you have a toothache, who would you go to? – **Dentist**
53. Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week? – **Monday**
54. What do we call the instructions for how to cook food? – **Recipe**
55. What is the job title for someone who makes meals in a restaurant? – **Chef**
56. What's the name of the building where you can borrow books? – **Library**
57. What do we call a book that contains lots of words with their meanings? – **Dictionary**
58. What are the strings on shoes called? – **Shoelace**
59. What is the thing you touch when you play guitar? – **Strings**
60. Which kind of sense are you using via your ears? – **Hearing**
61. What natural material is used to make car tires? – **Rubber**



62. What identification document does most people need to carry when they travel between countries? - **A passport**
63. What do you call a period of ten years? - **A decade**
64. What's the area for colleges and universities called? – **Campus**
65. When the writer of a book is unknown, what word is used for the author? – **Anonymous**
66. When you get lost in a city, what do you need to buy to find out where you are and where to go? - **Map**
67. What kind of book is written by a person about their own life? - **Autobiography**
68. Which part at the end of the book can be used for further reading? An index or a bibliography? – **Bibliography**
69. Which symbol is used to complete a sentence? - **Fullstop**
70. Whose job is to treat people that are ill or have an injury at a hospital? – **Doctor**
71. What does the chemical symbol H₂O stand for in chemistry? – **Water**
72. What do we call the thread in the centre of the candle? – **Wick**
73. What is the adjective to describe the creatures that no longer exist? – **Extinct**
74. What natural resource is used by a carpenter? – **Wood**
75. When your bone is injured and broken, what would you say you have? - **Fracture**
76. What word is used to describe frozen water? – **Ice**
77. What is the joint between your shoulder and your forearm? – **Elbow**
78. How would you call people who study ancient bones, rocks and plants? – **Archaeologist**
79. Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe? - **By ship**
80. How do you describe the line that segment a circle? – **Chord**



81. How many wheels does a tricycle have? – **Three**
82. How would you describe the process by which snow becomes water? – **Melting**
83. If one's response is simultaneous, is it quick or slow? – **Quick**
84. In the word 'postgraduate', what does 'post' mean? – **After**
85. If a meeting is scheduled on Wednesday, and today is Tuesday, then will the meeting be held on tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, or next week? – **Tomorrow**
86. What can bring astronauts to space? **Spacecraft**
87. What century are we living in now? - **21st century**
88. What do you need to see things which are far away? – **Binoculars**
89. What do guitars, violins and cellos have in common? – **Strings**
90. In what section of a library can you use the books and materials as references but cannot borrow them out of the library? - **Reserve collection**
91. When a person's Blood Alcohol Content is higher than the standard range, what activity are they not allowed to do? – **Driving**
92. What do we call a car that uses two types of fuels? - **A hybrid car**
93. When you have the primary and the secondary, what do you have next? – **Tertiary**
94. What kind of educational institution does a 10-year-old child study in? - **Primary school**
95. What documents would a doctor give to a patient to buy medicines? – **Prescription**
96. When we say "Dollars, cents, pounds, euro...", what are these called? – **Currencies**
97. Apart from coffee and hot chocolate, what beverages also contain caffeine? - **Tea**
98. What would you call a doctor who treat sick animals? - **Vet**
99. Who takes care of people who are sick and stay in the hospital? – **Nurse**



100. If a magazine is published quarterly, how many times a year is it published? - **Four times a year**
101. A newspaper is published every day, and a journal is published every month. What do you call the publication that is published four times a year? - **Quarterly**
102. What movement can babies do before they can sit and walk? - **Crawling**
103. Where can you normally find the index in a book? - **At the end**
104. What subject involves the study of the Periodic Table? – **Chemistry**
105. What rises from the east in the morning and sets to the west in the evening every day? - **The Sun**
106. What is the magazine that is dedicated to academic news? – **Journal**
107. What is the collection of commas, period, colon, exclamation marks, and question marks? – **Punctuations**
108. Where do people watch plays? – **Theatre**
109. What is the act of students being present at school? – **Attendance**
110. What is the short piece of music that comes before a longer piece, and is often used as an introduction? – **Prelude**
111. What is the heading at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine? - **Headline**
112. What is the substance in tobacco whose constant inhalation can be dangerous and addictive? - **Nicotine**
113. What do forks, spoons, and knives belong to? - **Cutlery**
114. What publication reports current events every day? – **Newspaper**
115. Where would you normally see crosswords? – **Newspaper**
116. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane? – **Pilot**
117. Why are bees so important to agriculture? – **For pollination**



118. What do the following belong to roses, daisies, tulips, etc.? - **Flowers**
119. What type of food does a vegetarian eat, beef pie or fruit salad? - **Fruit salad**
120. When you fill in a form, what are the two options for 'gender'? - **Male & female**
121. What protects birds on the outside of their bodies? – **Feather**
122. Does a scapegoat receive or give a crime? – **Receive**
123. If a car is not stationary, what is it doing? - **Moving**
124. What is the occupation that transfers one language to another language?
Translator
125. What kind of clothes and shoes do you wear to keep comfortable when hiking? -
Hiking outfit
126. What shines at night in the sky and uses its own brightness? - **Star**
127. Which shape has four equal sides and four angles, and each angle is a right angle ?
- **Square**
128. What are the people who study history and historical evidence? – **Historian**
129. What is the first paragraph of an essay? – **Introduction**
130. If you want to study the human brain and behaviour, what should you be? –
Psychologist
131. What's the process of people paying money to governments for public services? –
Taxation
132. What do you throw underwater to keep ships staying on rivers or oceans without drifting away? **Anchor**
133. How often does February have one extra day? - **Every four years**
134. What do we call the person who can speak two languages? – **Bilingual**
135. What is the term used to describe a period of seven days? – **Week**



136. When you use Microsoft Word, which category does “Times New Roman” belong to? – **Fonts**
137. What postgraduates have that graduates do not? - **Master degree**
138. Which organ is the blood pumped from? – **Heart**
139. What is the hardest part of your hand? – **Nails**
140. What device is used to measure a 200-meter sprint? – **Stopwatch**
141. Tomorrow’s lecture has been cancelled. If today is Tuesday, then on which day was the lecture cancelled? – **Wednesday**
142. What do bees collect from flowers? – **Pollen**
143. What is the device that shows the time of the day according to the shadow of sunlight? – **Sundial**
144. What is the antonym of ‘artificial’? – **Natural**
145. What kind of dictionary provides synonyms, antonyms and related words? – **Thesauru**
146. Tones, kilograms, and stones measure what property? – **Weight**
147. What is the opposite direction to where the Sun rises? – **West**
148. Which is not a way of public transportation: plane, train, or model car? – **Model car**
149. When something is given in a pair, how many of them are there? – **Two**
150. What do meter and millimetre measure: weight or length? – **Length**
151. What order is a bibliography usually listed in? - **Alphabetical order**
152. What is the activity of inhalation of tobacco substance that is harmful to our health? – **Smoking**
153. If you want to read tragedies or comedies, what genre of book do you read? – **Fictions**
154. Which part of the hand do we use to pick up objects? - **fingers**



155. What do you call a notice of death in a newspaper? - **Obituary**
156. What is the music that is recorded for a movie or a film? – **Soundtrack**
157. What's the color of the medal that a champion gets? – **Golden**
158. What institution helps people save money? – **Bank**
159. What does a poisonous animal carry? -**Venom**
160. Where do people go to watch sports or games? – **Stadium**
161. What are the two holes in your nose that you use to breathe? – **Nostrils**
162. Which part of a birds' body is used for flying? – **Wings**
163. Which part of the body do mammals use to feed their next generations? – **Breast**
164. What is the long speech that is spoken by only one actor in a film or play? -
Monologue
165. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? – **Wednesday**
166. Who is a person that makes bread, cakes and pastries? – **Baker**
167. What material is used both in windows and a light bulb? – **Glass**
168. What is the job title of someone who works at the beach and save people's lives
when they are in danger in the sea? – **Lifesavers**
169. Apart from addition, subtraction, and multiplication, what is the other
mathematical calculation method? - **Division**
170. What is the list that shows the names of actors and actresses in a movie? – **Cast**
171. What device is used to measure the height of mountains? – **Altimeters**
172. What is the study of the stars and planets called? – **Astronomy**
173. Despite all the advances and qualities of sexes, would more men or women play
professional football? -**More Men**
174. What do you call the condition of being unable to sleep? - **Insomnia**
175. What is the horizontal line that separates the globe into two same halves? -**Equator**



176. What is the description of events that are spoken with background music during a film or a play? - **Narration**
177. What do we call the study of living things? - **Biology**
178. How do you call the siblings who were born at the same time? - **Twins**
179. What do you call a difficult time when economic activities slow down, and there are more people unemployed? - **Recession**
180. If a couple has a pair of children, how many children do they have? - **Two**
181. What is the ceremony where two people get married? – **Wedding**
182. How many days are there in a week? - **Seven**
183. What do people with claustrophobia fear? - **Confined space**
184. Which document does a student get when he completes his study at university? - **Graduation certificate**
185. What does a thermometer measure? - **Body temperature**
186. What is the verb describing the process that water becomes ice? - **Freeze**
187. What do you call the diagram which includes a horizontal line called the X-axis and a vertical line called the Y-axis? - **Coordinate system**
188. What animal is a shepherd responsible for? – **Sheep**
189. What clothing do people wear, such as students or nurses, to show that they belong to the same organization? - **Uniform**
190. What do we call the legal document that states how people's property should be allocated after their deaths? - **Will**
191. When it's raining, what object would you raise over your head? - **Umbrella**
192. Which is the longest: a decade, a millennium or a century? - **A millennium**
193. In what room do scientists usually do experiments? - **Laboratory**
194. What is the line where the sky meets the land? - **Horizon / Skyline**



195. If a conference is held annually, how often is it held? - **Once a year**
196. What gas will be formed from the boiling water? – **Vapor**
197. What are buses, trains, and cars used for? - **Transportation / Travel**
198. If you are celebrating a biannual activity, how many years ago did you celebrate it last time? - **Half a year**
199. Where in the universe do, we get solar energy? - **Sun**
200. What is the external organ used for hearing? – **Ears**
201. Where would you expect to find equipment like a microscope, bunsen burner, beaker, and petri dish? – **Laboratory**
202. Which hospital department would you go to for an X-ray, radiology or cardiology?
- **Radiology**
203. Where in the campus are the periodical collections located? – **Library**
204. What are the people who study religions? – **Theologian**
205. What is the opposite of the word "public", for example, when describing an event?
– **Private**
206. What do you call a baby cat? – **Kitten**
207. What do you call people who travel to visit famous sightseeing locations? – **Tourists**
208. What is added to a drink if you want to cool it down on a hot day? – **Ice**
209. What do you call the very long essay that students have to write for a doctoral degree? - **Thesis/Dissertation**
210. What is the boat that carries people from one side of a river to the other? - **Ferry**
211. The vehicle which runs on rails is called? - **Trains**
212. What is a skeleton made of? – **Bones**
213. What is the opposite of North? – **South**
214. What will ice become when it melts? - **Water**



215. What do we call the organs in our chest that we use to breathe? - **Lungs**
216. What is the official survey of a country's population, especially including demographic details of individuals? - **Census**
217. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: plane, train, or car model?
- **Car model**
218. What do you call a person who is guilty in the eyes of law? - **Criminal**
219. What is the political system where the country is ruled by a king or a queen? -
Monarchy
220. If someone lives in an urban area, where do they live? - **City/Town**
221. What do people usually use to cut food? - **Knife**
222. How many years are celebrated in a bicentennial? - **200**
223. What is the thing that has iron inside and can attract iron? - **Magnet**
224. What is a low area between hills or mountains called? - **Valley**
225. What do we call it when the moon completely blocks out the light from the Sun? - **A solar eclipse**
226. What is the opposite of the majority? - **Minority**
227. If you leave a picture or design permanently on your skin with a needle and ink, what is that called? - **Tattoo**
228. When you mix black and white, what color would you get? - **Grey**
229. What is the opposite of the word "dangerous"? - **Safe**
230. What do they call the pieces of puzzles which players try to piece together? - **Jigsaw**
231. What is the place where passengers wait for airplanes to take off or land? - **Airport**
232. What category do crystals, rubies, and diamonds belong to? - **Gem**
233. If a company requires its employees to wear identical clothes, what is the clothing called? - **Uniform**



234. In winter, what activities do people usually do on snow mountains by standing on a long, thin board? - **Skiing**
235. Who is the person who buys things in a shop? - **Customer**
236. What instrument would you use when you want to weigh something? - **Scale**
237. Soup is frequently eaten with what utensil? - **Spoon**
238. What is the electronic device whose function is about the arithmetic of numbers?
- **Calculator**
239. What is the star that gives heat and light to the Earth? – **Sun**
240. What is the adjective opposite to Rural? - **Urban**
241. What is the main building of a large company or an organization? - **Headquarters.**
242. How do you call a section or a part of a book? - **Chapter**
243. What is the second month of the year? - **February**
244. What is the opposite of white? – **Black**
245. What do we call someone who studies languages? - **Linguist**
246. What do you call the money you pay for speeding on the road? - **Fine**
247. What term do we use in business to mean a period of three months? – **Quarter**
248. What do you call a statue or a building that is dedicated in memory of someone? -
Monument / Memorial
249. What are the people living in Switzerland called? – **Swiss**
250. A criminal is someone who commits a crime. In this case, who is the other one who gets hurt or injured? – **Victim**
251. What is the object that we use to open a window or a door? - **Handle**
252. What do you call the phenomenon when the snow at the top of a snow mountain collapses all at once? - **Avalanche**
253. What is a person who uses left hand for most of the activities called? - **Left hander**



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

- **Advertisement**

255. What do you call the daughter of your sister or brother? – **Niece**

256. A person who gives evidence or testifies in a court is called? -**Witness**

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WRITING

Summarize Written Text

Quick Tips: *Avoid Spelling and grammar mistakes. Practice Summarize Written Text on https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLhKQGpuZ_C1q.*

1. Carbon-neutrality

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

2. Benefit of Honey to athletes

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

The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use



of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel.

The second study in the series (with 39 weight-trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout. Many claims honey can be used as a performance booster... honey can be eaten for enduring exercise and can be eaten as protein. We should make good use of honey because honey is easy to eat. We can drink honey water, which is easily absorbed by our body and can be used as a dip with bread, or with salad or vegetables.

3. Mini War

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 nongovernmental 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.

4. Moving from City back to Countryside

I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses. True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one



memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farmhouses and cottages, and a single-track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock. But there were many advantages as I told Liz back in the mid Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

5. Columbus

When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been settled by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Taino's who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2,000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them.

Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

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 its 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 April 1493, letter to Luis de Santangelo (a patron who helped fund the first voyage), Columbus made clear that the people he encountered had done nothing to deserve till treatment.



6. Grass & Cow

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

7. Tree Rings

Here's how tree ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology (from the Greek roots Dendron = tree, and Chronos = time), works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the tree's outside (corresponding to this year's growth ring), and thereby to state that the 177th ring from the outermost one towards the centre was laid down in the year 2005 minus 177, or 1828. However, the widths of tree growth rings vary from year to year, depending on the rain or drought conditions in each year.

Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages; dot-dot-dash-dot-dash in the Morse code, wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. Actually, the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code because trees actually contain rings spanning many different widths, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.

Tree ring specialists (known as endocrinologists) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and also noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. They then match up and align the tree ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide/narrow patterns from different beams.



In that way, endocrinologists have constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. Each record is valid for a geographic area whose extent depends on local weather patterns because weather and hence tree growth patterns vary with location. A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring reflect the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct the past climate, e.g., a series of wide rings means a very wet period, and a series of narrow rings mean s a drought.

8. Plug-in vehicle

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

If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even biofuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey.

Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered world-wide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

9. Paying Children



Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause.

They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance.

A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

10. The Rosetta Stone

When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or "facsimiles" have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem.

An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta Stone arose when this famous object was made the centrepiece of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999. When work commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material, the stone was black with white lettering. As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analysed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer's ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed with cotton swabs and purified



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

11. American English

American English is, without a doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahuna has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes to... 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.

12. Parents Born Order

Parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised.

Agati notes common examples, such as a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child. "Both are used to getting the last word. Each has to be right. But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle," he advises.

When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they in turn may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves.



Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua due to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling." I had to try not to always take Julie's side."

Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles.

"My husband is a firstborn. He's always sticking up for the oldest. He feels bad for her that the others came so fast. He helps me to see what that feels like, to have that attention and then lose it." Silverstone sees birth order triggers as "an opportunity to heal parts of ourselves. I've learned to teach my middle daughter to stand up for herself. My mother didn't teach me that. I'm conscious of giving my middle daughter tools, so she has a nice way to protect herself." Whether or not you subscribe to theories that birth order can affect your child's personality, ultimately, "we all have free will," Agati notes. It's important for both parents and kids to realize that, despite the characteristics often associated with birth order, "you're not locked into any role."

13. Technology Prediction

As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet.

Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person-to-person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from the experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print.



But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

14. Malaysian Tourism

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 Sip Adan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300 -foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white -water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis's 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.

15. The Vividness of TV and Newspaper

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 centres of the brain that are used in the process of concreating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought.

The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book’s author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols—letters—that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences.

Television, by contrast, presents to its viewers a much more fully formed representation of reality—without requiring the creative collaboration that words have always demanded.

16. World Wide Web (Version 3)

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. 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 came 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.

17. World Wide Web (Version 2)

Tim Berners-Lee believes the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace Times Online, March 20, 2010. 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 the next crazy idea is 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 than he realized.



The World Wide Web invented by Tim Berners-Lee. It changes the way people shop and listens to music. It also changed economic political and terrorism because it makes people have the same opportunities to assess information.

18. Overqualified Employees

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-centre 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.

19. Frog Amber

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.

20. Nobel Peace Prize

This year's Nobel Peace Prize justly rewards the thousands of scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC). These scientists are engaged in excellent, painstaking work that establishes exactly what the world should expect from climate change.

The other award winner, former US Vice President Al Gore, has spent much more time telling us what to fear. While the IPCC's estimates and conclusions are grounded in careful study, Gore doesn't seem to be similarly restrained.

Gore told the world in his Academy Award-winning movie (recently labelled "one-sided" and containing "scientific errors" by a British judge) to expect 20-foot sea level rises over this century. He ignores the findings of his Nobel co-winners, the IPCC, who conclude that sea levels will rise between only a half foot and two feet over this century, with their best expectation being about one foot. That's similar to what the world experienced over the past 150 years.

Likewise, Gore agonizes over the accelerated melting of ice in Greenland and what it means for the planet but overlooks the IPCC's conclusion that, if sustained, the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of



the century. Gore also takes no notice of research showing that Greenland's temperatures were higher in 1941 than they are today.

The politician turned movie maker loses sleep over a predicted rise in heat-related deaths. There's another side of the story that's inconvenient to mention rising temperatures will reduce the number of cold spells, which are a much bigger killer than heat. The best study shows that by 2050, heat will claim 400,000 more lives, but 1.8 million fewer will die because of cold. Indeed, according to the first complete survey of the economic effects of climate change for the world, global warming will actually save lives.

21. Online teaching & Learning

What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom "smart" whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students.

Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades—all online. They can assemble virtual classrooms, joining other students from diverse geographical locales, forging bonds and friendships not possible in conventional classrooms, which are usually limited to students from a specific geographical area.

22. Children Watching TV



Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases.

Television is bound to have its tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials.

What about the family as a whole? Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home! Is it flicked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background noise of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

23. Wine Industry

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Unfortunately, this act has lasted for thirteen years, which nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into a concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine



production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry came to a halt.

24. The City of London

Who would have thought back in 1698, as they downed their espressos, that the little band of stockbrokers from Jonathan's Coffee House in Change Alley EC3 would be the founder members of what would become the world's mighty money capital? Progress was not entirely smooth. The South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 and the coffee house exchanges burned down in 1748. As late as Big Bang in 1986, when bowler hats were finally hung up, you wouldn't have bet the farm on London surpassing New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo as Mammon's international nexus. Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out. For foreigners in finance, London is the place to be. It has no Sarbanes Oxley and no euro to hold it back, yet the fact that it still flies so high is against the odds. London is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in, transport systems groan and there's an ever-present threat of terrorist attack. But, for the time being, the deals just keep on getting bigger.

25. Compulsory Voting in the U.K

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote.

There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favour of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to



compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs.

Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

26. Greenhouse Gases

When an individual drive 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 the 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. Many human activities are responsible for the production of greenhouse gases. Generating electricity is the single largest source of CO₂ emissions in the United States, followed by transportation.

Negative externalities are created by individuals that engage in more than the economically efficient amount of an activity, such as driving. Because the driver enjoys all of the benefits that come along with driving and only suffer part of the cost, they do not put a limit on how far or how often they should drive. The only way to get individuals to participate in reducing greenhouse gases is by having them bear all the costs of their actions.

This is difficult because the costs are so little compared to the benefit, so why give up something that benefits more than sets you back. Two different methods are being



proposed in order to help humans take into consideration the costs of their actions in order to reduce the production of greenhouse gases. The methods proposed are government regulation and taxation.

Unless the government sets regulations and taxes, the individual level of involvement will be very low and unless many people participate, the number of greenhouse gases will not be significantly reduced.

27.School Liaison Police

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students. The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state.

Organizers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain.

Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behavior, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross. Constable Purvis said the full-time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school.

We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them the knowledge to improve their own safety."

Parents' groups responded to the program positively but said it may spark a range of community reactions. "It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer Danielle Cronin said. "Different communities will respond to this kind of presence in different ways.

28.Skipping Breakfast (Version 1)



Skipping breakfast seems a simple way of losing weight or saving time while getting the children ready for school or rushing off to work. But it can also be a sign of an unhealthy lifestyle with potentially dangerous consequences, including a higher risk of premature death. According to a study, adults and teenagers who miss the first meal of the day are less likely to look after their health. They tend to smoke more, drink more alcohol and take less exercise than those who do eat.

Those who skip food in the morning are also more likely to be fatter and less well-educated, meaning they find it harder to get a job. Researcher Dr Anna Keski-Rahkonen said: Smoking, infrequent exercise, a low level of education, frequent alcohol use and a high body mass index were all associated with skipping breakfast in adults and adolescents. Our findings suggest this association exists throughout adulthood.

Individuals who skip breakfast may care less about their health than those who eat breakfast. Previously, experts assumed that missing breakfast often called the most important meal of the day was simply the marker of a hectic life or a way to try to lose weight. But Dr Keski-Rahkonen, who led the study at Helsinki University, said the results revealed starting the day without food suggests an unhealthy lifestyle.

29. Skipping Breakfast (Version 2)

Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks - It's no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well-being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem-solving as their peers who have had breakfast.

For schoolchildren, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of paediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also.

For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day. Green-Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one per cent milk.



Frederick Hirshberg, a paediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because “they’re usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day. Breakfast then becomes more of a “learned experience” than a response to a biological need, Hirshberg says.

30. Ageing world

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. This ageing of the population permeates all social, economic and cultural spheres. Revolutionary change calls for new, revolutionary thinking, which can position policy formulation and implementation on sounder footing. In our ageing world, new thinking requires that we view ageing as a lifelong and older person.

31. Beauty Contest



Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins have also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old-fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked.

Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline.

In the past few decades, Australia has taken a real step toward treating women with dignity and respect. Young women are being brought up knowing that they can do anything, as shown by inspiring role models in medicine such as 2003 Australian of the Year Professor Fiona Stanley.

Almost all of the pageant victors are wafer thin, reinforcing the message that thin equals beautiful. This ignores the fact that men and women come in all sizes and shapes. In a country where up to 60% of young women are on a diet at any one time and 70% of schoolgirls say they want to lose weight, despite the fact that most have a normal BMI, such messages are profoundly hazardous to the mental health of young Australians.

32. Computer programming in India & US

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 an 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 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.

33. Australian Education

When Australians engage in debate about the 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.

34. Sleeping and Napping (Version 2)

Could midday napping save your life? If the experience of Greek men is any guide, the answer just may be yes. In a study released yesterday, researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and in Athens reported that Greeks who took regular 30 - minute napping were 37% less likely to die of heart disease over a six-year period than those who never napped. The scientists tracked more than 23,000 adults, finding that the benefits of napping were most pronounced for working men. Researchers have long recognized that Mediterranean adults die of heart disease at a rate lower than



Americans and Northern Europeans. Diets rich in olive oil and other heart-healthy foods have received some of the credit, but scientists have been intrigued by the potential role of napping.

The study concluded that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other like-ending heart ailments.

Specialists not involved with the study said there are sound biochemical reasons to believe that a nap may help protect against heart disease. Essentially, they said, sleep at any time-of-day acts like a valve to release the stress of everyday life.

35. Soil Protection

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.

36. Asda - The Food Retailer

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 create recipes for leftovers. Meanwhile, in-store events encouraged customers to make changes on their own they will make changes to how they deal with food waste in their own homes, leading to an average saving of 57 pounds per customer, as well as a reduction in waste. A key aspect of a KTP is that an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm and help deliver the desired outcomes of the KTP. As a part of the collaboration with Asda, Laura Babbs was given the task of driving forward the sustainability changes in the retailer. As a result of the success of her work, Laura eventually became a permanent member of the team at Asda.

37. Comparative Advantage

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 labor 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 labor-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 of green technologies that are not relatively intensive in human and physical capital.

Nevertheless, during the early stages of the development of 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.

38. Museology



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

39. Double-Blind

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 potentially confounding influences of patient and physician beliefs.

Nonetheless, viewing the double-blind trials as necessarily superior is problematic. For one, it leads to the paradox that very effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by the 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 prior judgments that certain claims can never be supported by ‘best evidence’. It would be different if the claims at issue were pseudo scientifically 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.

40. Ageing Australia

In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's.

The aging of the population is a major issue for Australian policymakers, particularly in regard to the long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase.

Sustained population aging also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalists and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services.

How quickly this occurs depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality, and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues.

41. Paleolithic People

The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, together with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making. The people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding. They hunted the bigger herbivores, while berries, leaves, roots, wild fruit, and mushrooms probably played a major role in their diet. Their hunting was indiscriminate; perhaps because so many animals were about, they did not need to spare pregnant females or the young. In the cave of Enlène, for example, many bones of reindeer and bison fetuses were found. Apparently, Upper Paleolithic people



hunted like other predators and killed the weakest prey first. They did, however, sometimes concentrate on salmon runs and migrating herds of reindeer. Contrary to popular beliefs about a caveman, upper Paleolithic people did not live deep inside caves. They rather close the foot of cliffs, especially when an overhang provided good shelter. On the plains and in the valleys, they used tents made from hides of the animals they killed. At time, on the great Russian plains, they built huts with huge boned and tusks collected from skeletons of mammals.

Men hunted mostly with spears, the bow and arrow were probably not invented until the Magdalenian period that came at the end of the Upper Paleolithic. Tools and weapons, made out of wood or reindeer antlers, often had flint cutting edges. Flint snappers were skillful and traditions in flint snapping were purchased for thousands of years. This continuity means that they must have been carefully thought how to find good flint modules and how to snap them in order to make knives, buries (chisel-like tools), or scrapers, which could be used for various purposes.

42. Primary Carers

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



among other carers (25%). Consistent with their lower labor force participation, primary carers had lower personal incomes than other carers (a median gross income of \$237 per week compared with \$327 per week) and were more likely to have a government pension or allowance as their main source of income (55% compared with 35%).

43. Geothermal Energy

What is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands, hindered by frequent power cuts and an inability to compete in the international oil market? For East Africa at least, experts think geothermal energy is the answer. More promising still, the Kenyan government and international investors seem to be listening. This is just in time according to many, as claims of an acute energy crisis are afoot due to high oil prices, population spikes and droughts.

Geothermal energy works by pumping water into bedrock, where it is heated and returns to the surface as steam which is used directly as a heat source or to drive electricity production. Source: Energy Information Administration, Geothermal Energy in the Western United States and Hawaii.

Currently over 60% of Kenya's power comes from hydroelectric sources but these are proving increasingly unreliable as the issue of seasonal variation is intensified by erratic rain patterns. Alternative energy sources are needed; and the leading energy supplier in Kenya, Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply from 13% to 25 % of its total usage by 2020. The potential of geothermal energy in the region was first realised internationally by the United Nations Development Program, when geologists observed thermal anomalies below the East African Rift system. Locals have been utilising this resource for centuries; using steam vents to create the perfect humidity for greenhouses, or simply to enjoy a swim in the many natural hot lakes.

Along the 6000 km of the rift from the Red Sea to Mozambique, geochemical, geophysical and heat flow measurements were made to identify areas suitable for geothermal wells. One area lies next to the extinct Olkaria volcano, within the Hell's Gate National Park, and sits over some of the thinnest continental crust on Earth.

This is a result of the thinning of the crust by tectonic stretching, causing hotter material below the Earth's surface to rise, resulting in higher temperatures. This thin crust was ideal for the drilling of geothermal wells, reaching depths of around 3000 m, where temperatures get up to 342°C, far higher than the usual temperature of



90°C at this depth. Water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam by the heat. The steam can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.

44. Australian Indigenous

Food In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country. 'There can be little doubt that using an indigenous product must qualify a dish as Australian notes, Stephanie Alexander. Similarly, and without qualification, Cherikoff state that 'A uniquely Australian food culture can only be based upon foods indigenous to this country, although, as Craw remarks, proposing Australian native foods as national symbols rely more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage. Notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are, of necessity, founded on ingredients native to the country – after all, Italy's gastronomic identity is tied to the non-indigenous 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.

45. Office Environment

The notion that office space has a role in promoting or inhibiting performance is backed up by solid research. A recent study conducted by Harvard University and Massachusetts General Hospital showed that improvements to the physical surroundings of workers impacted productivity not just because the working environment was more attractive, but because the changes made employees feel cared for. A Swedish research paper revealed a strong link between the type of office an employee worked in and their overall job satisfaction and health. Various findings have emerged as a result of studies such as this. Pot plants and greenery can apparently have a real impact on psychological well-being. Those who work in a private room tend to be in better health than workers based in open-plan offices.



Sufficient light can reduce sickness among workers and increase productivity, and an attractive office can make workers feel more cared for and therefore more loyal to their company. Most of these points make a good rational sense. But some companies aren't content simply to increase the health, productivity, and contentment of their employees. Pioneers such as Google, Walt Disney, and Dyson have tried to create offices that will do everything from promoting collaboration between workers to stimulating their creative juices. "Environment, both physical and cultural, can make or break creativity," says Kursty Groves, author of *I Wish I Worked There! A look inside the most creative spaces in business*. Stimulating spaces to expose the mind to a variety of stimuli - planned or random - in order to encourage people to think differently. Reflective spaces promote the filtering of information into the brain slowing it to make connections. An environment that encourages a team to build trust and to play freely is an essential ingredient for innovation.

46. Wright brothers (V1)

Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers living in Dayton, Ohio. The two had started making bicycles during the 1890s and had a successful small business selling their Wright Specials for \$18 each (\$475 in today's green). This experience with building light, strong machines would prove valuable in the coming years after the brothers' interest turned to flight.

Others in the United States were also developing aircraft at the time the Wright brothers started turning their curiosity skyward. Samuel Langley had flown an unmanned steam-powered aircraft in 1896. Octave Chanute and others were flying gliders near Chicago late in the decade as well. But it wasn't until the Wright brothers started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved.

Beginning in 1899, the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine. They constructed a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full-size model. They even built their own gasoline-powered motor for their aircraft.

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



47. House Mice

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.

48. The History of Khoikhoi

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

The Khoikhoi were the first native people to come into contact with the Dutch settlers in the mid-17th century. As the Dutch took over land for farms, the Khoikhoi were dispossessed, exterminated, or enslaved and therefore their numbers dwindled. The Khoikhoi were called the 'Hottentots' by European settlers because the sound of their



language was so different from any European language, and they could not pronounce many of the words and sounds.

49. Solar Energy

The advantages and disadvantages of solar power compared to other forms of renewable energy have been greatly debated. While obviously superior to some forms of energy, solar power's high cost and efficiency dependent on geography have limited its appeal. However, a large number of advantages also merit further development and even possible adaptation for residences.

Advantages of Solar Power

Solar energy remains popular because it is both a renewable and clean source of energy. These advantages along with the hope that eventually nations can use solar power to decrease global warming ensure its popularity.

Renewable

Solar energy is a truly renewable resource. All areas of the world have the ability to collect some amount of solar power and solar power is available for collection each day.

Clean

Solar energy is non-polluting. It does not create greenhouse gases, such as oil-based energy does, nor does it create waste that must be stored, such as nuclear energy. It is also far quieter to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy into a useful form. Residential size solar energy systems also have very little impact on the surrounding environment, in contrast with other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydroelectric power.

Low Maintenance

Solar panels have no moving parts and require very little maintenance beyond regular cleaning. Without moving parts to break and replace, after the initial costs of installing the panels, maintenance and repair costs are very reasonable.

50. Legumes

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.

51. United Nations Volunteers

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.

52. Written Language

The world engages in improving the literacy of reading and writing, but it is not that important now.

What is text/written language anyway? It's an ancient IT for storing and retrieving information. We store information by writing it, and we retrieve it by reading it. Six thousand to 10,000 years ago, many of our ancestors' hunter -- gatherer societies settled on the land and began what's known as the agricultural revolution. That new land settlement led to private property and increased production and trade of goods, generating a huge new influx of information. Unable to keep all this information in their memories, our ancestors created systems of written records that evolved over millennia into today's written language.

But this ancient IT is already becoming obsolete. The text has run its historic course and is now rapidly getting replaced in every area of our lives by the ever – increasing array of emerging ITs driven by voice, video, and body movement rather than the written word.

In my view, this is a positive step forward in the evolution of human technology, and it carries great potential for a total positive redesign of education.

53. Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide, mostly produced by human activities, is the most significant one of greenhouse gases and has caused the rise of the global temperature and the sea level, so businesses should take responsibilities to tackle the problems inherited in the business models, and World Wildlife Fund partners with companies should ensure the sustainability of the entire market.



54. Challenges Faced by Humanity

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

55. Writing System

The origins of writing are largely unclear. Writing systems were created independently all over the world. The earliest we know of were developed in the Middle East around 5,000 years ago. But other scripts were invented in India, Egypt, China, and Central America. It has been suggested that some of these systems may have influenced others, but this has not been proved. These forms of writing look completely different, follow different rules, and are often read in completely different ways. But they all perform the same basic function. They are all a visual means of recording language. Knowledge of some early scripts invented in certain regions was picked up by peoples living in surrounding areas. They would then adopt and adapt them to their own needs and language. Chinese, for example, was adopted in Japan and Korea, though it had to be altered to apply to the languages spoken there. Methods of recording information have varied over time and place. Not all sophisticated societies have developed writing systems and not all methods of recording information require writing. The Inca Empire of South America was at its height in the sixteenth century AD and held power over a huge area that stretched from modern Ecuador and Peru



to areas of Bolivia and Chile. It was a complex civilization but did not develop a writing system.

56. Climate Change's Impact

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, LaSorte 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 favoured 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.

57. Social Networking

Ten years ago, Barsky and Purdon (2006) discovered that social networks that are expanding communication through social media are becoming popular and the costs involved are getting further reduced. Yet, library executives did not see how such a



phenomenon could become a part of library and information services. They felt that the users should be left to their social media while the library carried on with its traditional roles (De Rosa et al., 2007). This was also the case when Charnigo and Barnett-Ellis (2007) conducted a survey of 126 academic librarians and concluded that 54% of the librarians surveyed did not believe that there was an academic purpose for Facebook. The rationale behind these librarians' belief was that social media was a space where students interact with each other, hence, the librarian was not welcome as their coming in might be viewed as an invasion of space. But time has proved that as the technology of social media became more popular, users and librarians acquired digital literacy, and libraries, seeing an explosion of social media around it, were forced to reconsider their stance. In a survey involving 497 international librarians, Taylor & Francis (2014) discovered that over 70% of librarians now feel that the use of social media is important. Though the wave began with public libraries (Mon, 2015), today, libraries of every type either have a social media presence or they are seriously considering it. Hence, the use of social media by libraries has become mainstream.

58. Twins

UCLA neurology professor Paul Thompson and his colleagues scanned the brains of 23 sets of identical twins and 23 sets of fraternal twins. Since identical twins share the same genes while fraternal twins share about half their genes, the researchers were able to compare each group to show that myelin integrity was determined genetically in many parts of the brain that are key for intelligence. These include the parietal lobes, which are responsible for spatial reasoning, visual processing and logic, and the corpus callosum, which pulls together information from both sides of the body. The researchers used a faster version of a type of scanner called a HARDI (high-angular resolution diffusion imaging) think of an MRI machine on steroids that takes scans of the brain at a much higher resolution than a standard MRI. While an MRI scan shows the volume of different tissues in the brain by measuring the amount of water present, HARDI tracks how water diffuses through the brain's white matter a way to measure the quality of its myelin. "HARDI measures water diffusion," said Thompson, who is also a member of the UCLA Laboratory of Neuro-Imaging. "If the water diffuses rapidly in a specific direction, it tells us that the brain has very fast connections. If it diffuses more broadly, that's an indication of slower signalling and lower intelligence."



59. Work Reviewing

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.

60. Soil Protection

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.

61. New Women

New Women in Britain and North America - this was a concept brought forward by a writer named Sarah, who wrote a book that triggered a dispute between two kinds of commentators. The book mainly talks about women's position in the middle class, including a few aspects, such as finance, employment, marriage, etc. The writer advocated protecting women's position. Although the idea did not go well, it was still commemorated as a women's movement.

62. Dogs

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.

63.Silent Movies

The 1920's moviegoers' experience was largely dominated by silent movies but saw the introduction of synchronized sound. In the 1920s 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 soundtrack 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 talking pictures gained total supremacy and finally replaced the silent film era. The first movie theatres were called Nickelodeons, and were very basic compared to the luxurious picture palaces that followed but what an aura of excitement, laughter, fun, and tears surrounded them! Before the introduction of movie soundtracks, movies were often accompanied by scripted music from a piano.

64. Sleep

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



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

As sleep declined, rapid-eye-movement or REM sleep took on an outsize role in humans, Nunn and Samson propose. REM sleep is when we dream. And it has been linked to learning and memory. "It's pretty surprising that non-REM sleep time is so low in humans," Nunn says. "But something had to give as we slept less."

65. Negotiation

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 a win-win concept through compromise. However, negotiation cannot resolve all the conflicts if one party is unwilling to resolve the problem.



Write Essay

Quick Tips: *Avoid Spelling and grammar mistakes. Practice Summarize Written Text on https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLhKQGpuZ_-C1q.*

1. Hosting sporting events such as the Olympics and the World Cup can bring benefits to the host countries. How far do you agree with this statement? Use your own examples to support.
2. It is important to preserve the beautiful buildings of the past, even if it will be expensive to do so. To what extent do you agree or disagree with it.
3. Large shopping malls are replacing small shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a good or bad change?
4. Business whether big or small is to maximize profit. Do you agree with that? Give your opinion.
5. There are more and more situations using credit cards instead of cash. It seems that cashless society is becoming a reality. How realistic do you think it is? And do you think it brings benefits or problems?
6. The medical technology is responsible for increasing the average life expectancy. Do you think it is a curse or a blessing?
7. Some people think that younger employees often have more skills, knowledge and motivation than the old employees. To what extent do you agree with it? Use your experience.



8. 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 is beneficial in high schools or colleges?
9. 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?
10. It is important for children to take extra classes or play after school? Discuss both and give your opinions.
11. It is argued that getting married before finishing school or getting a job is not a good choice. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
12. Employers involve employees in the decision-making process of products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages?
13. 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.
14. Some universities deduct students' marks if the assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
15. "The information revolution by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and for society." To what extent do you agree?
16. Nowadays, the mass media including TV, radio, and newspaper have become an essential part of our lives. What is your opinion?
17. 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?



18. 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?
19. 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.
20. 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?
21. The formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students' learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
22. The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?
23. What are the advantages of cheaper public transportation? What will cause us to achieve it?
24. Which areas of concern should governments allocate funds to? Climate change, education, or public health? Explain your idea with examples.
25. Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?
26. You are given climate change as the field of study. Which area would you prefer? Explain why you pick this particular area of your study and give an example in the area you pick.
27. Marketing in companies should be based on reputation or short-term strategies?
28. Some people think law changes human behavior. Do you agree or disagree?



29. Whether the design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?
30. 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.
31. 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?
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. Poor lifestyles have a negative impact on people's health. List some unhealthy lifestyles and discuss what government services could help?
36. What do you think is the most important invention for the past 100 years? antibiotics, airplanes, or computers? And why?
37. 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?



- 38.** Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as time with family and leisure needs. How important do you think is this balance? Why do people find it hard to achieve?
- 39.** What do you think are the strengths and weakness of the education system in your country? Use your own experience to support your idea.
- 40.** Some people say that a man's life is defined by the place where he grows up. Use a successful celebrity to discuss how his accomplishments were or weren't influenced by the place where he lived when he was young.
- 41.** 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?
- 42.** It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. Travel is or is not a necessary component of qualified education? To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- 43.** The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?
- 44.** 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.
- 45.** Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as sky diving and motorcycling. Are you in favor of them? Use examples to support your opinion.
- 46.** 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.



47. Television services many functions. Watching TV makes us relax. We can learn knowledge and information from TV programs. Besides, TV can also be seen as a companion. To what extent do you agree with this
48. 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.
49. Do you think schools should have a curriculum asking students to play old dramas and works of theatres written centuries ago? Discuss and use your own experience as examples.
50. More and more women are raising a family with a career. Please give your suggestions on a personal level and national level.
51. 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?
52. Should schools have strict rules on wearing uniforms?
53. Should celebrities give up the right to privacy?
54. 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.
55. Should schools make learning a foreign language compulsory?
56. 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.



READING

Re-Order Paragraphs

Note: *The reorder paragraphs are in the correct order.*

Quick Tips: *Practice repeated reorder paragraphs on*
[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLlhKQGpuZ -C1q](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLlhKQGpuZ-C1q).

1. Rosa Park's Arrest A.

- A. It was there that Rosa Parks, an African American woman, refused to vacate her seat in the middle of the bus so that a white man could sit in her place.
- B. She was arrested for her civil disobedience.
- C. Parks' arrest, a coordinated tactic meant to spark a grassroots movement, succeeded in catalysing the Montgomery bus boycott.
- D. Parks was chosen by King as the face for his campaign because of Parks' good standing with the community, her employment, and her marital status.
- E. Earlier in 1955, Claudette Colvin, a 15-year-old African American girl, had been arrested for the same crime. However, King and his civil rights compatriots did not feel that she would serve as an effective face for the civil rights campaign.

2. The Fibres A.

- A. Fibres suitable for clothing has been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- B. The fibres are as strong and soft as wool and silk
- C. However, they are 30 times cheaper.
- D. Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibres at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.
- E. He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.



3. A Journey to Mars A.

- A. To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need to achieve a certain speed.
- B. A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph.
- C. This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital maneuvering.
- D. Due to the moon's weaker gravitational field, the same journey from the lunar surface would "only" require a speed of 6,500mph (2.9km/s).
- E. This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth.

4. Human worship Gods

- 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.

5. Human worship Gods

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6. Vegetarian



- A. Vegetarians eat only vegetables. They do not eat meat.
- B. The school cafeteria provides food according to these vegetarian requirements.
- C. Many non-vegetarians also like vegetarian food.
- D. This improvement is highly relevant to the increasing population of vegetarians.

7. Sherbet Powder (Version 2)

- 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.

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9. United Nations Conference (Version 2)

- A. Conferences have played a key role in guiding the work of the United Nations since its very inception.
- B. In fact, the world body was born when delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco in April 1945 for the United Nations Conference on International Organization.



- C. The recent high-profile conferences on development issues, which have continued a series that began in the 1970s, have broken new ground in many areas: by involving Presidents, Prime Ministers and other heads of state - as pioneered at the 1990 World Summit for Children.
- D. These events have put long-term, difficult problems like poverty and environmental degradation at the top of the global agenda.
- E. These problems otherwise would not have the political urgency to grab front-page headlines and command the attention of world leaders.

10. Artificial Intelligence

- A. Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- B. Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- C. Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- D. Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

11. Silent Students in Tutorials

- 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.

12. The Job of a Manager (Version 2)

- A. The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through employees.
- B. In order to accomplish this, the manager should be able to motivate employees.
- C. That is, however, easier said than done.



- D. Motivation practice and theory are difficult subjects, encompassing various disciplines.

13. Monash Student Ne Tan

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

14. Choose a School

- A. In the country.
- B. Do not ever choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
- C. You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school.
- D. Because you might be living there.
- E. And they can be helpful to your study as well.

15. Heart Attack

- 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.

16. Map

- 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.

17. Mother of Storm

- 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.

18. Charles Lindbergh

- A. After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.
- B. He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Illinois, Peoria and Chicago.
- C. During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.
- D. After a crash, he even salvaged bags of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.

19. Carbon Pricing in Canada



- A. There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions.
- B. There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.
- C. If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.
- D. Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the political viability of the policy.

20. Wal-Mart

- A. Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.
- B. "We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure," Duke said at an event in New York. "There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact."
- C. Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live pay check to pay check, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their pay checks come in.
- D. Lately, they're "running out of money" at a faster clip, he said.
- E. "Purchases are really dropping off by the end of the month even more than last year," Duke said. "This end-of-month [purchases] cycle is growing to be a concern."

21. Objectivity of Journalists

- 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.



22. SEPAHUA

- 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.

23. International Date Line

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

24. Aviation

- 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.

25. Ocean floors

- 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.

26. Indian IT

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



27. Foreign Aid

- 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.

28. Jet Stream

- 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.

29. Study Overseas

- 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.

30. Scientific Dishonesty



- A. I think we should be wary of the reporting of science - it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience - but not of science itself.
- B. Of course, there may be the extremely rare example of scientific dishonesty, which will be seized upon by the news organisations, but the role of science within modern society remains valuable.
- C. Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.
- D. But no one would deny that mobile phones can help us to make a phone call when we are under a crisis.
- E. In other words, I firmly believe that the development of science and the extension of understanding is a public good.

31. Musical Notion

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

32. Taking Lecture Notes

- 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.

33. Australia's native plants and animals



- A. Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.
- B. Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.
- C. Some have also had to face new predators.
- D. These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.

34. Internship

- 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?"

35. Competence and Performance

- 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.

36. Animals Exploratory Urge

- 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.

37. Language

- 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.

38. Carbon Detox

- 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.

39. An underperforming company

- 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.

40. Wagonways

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

41. Engineers in Energy Sector

- 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.

42. EU Fish Problems

- 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.

43. New Ventures

- 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.

44. International Economics

- A. International Economics: Theory and Policy is a proven approach in which each half of the book leads with an intuitive introduction to theory and follows with self-contained chapters to cover key policy applications.
- B. The Eighth Edition integrates the latest research, data, and policy in hot topics such as outsourcing, economic geography, trade and environment, financial derivatives, the subprime crisis, and China's exchange rate policies.
- C. New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconLab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.



- D. Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand.

45. Hypothesis

- A. Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- B. Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
- C. Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false) or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result
- D. In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- E. The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

46. Memory and habits

- 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

47. Father-Led Literacy Project

- A. A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.



- B. Julia Bocking’s Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- C. Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of male role models.
- D. She said, “A male that values reading sets a powerful role model, particularly for young boys, who are statistically more likely to end up in remedial literacy programs.”

48. Humanities

- A. A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
- B. The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
- C. The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
- D. The final draft is due one week before the final exam.

49. City Mayors

- A. Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts.
- B. It is, however, starting to utter warnings.
- C. Last summer the editors of the Harvard Educational Review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents’ influence on schools.
- D. And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg’s aggressive style as an example of what not to do.

50. Opinion Compromise

- A. In general, there is a tendency to underestimate how long it takes to discuss and resolve an issue on which two people initially have different views.
- B. The reason is that achieving agreement requires people to accept the reality of views different from their own and to accept change or compromise.



- C. It is not just a matter of putting forward a set of facts and expecting the other person immediately to accept the logic of the exposition.
- D. They have to be persuaded and helped to feel comfortable about the outcome that is eventually agreed.
- E. People need time to make this adjustment in attitude and react badly to any attempt to rush them into an agreement.

51. Arcelor-Mittal Takeover

- A. Arcelor, established in Dutch, had been the largest European steel maker by 2006.
- B. It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.
- C. The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
- D. The Arcelor-Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

52. A \$300-House

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

53. Sustainable Development



- A. Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both
- B. The Brundtland Report, our Common Future (1987) defines sustainable development as” development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- C. Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
- D. Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.
- E. To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time.

54. Bankruptcy

- A. In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for clean-up in either of two ways.
- B. Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for clean-up at the old mine.
- C. If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by clean-up costs, the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.
- D. In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government pay for the clean-up through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.

55. Historical Records

- A. Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help – if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records – written in nature’s hand.
- B. The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.



- C. However, when archaeologists want to know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
- D. For example, tree rings, Dendrochronology (literally tree time), dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.

56. Music record in Brazil

- A. Early in 1938, one Folklore Research Mission dispatched to the north-eastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.
- B. His intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.
- C. They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.
- D. But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

57. Science and technology

- A. It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important.
- B. Human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some fairly recent developments in science and technology.
- C. Whether this is good or bad is, of course, up for argument
- D. But the fact that science underlies our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our entertainment and our transport is undeniable.

58. Accounting System

- A. Are there any systems that can measure the Accounting system?
- B. Well, there is accounting software describes a type of application software that records and processes accounting transactions within functional modules such as accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, and trial balance.



- C. This enables the access anywhere at any time with any device which is Internet enabled or may be desktop based. It varies greatly in its complexity and cost.
- D. These tools combine together to provide quality customer service and create a climate of confidence, a customer service strategy that helps meet the specific needs.

59. Earthquake in San Francisco

- A. At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
- B. The main temblor, having a 7.7–7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.
- C. But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
- D. The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).

60. Copernicus's Heliocentric Theory

- A. Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514.
- B. For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- C. The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium Libri VI* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- D. According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
- E. The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton.



61. Fibres for clothing

- A. Fibres suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- B. The fibres are as strong and soft as wool and silk
- C. However, up to 30 times cheaper.
- D. Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibres at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.

62. Native English Speaker

- A. Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.
- B. Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.
- C. Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.
- D. Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
- E. This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.

63. Hip Hop Culture

- A. Hip Hop culture emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
- B. It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
- C. Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
- D. Yet, the Hip Hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.



64. Copernicanism

- A. The expanding influence of Copernicanism through the seventeenth century transformed not only the natural philosophic leaning of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction.
- B. During this period of scientific revolution, a new literary genre arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage.
- C. Scientists and writers alike constructed fantastical tales in which fictional characters journey to the moon, sun, and planets.
- D. In so doing, they discover that these once remote world are themselves earth-like in character.
- E. Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth-century intellectual shift from the Aristotelian to the Copernican.

65. Green Tea Health

- A. In May 2006, researchers at Yale University School of Medicine weighed in on the issue with a review article that looked at more than 100 studies on the health benefits of green tea.
- B. They pointed to what they called an "Asian paradox," which refers to lower rates of heart disease and cancer in Asia despite high rates of cigarette smoking.
- C. They theorized that the 1.2 litres of green tea that is consumed by many Asians each day provides high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants.
- D. These compounds may work in several ways to improve cardiovascular health.
- E. Specifically, green tea may prevent the oxidation of LDL cholesterol (the "bad" type), which, in turn, can reduce the build-up of plaque in arteries, the researchers wrote.

66. Children's Emotions

- A. Most young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.
- B. As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.
- C. In particular, many young children lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.



- D. The frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviours.
- E. Strategies that children may employ at this age are commonly referred to as defence mechanisms.

67. Pidgins

- A. In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
- B. For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
- C. This language is now used by over a million people, but it began many years earlier as a kind of 'contact' language called a pidgin.
- D. A pidgin is a variety of a language (e.g., English) that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other's languages.

68. Sea Level Rise

- A. Sea level rise led to 36 thousand people die every year.
- B. This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.
- C. According to the research, if sea level rises 50 centimetres, 86 million people will die.
- D. If sea level rises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.

69. Fruit and Vegetable Intake

- A. Fruit and vegetable intake is important for the prevention of future chronic disease, so it's important to know whether intakes of teens are approaching national objectives for fruit and vegetable consumption.
- B. Larson and colleagues from the University of Minnesota undertook the study to examine whether or not teens in the state were increasing their intake of fruits and vegetables.
- C. The study gathered information about fruit and vegetable intake among 944 boys and 1,161 girls in 1999 and again in 2004.



- D. Teens in middle adolescence are eating fewer fruits and vegetables than in 1999, Larson and colleagues found.
- E. This is giving us the message that we need new and enhanced efforts to increase fruit and vegetable intake that we haven't been doing in the past.

70. Japanese girl leaning English

- A. This paper summarizes some of the major data gathered in a longitudinal, naturalistic study of a Japanese girl learning English as a second language.
- B. The subject in this study is Uguisu, "nightingale" in Japanese. Her family came to the United States for a period of two years while her father was a visiting scholar at Harvard, and they took residence in North Cambridge, a working-class neighbourhood.
- C. The children in that neighbourhood were her primary source of language input.
- D. Uguisu also attended public kindergarten of two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax. Most of her neighbourhood friends were in her same class at school.

71. Blue Halo

- A. Latest research has found that several common flower species have nanoscale ridges on the surface of their petals that meddle with light when viewed from certain angles.
- B. These nanostructures scatter light particles in the blue to ultraviolet colour spectrum, generating a subtle effect that scientists have christened the 'blue halo'.
- C. By manufacturing artificial surfaces that replicated 'blue halos', scientists were able to test the effect on pollinators, in this case foraging bumblebees.
- D. They found that bees can see the blue halo and use it as a signal to locate flowers more efficiently.

72. E-Waste



- A. The global market for electrical and electronic equipment continues to expand, while the lifespan of many products becomes shorter.
- B. The current global production of E-waste is estimated to be 20025 million tonnes per year, with most E-waste being produced in Europe, the United States, and Australasia.
- C. In Europe, e-waste is increasing at three to five percent a year, almost three times faster than the total waste stream.
- D. Consequently, large amounts of “e-waste” are constantly generated worldwide, posing an increasing global challenge for their disposal.

73. Medical Education

- A. Formal medical education in Manchester began in 1814 when Joseph Jordan opened the first anatomy school in the English provinces.
- B. Previous lecture courses in medicine had included a series given by Peter Mark Roget, then a physician at Manchester Infirmary (1804-8), but better known for his later Thesaurus.
- C. Jordan, however, offered dissections as well as lectures, and medical education proved good business.
- D. In London, the private anatomy schools, which had competed with each other for decades, became incorporated with the hospitals, but in the provinces private medical schools continued beyond 1870, using the hospitals for clinical teaching but not formally attached to them.

74. Turkey and Mars

- 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 Yarisli lakes.
- D. They are hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.



75. Wandering Minds

- A. Researchers studied groups of people from the University of Wisconsin-Madison community, ranging in age from 18 to 65.
- B. The first group was asked to perform simple tasks, like pressing a button every time they took a breath or clicking in response to a letter popping up on a computer screen; these tasks were so easy that their minds were likely to wander, the researchers figured.
- C. The researchers checked in periodically, asking the participants if their minds were on task or wandering.
- D. When the task was over, they measured each participant's working memory capacity by having them remember letters while doing math equations.
- E. Though all participants performed well on the task, the researchers noticed that the individuals who indicated their minds had wandered more than others also scored higher on the working memory test.

76. Actors and Characters

- 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.

77. Gender Stereotype

- A. The research by Will and colleagues dressed 6-month-old babies in different colored outfits that did not necessarily match their gender, so the participants had no way of knowing if the baby was in fact a boy or a girl.
- B. Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.



- C. There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype), and a fish (neutral).
- D. This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train. Babies in pink or “girls” were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at “Beth” than at “Adam”.

78. German Writers

- 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.

79. Ethiopian Runners

- A. Dr Pitsiladis has spent years trying to identify why Ethiopian runners from the mountain region are so successful.
- B. He began by taking DNA samples but found that they all had a very different genetic make-up.
- C. From this he concluded that there was nothing that could be identified genetically as East African.
- D. So he then looked at the East African way of life and found that as Children, 68 percent of all top Ethiopian or Kenyan runners ran, rather than walked, to school and back home, from the age of five onwards.
- E. He tested those children and found that their bodies processed oxygen more efficiently than many adult elite athletes in Britain.

80. Book Writing

- 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.

81. Open Day in School

- 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.

82. Marshmallow

- A. A four-to-six-year-old child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate.
- B. The child is told: If you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both this one and a second one.
- C. Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow.
- D. The longer a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life.

83. Coding

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

84. Harnessing The Power



- A. The government has promised to help counter this global trend by reducing UK carbon emissions by 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050.
- B. And with the second largest tidal range in the world, British marine energy could play an important role in this shift.
- C. But harnessing the power of the tides is not without consequence.
- D. In 2013, plans to construct an E34bn barrage across the Severn estuary were rejected after concerns were raised about its effect on local ecosystems.

85. Reading

- 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.

86. DRM

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

87. Piano Keys

- A. Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood.



- B. Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
- C. Traditionally, the sharps (black keys) were made from ebony and the flats (white keys) were covered with strips of ivory.
- D. But since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.

88. General Aviation

- A. After World War II, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from military service and much inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available.
- B. Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market.
- C. By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707 because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time.
- D. At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small - volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions.

89. The Impact of Immigrants

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

90. Wildlife

- A. Not all wildlife is created equal in our eyes.



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

91. Snakes

- A. Big Country Snake Removal responded to a home in Albany, Texas, after a man who was trying to restore his cable, climbed under the house and saw some snakes.
- B. He saw a 'few' snakes and quickly crawled out, said a post on Big Country Snake Removal's Facebook page.
- C. "We arrived around lunchtime and as soon as I crawled under, I could immediately see that there was far more than a 'few, — the post said.
- D. The company ended up removing 45 rattlesnakes from beneath the house.

92. Hudson

- 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.

93. Short-term Memory

- 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.

94. Experiment Involving 22 Calves

- A. To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
- B. Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
- C. In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.
- D. The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.
- E. The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.

95. Job Opportunities

- A. The number of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home is relatively happy if they believe their work is secured.
- B. However, any employee who wants to acquire more varied and responsible duties will not feel satisfied for long staying with the same and boring job.
- C. People want to keep working hard only if there are opportunities for promotion to a more challenging job.
- D. If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to be demotivated.

96. Eating Habits

- A. Researchers surveyed more than 2,000 young people about their eating habits in 1999.
- B. When they surveyed the same group five years later, most teenagers were eating fewer fruits and vegetables.



- C. The researchers, led by Nicole I. Larson of the University of Minnesota School of Public Health, found two dips in the intake of fruits and vegetables during the teenage years.
- D. The first occurred in early adolescence when consumption went down by more than half a serving.
- E. The second came in late adolescence and was about the same size as the first.

97. Elephant Population

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

98. We Connected Computers

- A. Decades ago, we connected computers and got today's powerful Internet.
- B. However, it has only been over the last few years that we have started to connect everyday objects using machine-to-machine (M2M) technologies to create the Internet of Things.
- C. But what does this really mean to you, your company, and your country?
- D. What are the possibilities it offers, and the threats it poses?

99. Wild Pandas



- 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.

100. High-end fashion

- A. During the past few years, some of the world's biggest names in high-end fashion have begun to see children's clothes as a promising sideline with which to extract more value from their main business.
- B. Jean-Paul Gaultier, Chloe, and John Galliano have all launched children's clotheslines.
- C. But for France's Bonpoint, making kids' clothing is the main business.
- D. Since Bonpoint was founded 40 years ago by clothes store owner Marie-France and Bernard Cohen, children and babies have been at the centre of the brand's development.



Reading & Writing: Fill in the Blanks

Practice Reading & Writing: Fill in the Blank on this link

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ks0SLhKQGpuZ_-C1q

1. The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km² (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution had its 18th-century **roots** in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site incorporates a 5km length of the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge offers a powerful **insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains extensive remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together **with** the traditional landscape and forests of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain **extensive** collections of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important. Today, the site is a living working community with a population of approximately 4000 people. It is also a **historic** landscape that is interpreted and made accessible through the work of a number of organizations, in particular, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust established in 1967 to preserve and interpret the remains of the Industrial Revolution within the Ironbridge Gorge) and the Severn Gorge Countryside Trust established in 1991 to manage the woodland and grassland in the Gorge.
2. Books and articles highlighting intractable debt, poverty and development abound in both the academic and popular literature. This addition to the debate is both timely and interesting **as** it subsumes the economic debate to the broader social, political, environmental and institutional context of debt in developing countries. Debt-for-Development Exchanges: History and New Applications is **intended** for a wide audience including academics from a range of disciplines (including accounting and finance);



non-Government organizations (NGOs); civil society groups; and, both debtor and creditor governments and public sector organization. Professor Ross Buckley, author and editor has developed an international profile in the area of debt relief and this book is the outcome of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery grant to explore debt-for-development mechanisms that relieve debt, improve development outcomes from aid, are practically and politically attractive to creditors and contribute to regional security.

3. Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, including its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006. United Nations Day has been observed on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The UN engages in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its influence has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-general of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world." Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping operations, 16 are currently underway. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel at various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.
4. Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic change since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it assumed full responsibility for funding higher education - abolishing tuition fees with the intention of making university accessible to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education. Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, particularly student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain accessible to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off



their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government ***introduced*** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students - the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources - Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total ***revenue*** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

5. The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the ***tranquillity*** that usually descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter ***discovered*** the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display. Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, accompanied by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed -- for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and ***transported*** to its new home, a hightech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors.
6. Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or ***whether*** they even exist, depends mainly ***on*** two factors. One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative ***to*** the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: ***for*** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated ***with*** the other major sections of society ***thus*** a country might possess a sizeable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters predominantly related ***to*** their incomes, not to their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.



7. Measuring poverty on a global scale requires establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the prices of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the least developed countries, primarily African; the \$2-per-day level is used for middle-income economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

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

9. I am a cyclist and a motorist. I fasten my seatbelt when I drive and wear a helmet on my bike to reduce the risk of injury. I am convinced that these are prudent safety measures. I persuaded many friends to wear helmets on the grounds that transplant surgeons call those without helmets, "donors on wheels". But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my prejudices. Adams has completely undermined my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions. What he has persuasively argued, particularly in relation to seat belts, is that the evidence that they do what they are supposed to do is very suspect. This is in spite of numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year.

There is remarkable data on the years 1970 and 1978 countries in which the wearing of seat belts is compulsory have had on average about 5 per cent more road accident deaths following the introduction of the law. In the UK, road deaths have decreased steadily from about 7,000 a year in 1972 to just over 4,000 in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983.



Moreover, there is evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestrians killed actually increased by about 10 per cent.

10. The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, a 2,000-km long coral **formation** off the north-eastern coast of Australia. Coral reefs, like nearly all complex living communities, depend on solar energy for growth (photosynthesis). The sun's energy, however, penetrates at most only about 300 m below the surface of the water. The relatively shallow penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a **frigid** environment with few life forms. In 1977, scientists discovered hot springs at a depth of 2.5 km, on the Galapagos Rift (spreading ridge) off the coast of Ecuador. This exciting discovery was not really a **surprise**. Since the early 1970s, scientists had predicted that hot springs (geothermal vents) should be found at the active spreading centres along the mid-oceanic ridges, where magma, at temperatures over 1,000 °C presumably was being erupted to form new oceanic crust. More exciting, because it was totally **unexpected**, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life – giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels - that **thrived** around the hot springs.
11. Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality, and migration. Fertility **involves** the number of children that women have and is to be contrasted with fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality is the study of the causes, consequences, and measurement of processes affecting death to members of the population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical **device** that provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from a locality of origin to a destination place across some predefined, political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements 'migrations' **unless** they are somewhat permanent. Thus, demographers do not consider tourists and travellers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of **residence**, indirect sources of data including tax forms, and labour force surveys are also important. Demography is today widely taught in many universities across the world, **attracting** students with initial training in social sciences, statistics or health studies.



12. Children have sound sleep patterns. They can soundly sleep for 8-9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don't. Their need of early start to schools or other schedules can influence their sleep patterns. Despite these factors, they actually need longer sleep. So, parents should try and speak to their children, who are suitable to help them understand that a night of sound sleep is always helpful.
13. A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly liable to this fault, usually through allowing themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to infinite pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a better phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is apt, specific, attractive, new, and short.
14. A mini helicopter modelled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex design of fullsize helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature had beaten them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that allows them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to spin through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behaviour of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design. The samara copter is not the first single-winged helicopter - one was flown in 1952, and others have been attempted since-but it is the first to take advantage of the samara's autorotation. This allows Ulrich's vehicle to perform some neat tricks, such as falling safely to the ground if its motor fails or using vertical columns of air to stay aloft indefinitely. "We can turn off the motor and autorotate, which requires no power to sustain," says Ulrich.
15. Traditionally, mass-communications research has conceptualized the process of communication in terms of a circulation circuit or loop. This model has been criticized



for its linearity — sender/message/receiver — for its concentration on the level of message exchange and for the absence of a structured conception of the different moments as a complex structure of relations. But it is also possible and useful to think of this process in terms of a structure produced and sustained through the articulation of linked but distinctive moments — production, circulation, distribution/consumption, reproduction. This would be to think of the process as a ‘complex structure in dominance’, sustained through the articulation of connected practices, each of which, however, retains its distinctiveness and has its own specific modality, its own forms and conditions of existence.

16. Everybody needs fresh water. Without water people, animals and plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay fit and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles or is so deep under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we can use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.
17. The purpose of this paper is to consider the claim, often made, that computer simulation exercises provide an excellent source of speaking practice. In so doing I shall first consider the properties of computer simulations from a theoretical point of view, then describe the experience of using a particular simulation with a general EFL class. On the basis of this experience, and of some very straightforward pedagogical considerations, I shall argue that the claim is justified, subject to a very important caveat: computer simulations can form the basis of excellent speaking exercises, provided you do not expect the computer to do all the work. Put in another way, many computer simulations only attain their full potential as language exercises if they are integrated into a larger, planned, teacher-managed activity.
18. Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artist who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, emphasis on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The



name of the movement is derived from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colours, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing inspiration from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the act of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could capture the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

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

20. The most vital ingredient in Indian cooking, the basic element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the cheapest vegetable available, the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping basket of families of all classes. A popular saying holds that you will never starve because you can always afford a roti (a piece of simple, flat bread) and an onion. But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable luxury for India's poor. Over the past few days, another sharp surge in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes. The sudden spike in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of supply. With its capacity for bringing down governments and scarring political careers, the onion plays an explosive role in Indian politics. This week reports of rising onion prices have made front-page news and absorbed the attention of the governing elite.

21. Capital has often been thought of narrowly as physical capital – the machines, tools, and equipment used in the production of other goods, but our wealth and wellbeing



also relies on natural capital. If we forget this, we risk degrading the services that natural ecosystems provide, which support our economies and sustain our lives. These services include purifying our water, regulating our climate, reducing flood risk, and pollinating our crops. The Natural Capital Project — a partnership among WWF, The Nature Conservancy, University of Minnesota and Stanford University — works to provide decision makers with reliable ways to assess the true value of the services that ecosystems provide. An essential element of the Natural Capital Project is developing tools that help decision makers protect biodiversity and ecosystem services.

22. Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally supplanted illustration as the “primary means of advertising clothing” in the 1950s, glamour inhered less in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch’s attitude, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have expressions at all, but angles or tilts. Illustrations cannot really be said to have expressions at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power the severity like an emperor’s bust embossed on a Roman coin.

23. Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two kinds, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the sources of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the value and use of reference books—the working of one book in connection with another—and applying your own intelligence to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever, we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be contributory to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.



24. In the literary world, it was an accepted assumption that the 1970s was a time of unprecedented growth in homegrown Australian fiction. And everybody was reading and talking about books by young Australian women. But it was not until recently that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade, and she found that there had been a decline in novels by Australian writers overall but confirmed an increase in women's novels. It is this sort of research – testing ideas about literary history – that is becoming possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities.' The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies is opening up opportunities in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that were not possible without computational methods and digitized resources to bring information together in an accessible way. Transcription software is being developed for turning scans of books and documents into text, as the field of digital humanities really takes off.
25. In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of a chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know medicine. They must also be able to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse staff and make difficult marketing and legal decisions.
26. Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main characteristics to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be bound by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear body of law or set of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, subject to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed suitable.
27. Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that does not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing across species is not as simple an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast, instead we use the Cephalization index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the



brightest animals on the planet are humans, followed by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general rule, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have large EQ's than solitary animals.

28. Since nutrition scientists are constantly making new discoveries, we need to revise our recommendations for healthy eating from time to time. However, nutrition is an art as well as a science. It's an art because it requires creativity to develop a healthy eating plan for people who differ in their food preferences, beliefs and culture, let alone in their nutritional needs according to their genes and life stage. As we discover more about how our genes and our environment interact, it's becoming increasingly difficult to provide a single set of dietary recommendations that will be suitable for everyone.
29. Film is where art meets commerce. As Orson Welles said "A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money a producer is just like an entrepreneur, we raise money to make films. First, we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea often a reasonably small sum besides, to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, as we have Film4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of these are good places to develop an idea. Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or even Europe because the economic dynamic is different.
30. For a start, we need to change our concept of 'retirement', and we need to change mindsets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to delay their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers gradually reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non-work time. We also need to recognize the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the



barriers between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualized approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met simultaneously. This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life course - for example, school to work, becoming a parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

31. Seminars are not designed to be mini lectures. Their educational role is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the assumption that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly unlikely that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking service for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to provoke discussion.
32. About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun into a thin thread, using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines probably consisted of little more than a pair of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the wrap, while the cross-thread, called the weft was inserted. Later machines called looms had roads that separated the threads to allow the weft to be inserted more easily. a piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic principles of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of automating the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.
33. Bees need two different kinds of food. One is honey made from nectar, which actually is a fluid that is collected in the heart of the flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals. Secondly, come from pollen, it is fine powdery substance in yellow,



consisting of microscopic grains stored from the male part of a flower or from a male cone. It contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule, which is transferred by wind, insects or other animals. Let us go with the honeybee from her flower to the hive and see what happens. Most bees gather only pollen or nectar. As she sucks nectar from the flower, it is stored in her special honey stomach ready to be transferred to the honey-making bees in the live.

34. The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night has always puzzled biologists. Though it lies with its head buried in the sand, it can strike with great precision as soon as prey appears. Now, Young and physicists Leo van Hemmen and Paul Friedel at the Technical University of Munich in Germany have developed a computer model of the snake's auditory system to explain how the snake "hears" its prey without really having the ears for it. Although the vipers have internal ears that can hear frequencies between 200 and 1000 hertz, it is not the sound of the mouse scurrying about that they are detecting. "The snakes don't have external eardrums," says van Hemmen. "So, unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."
35. The first section of the book covers new modes of assessment. In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London) responds to criticisms of design programs as formalistic and conventional, stating that a focus on risk-taking rather than hard work in design innovation is equally problematic. His research contains three parts that include preliminary exploration of design innovation qualities, investigation of resulting classroom practices, and development of evidence-based assessment. The assessment he describes is presented in the form of a structured worksheet, which includes a collaborative element and digital photographs, in story format. Such a device encourages stimulating ideas but does not recognize students as design innovators. The assessment sheet includes holistic impressions as well as details about "having, growing, and proving" ideas. Colloquial judgments are evident in terms such as "wow" and "yawn" and reward the quality and quantity of ideas with the term, "sparkiness", which fittingly is a pun as the model project was to design light bulb packaging. In addition, the assessment focuses on the process of optimizing or complexity control as well as proving ideas with thoughtful criticism and not just generation of novel ideas. The definitions for qualities such as "technical" and "aesthetic" pertaining to users, are too narrow and ill-defined. The author provides examples of the project, its features



and structures, students' notes and judgments, and their sketches and photographs of finished light bulb packages, in the Appendix.

36. A Massey ecologist has teamed up with a leading wildlife photographer to produce the definitive book on New Zealand's national bird, the kiwi. *Kiwi: A Natural History* was written by Dr Isabel Castro and **features** photographs by Rod Morris. Dr Castro has been working with kiwi **since** 1999, with a focus on their behavior. "I've specifically been looking at the sense of smell that kiwi uses when foraging, but also in their interactions with their environment and other kiwi," she says. The book covers all aspects of kiwi, from their evolution, prehistory and closest relatives to their feeding and breeding behavior and current conservation issues, **making** this the perfect **introduction** for anyone with an interest in these fascinating birds. The book is the second title in a new series on New Zealand's wildlife, targeted at a family readership.
37. Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to **get** a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can **select** topics that are relevant to their lives and interests and report greater enjoyment of school writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, **present** them with interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also **report** writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.: teenagers [compose/account/_J their writings for the adults who can understand them.
38. Zika is more pernicious than public health officials anticipated. At present, it is circulating in more than 50 countries. And as of mid-May, seven countries or territories have reported cases of microcephaly or other serious birth defects linked to the virus, which is **transmitted** by mosquito bite, blood transfusion or sexual contact with an infected human. It can also be passed from mother to fetus during pregnancy. Despite Zika's **vast** range over almost 70 years, there is little genetic difference among the various strains, according to an analysis by researchers at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. For example, the strain currently in the Americas and another previously detected in French Polynesia are practically **indistinguishable** from each other (group in white box). If the virus has changed so little over time, why is it



rearing its ugly head now? Scientists are not sure yet, but new experimental work in mosquitoes suggests that the virus was capable of **causing** detrimental health effects and outbreaks all along. Therefore, it is unlikely mutations enabled new abilities. Instead, public health officials probably did not understand Zika's potential because the virus **circulated** mostly in remote locations until recently.

39. This is a challenging time for UK students, and we should be making their transition from university to the globalized world easier, not harder. The British Academy has voiced its **concern** over the growing language deficit for some years, and the gloomy statistics speak for themselves. We need **decisive** action if we are to remedy this worsening situation. The **roots** of the problem lie within schools, but Vice-Chancellors have the power to drive change and help their students recognize the importance of learning languages, and about the countries where they are spoken and the cultures they sustain. We **urge** them to act and protect this country's long term economic, social and cultural standing.
40. DNA is a molecule that does two things. First, it acts as the **hereditary** material, which is passed down from generation to generation. Second, it directs, to a considerable extent, the construction of our bodies, telling our cells what kinds of molecules to make and **guiding** our development from a single celled zygote to a fully formed adult. These two things are of course connected. The DNA sequences that construct the best bodies are more likely to get passed down to the next generation because well-constructed bodies are more likely to survive and **thus** to reproduce. This is Darwin's theory of natural selection stated in the language of DNA.
41. Our sense of cinema as a site of commercial entertainment can be traced back to the Lumiere brothers. In December 1895 they **attracted** a fee-paying public in Paris to sit and watch flickering images on an illuminated screen. The commercial Pandora's Box they opened was to **blossom** in a few years into a world cinema **industry** and, at its peak, the fantastical Hollywood. Yet in the 30 years in which this miraculous construction was accomplished, audiences rarely **had to listen** to films, only watch them. Hence, the early decades of cinema were characterized by the title 'silent'. **In fact**, there was a lot of noise, machinery, audiences, musicians and commentators. Even so, the absence of the human voice and **dialogue** make the films seem rather strange when viewed by a modern audience.



42. This summer, 41 UBC alumni and friends participated in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and the legendary Northwest Passage. Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great outdoors aboard the Russian-flagged Akademik Ioffe, designed and built in Finland as a scientific research vessel in 1989. Her bridge was open to passengers virtually 24 hours a day. Experts on board presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers. UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a growing cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources become accessible. Recommended pre-trip reading was late UBC alumnus Pierre Bertons book, The Arctic Grail.
43. Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are qualified for jury service. A jury is intended to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often procedures and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than neutral or partial to one side.
44. The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the organization can take action on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees. The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programs) affect our lives and make the world a better place.
45. Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of protecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy – whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap – reflects who we are – But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One leading researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child. In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-



born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from ‘motherese’ – the playful voices mothers adopt when speaking to infants and toddlers. As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a critical need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies. According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, ‘motherese’ arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help ensure an infant’s survival.

46. It seems we live in a bizarre Universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious substance known as ‘Dark Energy’, which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible ‘Cold Dark Matter’ that can only be detected through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget. These discoveries require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus revelation that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the checkered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein’s proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton’s ideas. This lecture will summarize the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the “Dark Energy Survey”, the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.
47. Nature is no longer an alien enigma but something immediately beautiful, an exuberant opus with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a reason. As long as we have been listening, people have presumed there is music coming out of those scissoring beaks.
48. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have selected. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, for example, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the



end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue – those who thought the history of Britain should take **pride** of **place**, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

49. This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations. Students will learn about the **workings** of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security and border control ensure that students receive a **broad** and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations. Students will undertake four compulsory units and two majors, one in politics and international relations and the other in governance and policy. They will also choose an elective major from a wide choice of options **including** political communication, international studies, international business and national security studies. In addition to acquiring specialist knowledge and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem-solving and **strong** capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially **responsible** attitudes and behaviors.

50. By the Bronze Age drinking **vessels** were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting – and in particular, of the “political” type of feast came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600 – 450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek **colony** of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its **way** north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world. **Wine** was thus added to the list of moodaltering beverages – such as and ale available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hillforts such as Heuneburg in Germany and luxury goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze krater (or wine mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic **containers** such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have travelled north into Europe but have not



survived. It is unknown what goods were traded in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber and slaves.

51. Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and **poring** over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it most **succinctly**, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical **utterances** were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a **discovery** "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **fashioned** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

52. When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much **weight** on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the **consequences** of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends, who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have **diverged**. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients. However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have **dissipated**, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a **waste** of time now that I am pursuing a research career. Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the



biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can strike a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

53. A big rise in state schools rated among the best institutions in the country is revealed in the latest edition of the Good Schools Guide. Middle-class parents facing financial pressures in the downturn are increasingly looking beyond the private sector to educate their children. The 23 year -old Good Schools Guide — a popular reference book for fee-paying families set on the best private school — has increased the number of state schools in this year's edition to 251 , pushing the figure to more than a quarter of its 1 ,000 entries for the first time, explaining why the guide has more than doubled the number of schools it features outside the private sector in only five years, Sue Fieldman, regional editor, told the Financial Times: "The parents we speak to want more information on the state sector and the best it has to offer. "
54. When it comes to job-hunting, first impressions are critical. Remember, you are marketing a product - yourself - to a potential employer. The first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your attire; thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. Will dressing properly get you the job? Of course not, but it will give you competitive edge and a positive first impression. Should you be judged by what you wear? Perhaps not, but the reality is, of course, that you are judged. Throughout the entire job-seeking process employers use short-cuts — heuristics or rules of thumb — to save time. With cover letters, it's the opening paragraph and a quick scan of your qualifications. With resumes, it is a quick scan of your accomplishments. With the job interview, it's how you're dressed that sets the tone of the interview. How should you dress? Dressing conservatively is always the safest route, but you should also try and do a little Investigation of your prospective employer so that what you wear to the interview makes you look as though you fit in with the organization. If you overdress (which is rare but can happen) or underdress (the more likely scenario), the potential employer may feel that you don't care enough about the job.



55. The space work for an astronaut can be inside or outside, inside they can monitor machines and the work is carried out alongside the craft. They also need to make sure the Space Travel. Outside the craft, they can see how the seeds react in the space. Some seeds company send seeds to them to investigate how seeds change their biological character. When outside the craft, they can set up experiments or clean up the space rubbish.
56. A dog may be man's best friend, but man is not always a dog. Over the centuries selective breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as pathologies. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their litter size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. Moreover, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an ideal experimental animal.
57. Alaska's Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to shipwrecks. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship ran aground near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic archipelago in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's infestation scurried ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 shipwrecks in the islands.
58. An eccentric mix of English, German and French has entered Japanese usage with grand abandon. A "kariya" woman is a career woman, and a "manshon" is an apartment. This increasing use of katakana, or unique Japanese versions of Western words, and the younger generation's more casual use of the Japanese language have prompted Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to worry that these new words may not be understood by a wider audience. As a result, a government panel is proposing to publish a manual on how to speak proper Japanese. Foreign words became katakana Japanese because no existing Japanese words could quite capture a specific meaning or feeling. When the word "cool" travelled east, all of its English connotations did not make the journey. A kuru person in Japan is someone who is calm and never gets upset.



On the other hand, someone who is kakkooi is hip, or in translation, "cool." Similarly, a hotto person is one who is easily excitable, perhaps passionate, but not necessarily a popular person or personality of the moment.

59. No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a royalty for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a scandal, recently exacerbated by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy greatgrandchildren are still reaping the benefits of West End success for her who dunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The scandal is that being pensants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could justify. In doing so they have betrayed our trust.
60. Complementary therapies - such as those practiced by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few decades. Interest initially coincided with enthusiasm for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an influence. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their efficacy.
61. In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mike's research is focused on bacteria that inhabit extreme environments, and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major treatise on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the journal Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mike's nonscientific interests include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He



lives beside a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

62. Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose diet consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow whole, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special treatment. These snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines crack the egg open as it passes through the throat.
63. According to a research conducted by Cambridge University, flowers can their own ways to attract insects to help them pollinate. Flowers will release an irresistible smell. A scientist and her colleagues did an experiment in which they use fake flowers to attract bees and insects. In their experiments, they freed many bumblebees from their origins repeatedly, and got the same results.
64. Both farms were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their respective districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state of the art barn for sheltering and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly divided into opposite facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows graze outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their own hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and increased their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields.
65. Opportunity cost incorporates the notion of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways. By acquiring something, we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The notion of opportunity cost allows us to measure this tradeoff. Most decisions involve several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to pursue other activities. To determine the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these “other” activities. For example, suppose the alternatives to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a



better use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.

66. In an often-cited study about counterfactuals, Medvec, Madey, and Gilovich (1995) found that bronze medalists appeared happier than silver medalists in television coverage of the 1992 Summer Olympics. Medvec et al. argued that bronze medalists compared themselves to 4th place finishers, whereas silver medalists compared themselves to gold medalists. These counterfactuals were the most salient because they were either qualitatively different (gold vs. silver) or categorically different (medal vs. no medal) from what actually occurred. Drawing on archival data and experimental studies, we show that Olympic athletes (among others) are more likely to make counterfactual comparisons based on their prior expectations, consistent with decision affect theory. Silver medalists are more likely to be disappointed because their personal expectations are higher than those of bronze medalists.
67. Essays are used as an assessment tool to evaluate your ability to research a topic and construct an argument, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecturer has said throughout the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater depth aspects of the course - theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a particular context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a certain way: using formal academic style.
68. Movement in painting in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in European and North American painting in the late 19th century. The Impressionists wanted to depict real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. The term was first used abusively to describe Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). The other leading Impressionists included Paul Camille, Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and Alfred Sisley, but only Monet remained devoted to Impressionist ideas throughout his career. The core of the Impressionist group was formed in the early 1860s by Monet, Renoir, and Sisley, who met as students and enjoyed painting in the open air - one of the hallmarks of Impressionism. They met other members of the Importance of essays



Impressionist circle through Paris café society. They never made up a formal group, but they organized eight group exhibitions between 1874 and 1886, at the first of which the name Impressionism was applied. Their styles were diverse, but all **experimented** with effects of light and movement created with distinct brush strokes and **fragments** of color dabbed side-by-side on the canvas rather than mixed on the palette. By the 1880s the movement's central impulse had dispersed, and a number of new styles were emerging, later described as post - impressionism. British Impressionism had a major influence on the more **experimental and progressive** British painters in the late and early 20th centuries. Many of the painters were affected in the circle of Walter Sickert, who spent much of his career in France and was an influential figure who **inspired** many younger artists. His friend and exact contemporary Philip Wilson Steer are generally regarded as the most outstanding British Impressionist.

69. In an attempt to **lure** new students, leading business schools - including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton – have moved away from the unofficial admissions and **prerequisite** of four years' work experience and **instead** have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called 'early career' **professionals** with only a couple years of work under the **belt**.
70. Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger — or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another person's experience is often more **informative** than your own best guess. The study, which appears in the current issue of Science, was led by Daniel Gilbert, professor of psychology at Harvard and author of the 2007 bestseller "Stumbling on Happiness," along with Matthew Killingsworth and Rebecca Eyre, also of Harvard, and Timothy Wilson of the University of Virginia. "If you want to know how much you will enjoy an experience, you are better off knowing how much someone else enjoyed it than knowing anything about the experience itself," says Gilbert. "Rather than closing our eyes and **imagining** the future, we should examine the experience of those who have been there. Previous research in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioural economics has shown that people have difficulty predicting what they will like and how much they will like it, which **leads** them to make a wide variety of poor decisions. Interventions aimed at **improving** the accuracy with which people imagine future events have been generally unsuccessful.



Reading: Fill in the Blanks

Practice Reading & Writing: Fill in the Blank on this link

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLhKQGpuZ_-C1g.

1. 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 **in the past** has damaged the fragile ecosystem. Today concerned governments are trying to find ways to develop the region **while** caring for the very special natural environment. **Because** the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged by humans, although holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic have **already** been 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 banned.
2. Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the **prospect** of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked waters of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual **accommodation**. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked**, and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri businesspeople **bolted**, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.
3. The **casual** observer does not necessarily recognize the **skill** in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the 'standard response' to a commonly inquisitive or **talkative** student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the **best** in their students.



4. And if the voice of an animal is not heard as a message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien enigma but something immediately beautiful, an exuberant opus with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a reason. As long as we have been listening, people have presumed there is music coming out of those scissoring beaks.
5. On average, Iceland experiences a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a third of all the lava that has covered the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include submarine eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.
6. The exponential growth of the internet was heralded, in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and dissemination of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of democratizing access to knowledge. For people concerned about African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of leapfrogging over the technology gap separating Africa from advanced industrialized countries.
7. Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't define a robot but I know one when I see one" If you consider all the different machines people call robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a comprehensive definition. Everybody has a different idea of what constitutes a robot.
8. My school in the city of London held a charity competition. In the community, I was voted as the chairman. We raised £48,000 and I won the first place in the end. During this period, I learnt a lot and realized the importance of tenacity and how to rouse other pupils' awareness.
9. Shakespeare produced most of his works between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.



10. By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three times as" many planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be thousands of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner altitudes, competing for space remotely operated drones that need help avoiding midair collisions, and with commercially operated rockets carrying satellites and tourists into space.
11. Coral reefs support more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not surprisingly, a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also support the livelihoods of over half a billion people. What is more, this number is expected to double in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve. In combination with the very real threat of climate change, which could lead to increased seawater temperatures and ocean acidification, we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.
12. The stock of Australia's dwellings is evolving, with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing proportions of couple families with children and increasing couple only and lone person households. This article examines the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994–95 to 2003–04. It also looks at the types of households with spare bedrooms and the size of recently purchased new home compared with existing stock.
13. Telephone networks are big and complex because the demand increase needs to function well in multiple environments. Therefore, we need to forecast future development and use the stimulation system that are greatly in use.
14. It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was established and known as "Lesser Britain", but for many centuries its language remained close to the one of Great Britain - very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The 7th century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are considered as different languages.
15. Mapping software works with your phone's GPS for the location and then the in-built compass finds north, adjusting to the direction you're facing and pointing the way.



But that's not easy because there are two 'norths'. There's true north - which is the direction of the North Pole and which reliably stays put - and there's magnetic north which, thanks to the flowing layer of molten iron in the Earth's outer core, has a habit of moving around.

16. Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel confident not only that I can tell what kind of emotional state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more [rational' and pragmatic view. These personal observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.
17. 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, her text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless at the same time? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been exploring the unique structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. "The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it," says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. "It's a paradoxical time of development. These are people with very sharp brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them."
18. Those were his halcyon days, when his music was heard constantly in Venice and his influence blanketed Europe. He spent much of his time on the road, performing and overseeing productions of his music. In Germany, Bach studied Vivaldi's scores, copied them for performance and arranged some for other instruments.
19. Folklore A modern term for the body of traditional customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given community by processes of repetition not reliant on the written word. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad category of cultural forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games, charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal expression that are handed on from one generation or locality to the next by word of mouth are said to constitute an oral tradition.



20. Japan and China At times, a broad stream of knowledge flowed from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was halted from one side or the other, and Japan developed on its own. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that arrived from China was adapted to suit Japanese tastes and needs.
21. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a slave to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in competent hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should strive to be sensibly simple, to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences conveying 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 focus more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise abandoning altogether.
22. Early impressionist painters were considered radical in their time because they broke many of the rules of the picture-making that had been set by earlier generations. They found many of their subjects in life around them rather than in history, which was then the accepted source of subject matter for paintings.
23. University science is now in real crisis - particularly the nontelegenic, 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 predicts 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 fall in student applications, but money is a factor: chemistry degrees are expensive to provide - compared with English, for example - and some scientists say that the way the government concentrates research funding on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, exacerbates the problem.
24. Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't exist, we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too



fine a point on it, while we still have a chance. After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are lost too.

25. Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or whether they even exist, depends mainly on two factors. One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative to the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: for agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated with the other major sections of society thus a country might possess a sizeable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, not to their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.
26. The inevitable consequences include rampant corruption, an absence of globally competitive Chinese companies, chronic waste of resources, rampant environmental degradation and soaring inequality. Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt communist party is inconsistent with the pluralism of opinion, security of property and vibrant competition on which a dynamic economy depends. As a result, Chinese development remains parasitic on know-how and institutions developed elsewhere.
27. More than simply putting flowers in a container, ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored arrangement of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the plant, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though ikebana is an expression of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention behind each arrangement is shown through a piece's color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.
28. The lightest of any solid element, lithium has, until now, played a modest role in industry. Silvery in color, and softer than lead, it has been used mainly as an alloy of aluminum, a base for automobile grease, and in the production of glass and ceramics. It is so unstable that it is never found in its pure form in nature. Lithium floats n



water—or, **rather**, it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, **until** it dissolves.

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 **implicitly**. I certainly find myself **thinking** this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be **seduced** by the face nature **reveals** directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first **encountering** Camus' test, I've learned that modern science **tells** a very different story.
30. Education and well-being have often been **associated**. The idea that education can promote individual well-being indirectly, by **improving** earnings and promoting **social** mobility, is an old one; so are notions of education helping to promote the good society by **contributing** to economic growth and equality of opportunity.
31. Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll downside streets filled with rows of tall brick **houses**. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the **sound** of classical music **drifting** from a piano, played by a 10-year-old or a grandmother in her seventies. **Wander** down another alley toward concrete **skyscrapers** and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion or flute. In China, classical music is **booming** as mightily as the 1812 Overture. It's fortissimo in Shanghai, home to China's oldest orchestra, forte in Beijing and other lively cities, and on a crescendo in farther - flung areas. Commanding Y100-200 (\$12.50-\$25) per hour, private music teachers in Shanghai can readily earn **more** than five times the average per capita monthly income.
32. "Sustainable Job Growth" is a motto for many governments, especially in the aftermath of a recession. The problem of 'job quality' is less often addressed and may be seen as **hindering** job growth. The sentiment 'any job is better than no job' may resonate with governments as well as people, especially in the context of high unemployment. However, if the **balance** between improving the quality of **existing** jobs and creating new jobs becomes greatly imbalanced towards the latter, this could increase work stress among **current** and future workers, which in turn has health, economic and social costs. A recent British Academy Policy Centre Report on Stress at



Work highlights these concerns, and describes the context, determinants and consequences of work-related stress in Britain.

33. Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' personalities may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and habitat. Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are adventurous, and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species -wide behavior habits.
34. Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a drinking water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must filter them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with soil more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide pollution.
35. The allure of the book has always been negative and positive, for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to discover and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to prey upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to sell them a menu that turns out to be junk food. The texts and pictures titillate children or reinforce certain formulaic patterns of thinking that reduce the possibility for the child to develop his or her own creative and critical talents.
36. Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural heritage. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world standards. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population characteristics, Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have experienced similar declines in fertility since the high levels



recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the associated challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

37. Although for centuries preparations derived from living matter were applied to wounds to destroy infection, the fact that a microorganism is capable of destroying one of another species, was not established until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to therapeutic use.
38. From the time of the very earliest civilizations man has wondered about the world he lives in, about how it was created and about how it will end. In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily journey across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and, on a few nights, it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They became known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the secrets of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to determine the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to predict their positions in the sky.
39. Although environmentalists have been warning about this situation for decades, many other people are finally beginning to realize that if we don't act soon it will be too late. The good news is that more and more businesses and governments are beginning to understand that without a healthy environment the global economy and everything that depends on it will be seriously endangered. And they are beginning to take positive action.
40. You may well ask why science did not warn us of global warming sooner; I think that there are several reasons. We were from the 1970s until the end of the century distracted by the important global problem of stratospheric ozone depletion, which we knew was manageable. We threw all our efforts into it and succeeded but had



little time to spend on climate change. Climate science was also neglected because twentieth-century science failed to recognize the true nature of Earth as a responsive self-regulating entity. Biologists were so carried away by Darwin's great vision that they failed to see that living things were tightly coupled to their material environment and that evolution concerns the whole Earth system with living organisms an integral part of it. Earth is not the Goldilocks planet of the solar system sitting at the right place for life. It was in this favorable state some two billion years ago but now our planet has to work hard, against ever increasing heat from the Sun, to keep itself habitable. We have chosen the worst of times to add to its difficulties.

41. It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years gone already. You start wondering how you're going to cope with it all. A limited amount of anxiety can help you to be more motivated and more purposeful. It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and logically about it. In other words, it can help you stay on top of things. Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to prepare for the exams.
42. From the wolf's perspective, this is clearly good news. But it also had beneficial effects on the ecology of the park, according to a study published in 2004 by William Ripple and Robert Beschta from Oregon State University. In their paper in Bio Science, the two researchers showed that reintroducing the wolves was correlated with increased growth of willow and cottonwood in the park. Why? Because grazing animals such as elk were avoiding sites from which they couldn't easily escape, the scientists claimed. And as the woody plants and trees grew taller and thicker, beaver colonies expanded.
43. Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great diversity to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a major source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest reservoirs of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs counter to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the tropical forest itself. "Basically, the Amazon basin is a melting pot for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs



there have come from multiple places of origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role.”

44. People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population, because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health **therapists** was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.
45. Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an emphasis on scientific thinking. Because of this emphasis, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influence human experience, how people use their **senses** (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people **understand** and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific **investigations** all contribute to an understanding of human nature.
46. Friedman showed that, while people do save more when they earn more, it is **only** to **spend** later. Those in work save **against** a time of sickness, unemployment or old age – but because the sick, unemployed and elderly **spend** their savings, overall **consumption** does not fall as people get richer
47. How is plagiarism detected? It is usually easy for lecturers to identify plagiarism within students work. The University also actively investigates plagiarism in students’ assessed work **through** electronic detection software called Turnitin. This software **compares** students work **against** text on the Internet, in journal articles and within



previously submitted work (from LSBU and other institutions) and highlights any matches it finds.

48. The Dag Hammarskjold Library at United Nations Headquarters in New York is a library designated to facilitate the work of the United Nations and focuses mainly on the needs of the UN Secretariat and diplomatic missions. Anyone with a valid United Nations Headquarters grounds pass, including specialized agencies, accredited media and NGO staff, is able to visit the library. Due to security constraints in place at the United Nations Headquarters complex, the library is not open to the general public.
49. Climate is the word we use for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a dry climate, because there is very little rain, The UK has a temperate climate, which means winters are, overall, mild and summers, generally don't get too hot.
50. Exposure to gun violence makes adolescents twice as likely to perpetrate serious violence in the next two years, according to a University of Michigan study. Researchers found there is a substantial cause and effect relationship between exposure and perpetration of violence. Jeffrey B. Bingenheimer, a doctoral student in health behavior and health education, analyzed five years of data from adolescents living in 78 neighborhoods in Chicago. Bingenheimer is lead author on a paper in this week's journal Science
51. Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year, but the gas is usually harmless. When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't concentrated in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped underground under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense cloud, it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.
52. Look at the recent Most Respected Companies survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the current time? Rather predictably they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft. Neither has achieved their world class status through playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business through and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions Microsoft has had one of the highest profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times- and Gates has



been able to achieve the financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

53. An exhibit that brings together for the first-time landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir comes to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The gallery in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to pull together the collection of 60 Renoir paintings from 45 public and private collections.
54. Sociology is, in very basic terms, the study of human societies. In this respect, it is usually classed as one of the social sciences (along with subjects like psychology) and was established as a subject in the late 18th century (through the work of people like the French writer Auguste Comte). However, the subject has only really gained acceptance as an academic subject in the 20th century through the work of writers such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Talcott Parsons (names that will be visited throughout this course). One name that you may have heard of-Karl Marx (the founder of modern Communism) -has probably done more to stimulate people's interest in the subject than anyone else, even though he lived and wrote (1818-1884) in a period before sociology became fully established as an academic discipline. Sociology therefore, has a reasonably long history of development, (150-200 years) although in Britain it has only been in the last 30-40 years that sociology as an examined subject in the education system has achieved a level of importance equivalent to, or above, most of the other subjects it impossible to study.
55. In reality, however, the causes of truancy and non-attendance are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many causes of nonattendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own unique story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each nonattending child demands and deserves an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies equally to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the 11 -year-old who fails to attend because he is embarrassed about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer - label clothes.



56. In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek root "to build." Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which refers to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics states that the Earth's outermost layer is fragmented into a dozen or larger and small plates that are moving relative to one another.
57. Attempts to apply psychological theories to education can falter on the translation of the theory into educational practice. Often, this translation is not clear. Therefore, when a program does not succeed, it is not clear whether the lack of success was due to the inadequacy of the theory or the inadequacy of the implementation of the theory. A set of basic principles for translating a theory into practice can help clarify just what an educational implementation should (and should not) look like. This article presents 12 principles for translating a triarchic theory of successful intelligence into educational practice.
58. Shark bite numbers grew steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and spent more time at the seashore. But the numbers have stabilized over the past five years as overfishing thinned the shark population near shore and swimmers learned about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.
59. Ice storm is a type of weather. Cold rain falls down into the cold air changing from water into ice. A heavy ice storm left more than hundred residents' electricity cutoff. Because the ice storm hit down the wire.
60. Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its cross- cultural and marketing and partly because its utopian aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist society. Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of childhood, but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and educational film strips all point to the parks and each other.
61. Symbiosis is a general term for interspecific interactions in which two species live together in a long-term, intimate association. In everyday life, we sometimes use the term symbiosis to mean a relationship that benefits both parties. However, in



ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include close, lasting relationships with a variety of positive or negative effects on the participants.

62. One thing is certain. Most people do not get enough exercise in their ordinary routines. All of the advances of modern technology — from electric can openers to power steering — have made life easier, more comfortable and much less physically demanding. Yet our bodies need activity, especially if they are carrying around too much fat. Satisfying this need requires a definite plan, and a commitment.
63. Number and form, they reveal, are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the beats of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing geniuses from Alcibiades, the enfant terrible of Athens, to Gauss, the Mozart of numbers, this inspiring book makes the mysteries of math's accessible and its rich patterns brilliantly clear.
64. So why is it a concern? It is because radioactivity is invisible and unsensed, and for that reason is perceived as scary nevertheless, we understand quite well the radiation levels to which people can be exposed without harm, and those levels are orders of magnitude above the typical background levels.
65. Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented extract of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the depth and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finning's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific journal. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when rigorous studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.



66. The UW course descriptions are updated regularly during the academic year. All announcements in the General Catalog and Course Catalog are subject to change without notice and do not constitute an agreement between the University of Washington and the student. Students should assume the responsibility of consulting the appropriate academic unit or adviser for more current or specific information.
67. Fingerprints, referred to as "fingermarks" in forensics, are formed when residue from the ridged skin of the fingers or palms is transferred onto a surface, leaving behind an impression. Fingermarks are often made of sweat and colorless contaminating 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 locating them at a crime scene can be challenging.
68. Under-nutrition and related diseases kill between 15 and 18 million people a year, the majority are children. At least 500 million are chronically hungry. The tragic paradox of massive suffering amid global plenty traces in part to widespread poverty, which denies access to food even where it piles high in village market.
69. The National Portrait Gallery's Conservation Department performs one of the Gallery's core functions, the long-term preservation of all Collection items, to make them accessible now and in the future. The Collection dates from the 8th century to the present day, and consists of portraits in a variety of media, so the gallery employs Conservators with expertise in a range of disciplines, including Framing, Painting, Paper, Sculpture and Photography.
70. From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or practice their lines? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main difference between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? 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 Stutt's 1982), some children are able to distinguish between programs and commercials and are aware of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.



LISTENING

Summarize Spoken Text

Quick Tips: Practice your Summarize spoken text on

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLhKQGpuZ -C1g](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLhKQGpuZ-C1g).

1. 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.
2. We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavors – 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.

3. 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.
4. So, the topic for today is abstraction. And this is a very important layer of computer because you can't do anything with a computer unless you have a symbolic system in place. Right. So, we're talking about the origin of symbolic systems. Language is a classic symbolic system. Apparently one theory for why language evolved is that people communicated with sign language and with movement quite well for a long time. And it turned out that they wanted to communicate even while they were doing things. So, while they were trying to strangle the dinosaur, not the dinosaurs, the rhinoceros, they wanted to say "Come help me" and they use sign language to do it. They had to let go of the rhinoceros and the rhinoceros ran away. So, you can see that it's a good idea to be able to do something with your hands and be able to communicate at the same time. Hence there come words and language.
5. Well, it's like, why is Australian housing is so expensive? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15



years more or less of an uninterrupted economic growth during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. That meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, rising immigration in falling average household size has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So you have had a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. No net increase in the supply of housing enhance all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.

6. 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.
7. For thousands of years, philosophers and astronomers and thinkers of all sorts have imagined that the universe, the space around us was rather like this floor in front of us. It was fixed and unchangeable and things happen on it, just as people walk around. So the stars, the comets, and the planets, and the other heavenly bodies moved around and traced down their parts on this completely unchanging stage of space. In the 20th century, as the result of Einstein's work, that view of the universe was completely transformed. We began to understand that there was no absolutely fixed stage of space at all on which all celestial notions were played out. But in some sense on the larger scale in the universe, the space itself was in this state of a continuous dynamic change. That was a prediction made by Einstein, but wasn't Einstein held the honor of making the discovery that the universe was really like that.
8. 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.

9. 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.
10. It seems to me that architecture is very much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are, where I live are really ugly, and this distresses me every time I walk to a supermarket or walk to a tube. I think why did they built that and with terribly without architecture. It last so long, and if you write a bad book or do a bad play, you know, I will be shocked when it be showed and then no one would suffer. A bad building has a serious impact for, could be hundreds of years on the people around it. And suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, almost anger than there is so much bad architecture around. And then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such word as "beauty", that's a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of beholder. I couldn't help but think that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milky kings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization, surely they are something we can say about why a building work or why it doesn't. So the book's really attempt to suggest why



architecture works when it does and what might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work.

11. 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.
12. 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, though it's argued to be unfair for the buildings, because some people believed that it should be decided based on their nature and function. 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.



13. The history of software is of course 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 | 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.
14. The aperture of a telescope is several times larger than the aperture of human eye so that the objects that can not be normally seen by unaided eye can be seen. Light-gathering power of a telescope is proportional to the area of its aperture and hence depends on the square of the radius of the mirror. Therefore, a 20 cm diameter telescope collects four times more photons than a 10 cm diameter telescope. A telescope can be equipped to record light over a long period of time, by using photographic film or electronic detectors such as photometers or CCD detectors while the eye has no capability to store light. A long-exposure photograph taken through a telescope reveals objects too faint to be seen with the eye, even by looking through the same telescope. A third major advantage of large telescopes is that they have superior resolution, the ability to discern fine detail. Small resolution is good. The resolution is directly proportional to the wavelength being observed and inversely proportional to the diameter of the telescope.
15. 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.

- 16.** 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.



17. 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 are victims 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.
18. 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 behaviours. 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.
19. As long as industrialized nations consume energy and developing countries increase their fossil fuel consumption the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to rise. Researchers predict that temperatures will increase about 2 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the century. What's less certain is what rising temperatures mean for the planet. Some climate models predict subtle changes. Others forecast rising sea levels which could flood coastal areas around the world. Weather patterns could change, making hurricanes more frequent. Severe droughts could become more common in warm areas and species unable to adapt to the changing conditions would face extinction. Although much remains to be learned about global warming, many organizations advocate cutting greenhouse gas emissions to reduce the impact of global warming. Consumers can help. By saving energy around the house, switching to compact fluorescent light bulbs and driving fewer miles in the car each week. These simple changes may help keep the Earth cooler in the future.



- 20.** 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.
- 21.** 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 nonconscious.
- 22.** 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.



23. 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.
24. 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 every day. 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.
25. There are two main categories of memory. Implicit memory, which is also called procedural memory, cannot be consciously recalled. It is an experimental or functional form of memory, informed by cultural and social background. With implicit memory, behaviors are automatic. We recall implicit memories naturally, so we are not aware when we are using them. Examples of implicit memory include using languages naturally, driving automatically, reading and writing. When people try to consciously describe how to drive, they may misrepresent how they actually drive. What we often describe as 'bad memory' is an explicit memory. Explicit memory is also known as episodic memory, which is totally different from implicit memory. It's more about time and space and is often related to personal life experiences. Some examples of explicit memory include remembering birthdays from many years ago or answering multiple-choice questions in a test.



26. We are living through one of the greatest of scientific endeavors – 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.
27. 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.
28. 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 which came from other languages, they didn't like them.

29. Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. However, the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors, which has changed the way we understand our behaviors. Findings from behavioral genetic research have broadly impacted modern understanding of the role of genetic and environmental influences on behavior. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists. Qualitative research has fostered arguments that behavioral genetics is an ungovernable field without scientific norms or consensus, which fosters controversy.
30. So the topic for today is abstraction. And this is a very important layer of computer because you can't do anything with a computer unless you have a symbolic system in place. Right. So we're talking about the origin of symbolic systems. Language is a classic symbolic system. Apparently one theory for why language evolved is that people communicated with sign language and with movement quite well for a long time. And it turned out that they wanted to communicate even while they were doing things. So, while they were trying to strangle the dinosaur, not the dinosaurs, the rhinoceros, they wanted to say "Come help me" and they use sign language to do it. They had to let go of the rhinoceros and the rhinoceros ran away. So you can see that it's a good idea to be able to do something with your hands and be able to communicate at the same time. Hence there come words and language.
31. Robert: Despite impressive GDP growth and oil money why the Middle East has a lower ranking in Human Development Index. Why has growth failed to translate into a better-living standard for the poor in the Middle East? David: Thanks Robert for inviting me to speak on the paradox of high growth and poverty in the Middle East. Middle East countries have failed to translate their impressive GDP growth into a better-living standard for the poor. A lower ranking in Human Development Index growth has



punctured their claim of welfare states. Their comparatively low public expenditure on health and education has reflected on the quality of health outcome and education outcome. Human Development Index has exposed their weakness in governance, institutional structure and legal provisions. They are lacking implementation capacity to produce a desirable outcome. On the contrary countries (Bangladesh and Sri Lanka) with mild economic growth and limited resources have done extremely well in the health and primary education sector. Empowerment of women and gender equity in political and economic sphere lead these countries to achieve spectacular performance in social sectors. On the other hand, Middle East countries need to adopt functional democracy and empower their women apart from spending a much higher percentage of GDP on health and primary education to realize desirable outcome.

32. Couple with exponential rise of usage of smartphone that includes Apple's iPhone, iTouch, and iPad and substantial reduction in the cost of developing apps marketers opt for custom-made apps. Even though Apple's App Store for the iPhone, iTouch, and iPad provides huge numbers of apps, marketers prefer for a custom-made app to enhance employees' productivity and to provide customize services to customers. By hiring an independent iPhone/iPad app developer, companies can create innovative, proprietary, tailor-made apps for in-house usages. Due to increased competition among independent software developers price of iPhone app development has plummeted, making it more economical for individuals and businesses to have customizes apps. Custom iPhone app development provides apps (videos, demos) which can work as branding tools for marketers to raise brand awareness & provide product purchase support to customers. Custom iPhone /iPad app can be a potent weapon for marketers to raise loyal customer base with focused branding. Armed with push notifications and mobile analytic, custom iPhone app development enables marketers to reach their customers, identify their needs by tracking the data through the apps purchased and converting prospects into loyal customers. APPS can enable sales force to process an order at the real time while on the field as they have access to the online inventory database. By distributing apps to their customers and clients marketers can distribute marketing or promotional content, improve customer service, increase brand awareness, and build customer loyalty. Armed with GPS and map apps phone custom apps can specify the location of the customer and direct him/her to nearby dealer location. Customized apps enable customers to place an online order. By encrypting your mobile/tablet apps, custom iPhone apps can protect



your customer's online transactions from hacking, phishing, and identity theft. Custom apps development provides scalability, security, User-experience, functionality flexibility and adaptability.

33. George: Despite impressive GDP growth, India has a lower ranking in Human Development Index. Why has growth failed to translate into a better-living standard for the poor in India? Robert: India's public expenditure on health and education is abysmally low which reflect on quality of health outcome and education outcome. We need to spend a much higher percentage of GDP on health and education to realize desirable outcome. But, If we don't have higher GDP growth, the pie doesn't get bigger and if the pie doesn't get bigger, how will we spend on the social sectors such as health and education? George: Despite some very good institutional and legal provisions why do we fail on the governance front? Robert: Actually, we should be proud of some of our legislations. But we miserably fail in execution at the ground level. The problem is not of lack of good legislation but the lack of implementation capacity to produce a desirable outcome. George: How have MDGs enriched the development of the human race particularly in south Asia? Robert: A very large percentage of the global population has actually come out of poverty trap. Our health indicators have improved but countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have done extremely well and beaten India in the health sector. George: How can India deal with the challenge it faces in healthcare? Robert: If you look at the health burden, eighty per cent of India's health problems can be solved at the primary level itself. As a citizen, we keep our homes very clean but the streets outside our homes are very dirty. We need to apply hygienic practices in handling water and sanitation. India's 70% bed capacity in healthcare is occupied by water-borne diseases. If we keep our home, streets, surrounding and water bodies clean, we can reduce the pressure on India's public beds in hospitals by 70%. Per capita daily availability of water is not a problem but management of water is a problem. If we manage water well, our disease burden will go down.

34. Hello, Professor Robert, what is your topic of discussion on this forum today? Thank you, George, today I would like to talk about the performance of India in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One of the striking feature of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) is that the global community came together to address the development agenda and created eight indicators which were measurable in terms of their outcomes. In absolute numbers, some fantastic work has been



accomplished by MDGs. MDGs have not only pulled a large number of people out of extreme poverty but also addressed many of the health issues like child mortality and infant mortality. In spite of all the achievements, we still need do more. Hunger to my mind is violence against humanity and must be eliminated urgently. It is undignified for a nation like India to let mothers die while they give birth to a child or let our citizens defecate in the open. George: Do you think that India has neglected education at the basic level? Robert: We have not been able to achieve a desirable outcome with respect to investment in primary education. There is an urgent need to think about improving the quality of education at the primary level and merely achieving 100 percent primary school enrollment is not sufficient. George: How are girls and women integral to India's development? Robert: I am a very strong proponent of rights and well-being of the girl child and women. It's a very harsh reality that women carry out 60% of work burden but only own 1% of the property. If you educate a girl child, she will educate her entire family. Educating girl child has a multiplier effect on society.

35. The complete environment is polluted, the major types are air, water, noise, thermal, soil and light pollution. Even deforestation and gaseous emissions also lead to pollution. The earth is the only planet known for having air and water which can sustain life. Without these, the earth would be similar to other planets with no life. The most intelligent animal, the man, was never inquisitive, nor he was content with fruits of nature. There are baffling mysteries because of man's quest in search of knowledge and security to vast horizons. This led to many inventions, which made us prisoners of our own creations. This led to environmental pollution. This had a negative effect on both animal and man's life. All the inventions are at the cost of our health. This makes us think if all the invention is worth it. The pollution is not just caused by nuclear tests or industries alone. They are also the results of the vehicular traffic, synthetic detergents, nitrogen fertilizers and much more. This cannot be the way it is going. This will ruin our basic premise of life. We need to take proper steps to make our environment pleasant. The government must take strict actions on the culprits responsible for bad effects. We as citizens need to work unitedly to have a clean and healthy environment.

36. Child labor has been an international concern. It ruins and destroys the life of many children. It is one of the major concerns in many developing countries. The young



generation is a future hope for any country. But, still, there are many children who are deprived of an ordinary life. Indian international market has been damaged in many situations because of the use of child labor in many industries. Though there is a law in India, still many places children are used as child labors. The cause could be poor family income, reduction in the production cost or miscellaneous reasons. There are solutions to these problems. The government should enforce child labor laws strictly. Awareness should be spread of severe consequences of using child labor. If the employment opportunities for adults increase, this could also lead to reduction in child labor. The right to education for every child should be strictly enforced. All the owners of mines and factories should take a pledge of not engaging any child labor.

37. I'm here to talk about the next big thing because what we're finding out is that we have this capacity to report eyewitness accounts of what's going on in real time. We're seeing this in events like Mumbai recently, where it's so much easier to report now than it is to consume it. There is so much information; what do you do? So, what we find is that there is this great deal of wasted crisis information because there is just too much information for us to actually do anything with right now. And what we're actually really concerned with is this first three hours. What we are looking at is the first three hours. How do we deal with that information that is coming in? You can't understand what is actually happening. On the ground and around the world people are still curious, and trying to figure out what is going on. But they don't know. You see this with Twitter, too. You get this information overload. So you've got a lot of information. That's great. But now what? So we think that there is something interesting we can do here. And we have a small team who is working on this. We think that we can actually create a crowdsourced filter. Take the crowd and apply them to the information. And by rating it and by rating the different people who submit information, we can get refined results and weighted results. So that we have a better understanding of the probability of something being true or not. This is the kind of innovation that is, quite frankly — it's interesting that it's coming from Africa. It's coming from places that you wouldn't expect.

38. The brain is basically built from the bottom up first day brain builds basic circuits that are responsible for basic skills sense 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 its expecting this experiences that a young child



has to literally influence the formation of the circuitry is built into our biology of, the interaction between genetics and experience that shapes, brain architecture, is embedded in an of the reciprocal relationship , relationship of children have resulted in, by that we mean what we refer to as the serve and return nature of children's interaction with their adult development and the impact of experience on development is not a one-way street except backing force interaction, the brain is a highly integrated organ which has multiple sections that has specialized in different processes so we have parts of the brain, that are involved more in cognitive function of the partner involved in the processing of the motion in part involved in singing and hearing, so if a child is emotionally they, could well put together and socially confident that will affect, more positive in productive learning, a child is preoccupied with fears or anxiety, or is dealing with considerable stress no matter how intellectually gifted child mouth might be his or her learning is can be impaired by the kind of emotional interference.

- 39.** Honeybees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to sources of nectar, but dancing bees like this one can be halted by a head-butt from another bee. Now, researchers have found that this head-butt is actually a warning signal. A feeding station was set up in the lab to mimic a source of nectar. Then foraging bees were introduced to dangers at the station, such as competition from rival colonies. When foragers returned to the hive, they stopped bees dancing. Scientists think the behavior warns dancers of a dangerous source of nectar.
- 40.** The Autumn term is in full swing now and deadlines are fast approaching. So, to help you with the final touches on your assignments, I wanted to say a few words about proofreading. Most people find it easy to spot problems with grammar or punctuation when reading someone else's writing but it's always much harder to see these things when looking at your own. Since you won't always have the luxury of having someone else proofread for you, let's look at a few ways to effectively do it yourself. When proofreading your own work it's important that you know what kind of errors you're looking for. Think about the kinds of things you've had trouble with in the past and try to eliminate them for a start. Now, most people know to look for things like grammar, spelling and punctuation but don't forget that the big picture is just as important. Make sure your work is organized in a logical way and that each paragraph represents a clear, distinct idea. You might take yourself to a quiet spot and try reading your work aloud



- as you do, make sure it flows. Don't forget to check your referencing and citations. If possible try to give yourself at least a day or two to complete the proofreading process. It's easier to spot mistakes if you've had a bit of a break from looking at the paper.

41. Well, our research team spent a year looking at the way local government is functioning, talking to the stakeholders, surveying the community and basically we identified three main issues - three main areas of concern when it comes to government at the local level of the town or city. One of them, and perhaps this is the most important one, is that we need to enable citizens, ordinary people, to take more responsibility, as co-authors of their civic lives. They need to be able to determine what kinds of services and facilities they need and also, think about how they can contribute in those areas, how they can become involved. A second area we looked at was how to create a public service - and public servants - who are able to actually support citizens in what they want and need. Now this should perhaps happen in a more down-to-earth and less bureaucratic way than we've seen in the past. I'm talking about moving towards a more customer-directed approach across the board. Finally, we need to look at the relationships between national government, local government, and citizens, because that has not been functioning as it should. We've had over directive centralism, and a kind of mistrust has emerged between national and local bodies - and it's citizens who bear the brunt of this.

42. I understand that one major concern of yours in running a successful company, especially in the current economic climate, is the question of worker loyalty. Are you saying that such a thing no longer exists and, if so, what are some of the reasons for this, and how important is loyalty to the smooth and successful running of a company such as yours? Interviewer: Well, I do think it's important, but I also realize that we can't go back to the old-fashioned sense of loyalty where an employee would spend his whole working life with one company or business. Our grandparents', even our parents', generation expected long-term employment, and their loyalty was rewarded with health care and a pension. This is no longer the case. Many companies are no longer willing, or perhaps even able, to provide such a financial package. Besides, to a younger generation, sticking at the same job all your life isn't a very exciting or inspiring prospect. Some reasons for this might be the shortening of contracts, outsourcing, automation, and people holding down more than one job. In other words, we've all had to adapt to the realities of a rapidly changing, fast-paced economy. However, all



this is not to say that loyalty is dead, rather it has changed emphasis. Today, it is more about trust, in his work for as long as she or he is there. People change jobs a lot more these days, but I still believe that a company is better off with at least a core of people who stay for the long term.

43. I'd now like to turn to the Roman, um, Latin writers of the period. Their achievements in the other arts, architecture, painting and sculpture - were rather second - rate, and mostly in imitation of the Greeks. And, it's true that Latin writers also wanted to emulate the Greeks and used their writers as models, but somehow the language wouldn't allow it. What I mean to say is, the particular qualities of the Latin tongue made for the excellence of their writings, especially the poetry. For one thing, Latin is capable of great compression - that is to say, it can convey in five or six words what we would need twice the number to say. What also helped Latin writing flourish was the nature of Roman education. Whatever its faults as they would appear to us, its linguistic and literary emphasis seemed designed to produce orators and writers. A drawback of the system was that education was only available to the richer classes of society, and so Roman literature is mainly a product of those classes. This in turn meant that the subject matter was fairly limited and narrow in its social reach - though there were exceptions.
44. Some economists argue that financial aid to developing countries is, in the long run, inefficient and even counter-productive. However, there are two main types of aid that we will deal with here. First, there is long-term aid to countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia, where there are recurrent problems such as drought and poor agricultural production, and where there is little or no industry to speak of - problems that won't go away with an injection of money. Then there is emergency aid, which also appeals for contributions from the public, when a disaster of one kind or another strikes. Recent examples would be the earthquake in Haiti, and the tsunami in Japan. In the case of emergency aid, it arrives in the first instance as food, clothing, shelter, and medical aid, all of which are of immediate practical use and great benefit. With countries that have long-term developmental problems, just pumping in money is not enough and, sad to say, a lot of the money doesn't go where it should. What is more important is providing know-how: teaching the skills and expertise needed to help develop the economy and social services such as health, sanitation, and so on. It is also



necessary to help build the institutions - a bureaucracy, if you like - that can organize and run these services.

45. Now, professor, recently you wrote a letter to a leading national newspaper complaining about falling standards in both written and spoken language among students, even graduates, and saying that you deplore the way English is being debased by change and dumbing down ... Interviewee: Yes, I said that standards are falling and that very few graduates these days can write a comprehensible essay ... their grammar and syntax is all over the place ... um ... and I do have certain regrets over the way some words have now become unusable in their full meaning because they've been sloppily misused by those who should know better, such as journalists. So, because they use, say, "enormity" to mean something very big instead of something very wicked, I can no longer use the word in its correct sense without being misunderstood. And there are hundreds of other cases like this. But, of course, language changes, and meanings shift and change emphasis, and it's as useless to complain about that as it is to moan about the weather. The point I was making was that, at the earliest possible level, children should be made familiar with the basics of grammar and syntax, how to put sentences together, and so on. But I'm not suggesting going back to the days when, as I did, you had to analyze sentences in minute detail as if you were doing Latin. Though, of course, there is something to be said for having that kind of detailed understanding of the language.



Listening: Fill in the Blanks

Practice Listening: Fill in the Blank on this link

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLhKQGpuZ_-C1g.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 tones of carbon. We can sequester 685 million tones 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.



4. 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. Nanoscience 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 Lozier, an **oceanographer** at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.
7. 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.
8. 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 pulses . A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between modes such as going from a standstill to walking.

9. Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his city landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as matchstick man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding portraits and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.
10. 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?
11. 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.
12. Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we have introduced a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three modes in South East Queensland, so bus, train and ferry and the second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, and the Smart Card will enable people to store value so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for traveling around the system.



13. For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real-life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a **single** track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a **constant** speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to **vary** and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams **spread** backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.
14. I'd recommend that you all try to get hold of English in the **Southern** Hemisphere by Nalan and Watts, as this provides an excellent overview of the topics that we're going to be covering in this module. It's really our primary text. It has **particularly** strong sections on the history of English in Australia and New Zealand, examining in some depth how the language has developed in these countries. The sections on **phonology** and on vocabulary will be invaluable when you're doing the written **assignment**, which I'm going to be telling you about in a moment once I've given you the details of a couple of other essential references.
15. You wake up in the middle of the night in a **strange** hotel miles away from home **disoriented**, most probably from jet lag when even the most expensive **surroundings** can seem empty and, dispiriting You have paid a great deal of money to stay in this first-class hotel with its **contemporary** technology, but according to recent research carried out by an international travel and public relations company, all is not well.



Write from Dictation

Practice Write from dictation on this link

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvvd8ksOSLhKQGpuZ_-C1g

1. Relying on natural ability will not get you far in science.
2. The study centre in the library has all the latest technology.
3. It will be extremely beneficial to work together.
4. Geography is generally divided into two branches of human and physical.
5. Continuing students will be receiving the necessary application forms.
6. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility.
7. Students will develop confidence in their ability to think critically. #20001044
8. Those who are considering a career of marketing should attend the talk.
9. Fruits containing too much sugar and calories have little or no nutritional value.
10. The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.
11. This is an integrated course with several elements.
12. Calculators may not be used during the examination.
13. Free campus tours run daily during summer for prospective students.
14. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.
15. Human beings compete with other species for resources and space.
16. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.



17. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level of accuracy.
18. Clinical placements in nursing prepare students for professional practice.
19. All industries consist of input, process, output and feedback.
20. Students who are successful have a good strategy of learning.
21. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.
22. All industries can be thought of as a system of input, process, output, and feedback.
23. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources.
24. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react.
25. Most of these students have not considered this issue before.
26. The city's founders created a set of rules that became law.
27. Our professor is hosting the business development conference.
28. Our new medical students must attend the talk about optional courses.
29. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world.
30. Remember, the prestigious selection has strict eligibility criteria.
31. Resources and materials are on hold at the library reference desk.
32. Scientists are always asking the government for more money.
33. Students have the option to live in college residences or apartments.
34. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation.



35. The paper has the potential to transform life science.
36. Undergraduates may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs.
37. The massive accumulation of data was converted to a communicable argument.
38. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on the economic history.
39. The island is located at the south end of the bay.
40. The city's founder created a set of rules that became law.
41. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
42. The participation rate in the study of language learning exceeded the expectations.
43. The artists tied to the conservative politicians earned their own roles of critics.
44. The application process may take longer than it's expected.
45. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theatre.
46. The chemistry building is located near the entrance to the campus.
47. Artificial intelligence has made significant progress for the last few years.
48. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.
49. His appointment with the Minister of Culture seems like a demotion.
50. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been cancelled.
51. In any written assignment, a detailed literature review is very important.
52. We can't consider any increase in our price at this stage.



53. Students should take the training course to use the gym.
54. The extent of advertising for children is very much open to debate.
55. Many graduates of journalism can get jobs in the communications field.
56. A good abstract highlights the key points of a paper.
57. The university provides leisure activities for students and staff.
58. The school canteen sells a large variety of water and food.
59. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants.
60. The commissioner will portion the funds among all the sovereignties.
61. Philosophy uses a lot of logic and reasoning to analyze human experiences.
62. Industry experts will discuss job opportunities in an automated workforce.
63. Reading widely is an important part of the undergraduate study.
64. There are a variety of disciplines in the field of engineering.
65. Lecture outlines are available on the college internal website.
66. Mobile devices are not allowed to be used during the examination.
67. Please click on the logo above to enter the site.
68. A very basic definition of computing is counting and calculating.
69. The momentum is defined as the combination of mass and velocity.
70. Summer schools allow some students to accelerate their studies.
71. Rising inflation means a decrease in demand for consumer products.



72. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections.
73. Remember to sign the attendance prior to the class.
74. He was regarded as the foremost economist at his time.
75. New media journalism is an interesting field of study.
76. The library has a number of collections of historical and social statistical publications.
77. The use of a dictionary is not allowed during the examination.
78. The balance in diet and exercise makes good health.
79. Undergraduate students can select what interests them the most in the science program.
80. You should inform your professor if you are absent from your classroom.
81. Human beings compete with other species for resources and space.
82. The synopsis contains the most important information.
83. Please close the door behind you when you leave the room.
84. New materials and techniques are changing the way of architecture.
85. There is an accounting assignment for finance students.
86. Good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
87. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment.
88. Some vocational courses in institutions are funded by private enterprises.



89. Before attending the lecture, you must register online or by post.
90. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills.
91. Students are advised that all the lectures today have been cancelled.
92. Archaeologists discovered tools and other artifacts near the tombs.
93. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance.
94. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony.
95. Essays and assignments are spread out across the academic year.
96. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course.
97. A bar chart can provide useful information in data comparison.
98. Please turn off the light to save energy.
99. Traveling by boat on the river is not possible in winter.
100. Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world.
101. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century.
102. Scientists were unsure when the first man left Africa.
103. Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab.
104. We should have a meeting to discuss and report.
105. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology.
106. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life.



107. Students must attend the safety course before entering the engineering workshop.
108. Archaeologists discovered tools and fossils in ancient times.
109. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful.
110. More research is needed before any definitive conclusion can be drawn.
111. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined.
112. The printers automatically print both sides of each page.
113. You need to hand in the essay next semester.
114. There are opportunities to receive grants from most artistic fields.
115. The untapped potential of using the sun's rays is phenomenal.
116. You do not need to have specialist knowledge to enjoy this book.
117. Statistically speaking, the likelihood of the result is extremely low.
118. When launching a product, researching and investing is very important.
119. The stairs are to the left of the elevator.
120. A world-renowned expert on economics and marketing will give a lecture.
121. As a union member, we can make an influence on the university
122. Information technology has changed the way we study today.
123. Peer review is an essential part of scientific methods.



124. The government financial plan has threatened the social services.
125. department is organizing a trip to London in July.
126. Supply and demand are some of the most fundamental concepts in economics.
127. Social media is criticized for causing internet addiction.
128. Please read chapter one of the history textbook.
129. There is a lot of traffic in the morning.
130. The lack of sleep can increase the chance of getting some illness.
131. Technology and international trade are the key drivers of the global economy.
132. Globalization often puts more pressure on national economic policy.
133. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday.
134. Atoms are the building blocks of matter.
135. The library contains a wide collection of images and photographs
136. Understanding how to use the library will save you time.
137. Experts are now able to forecast weather over much longer periods.
138. Students are required to have an undergraduate degree in Biology to be enrolled in this course.
139. All education reforms have been inadequately implemented.
140. In addition to lecture programs, you will be offering tutorials.
141. Students with work experience may be successful in job applications.



142. Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities.
143. Enrolling in a double major may increase your career options.
144. The new king is crowned at the beginning of June.
145. There is no fixed career path for a qualified journalist.
146. Music students will have great opportunities to work with musical professionals.
147. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect.
148. Legumes and vegetables are major sources of vitamins.
149. Carbon dioxide is the main source of greenhouse gases that cause climate change due to human behaviours.
150. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills.
151. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge.
152. I would like all engineering students to raise their hands.
153. Most students need computers to do their homework.
154. All industries are systems of inputs, processes, outputs, and feedback.
155. The typical part of this course involves the study of society.
156. Much of this research is carried out in the laboratory.
157. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theatre.
158. The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding.



159. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab.
160. The campus tour will help you to get familiar with the teaching facilities.
161. Graduates from this course generally find jobs in the insurance industry.
162. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film.
163. Contracts can help to avoid misunderstandings between businesses.
164. If you need additional help, visit the student resolve centre.
165. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies.
166. The same issue featured both explanations of the problem.
167. A good research assistant is not afraid to be asked questions.
168. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish, and chicken.
169. You did not need a special knowledge to enjoy this book.
170. You will be tested via quiz and dissertation.
171. Doctoral writings have the structure in place as well as scientific papers.
172. Students who study environmental biology need to do fieldwork.
173. Technology has changed the media we both used and studied.
174. These three separate resources are not enough for this assessment.
175. Accounting students should have a good understanding of profit and loss statements.
176. Let me know if anybody struggles in the lab.



177. Global warming is a threat to economic growth.
178. Most homebuyers receive loans from the bank.
179. To gain access to the facilities, student cards must be shown.
180. Computer science has become a popular university degree course.
181. All of the assignments should be submitted in person to the faculty office.
182. Experts believe that industrial development will help the economy.
183. Despite their differences, all forms of life share the same characteristics.
184. The university theatre group will be performing in the concert hall.
185. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week.
186. The college operates a system of continuous assessment.
187. Scientists have found all parts of science.
188. Climate change is not a pure reason for this scientific research.
189. It is important for scientists to publish their research.
190. Social media has grown enormously in recent years.
191. A car met with an accident on Saturday outside the school gate.
192. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists.
193. The article extrapolates a number of very interesting experiments.
194. The program must be conducted abiding by general regulations.



195. Employers accept applications from all academic backgrounds.
196. The research results will be shared with the internal and external stakeholders.
197. The sports group practices on Wednesdays and plays on weekends.
198. Our undergraduate courses are designed with employment ability in mind.
199. The change of policy will have a great effect on society.
200. The advanced course requires a basic knowledge of economic theory.
201. The department will continue to offer three new scholarships next year.
202. Manufacturing now brings in more people than agricultural and fishing combined.
203. You are required to submit your assignment by Friday.
204. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from them.
205. Time and distance are used to calculate speed.
206. That means they have so many struggling overlaps.
207. There are still some tickets available for the concert next Wednesday.
208. Often, people do not listen to understand; they listen to respond.
209. The market reacts wildly to political uncertainty.
210. Novelists write things that they know about.
211. We can all meet at my office after the lecture.
212. Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe.



213. It is important to make clear notes when you are reading.
214. The sustainable development is not easy, but it is unavoidable.
215. The theatre courses are encouraging students to access creativity.
216. This course considerably emphasizes critical thinking skills.
217. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of getting some illnesses.
218. This course mainly introduces statistics and data analysis.
219. Electronic buses have an impact on air pollution.
220. There will be no tutorials until next week.
221. The economy is now showing the first sign of recovery.
222. Price and demand are fundamental concepts of economics.
223. This part of the course is about psychology.
224. Services are rapidly growing in parts of the global economy.
225. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training.
226. The company was established in London by two former colleagues.
227. Effective presenters make eye contact with the audience.
228. Upload your assignments to the website by Tuesday.
229. The development has a great negative impact on the environment.
230. Poverty exists everywhere, but the situation is improved recently.
231. Advanced technology creates goals for the economy.



232. Plastics have to be buried because the recycling systems are limited.
233. History courses can improve our ability to think critically.
234. The university has created summer schools for international students.
235. Easter Island is a small island in the south-eastern Pacific Ocean.
236. Organizational failure is considered in various perspectives in academic literature.
237. It is not possible to solve the problem easily.
238. Students will study the language literature in the Ancient Greece.
239. The new camera can identify your eyes and focus on them.
240. Policies failed because the union leaders disagreed over the strategy.
241. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore.
242. Recession triggers exciting creativity and high rates of powerful entrepreneurialism.
243. In language learning, a systematic method of organizing new categories is essential.
244. Economic development needs to be supported by the government.
245. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force.
246. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience.
247. The American astronomers made a plan for landing a spaceship on Mars.



248. The history course is assessed via three written assignments.
249. The result of the study is important to this detection.
250. The lecture today will cover all the main reasons for global warming.
251. There is clearly a need for further research in this field.
252. Read the safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop.
253. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy.
254. The elective course provides engineering students with construction concepts and practice.
255. The result of the study underscored the discoveries from the early detections.
256. The faculty staff is very approachable, helpful, and extremely friendly.
257. Organizational failure is considered in various perspectives in academic literature.
258. Effective exercise can help develop our mental and physical health.
259. We are researching on the most significant challenges we are facing in our society today.
260. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances.
261. Students will focus on reporting news on changing the media world.
262. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population.



263. The literature review should include recent articles.
264. Spending time with nature can release stress and anxiety.
265. Please remain seated after finishing your exam.
266. The general strike failed because the union leaders disagreed over the strategy.
267. The use of wind energy has increased rapidly.
268. Three resources are not enough for this assessment.
269. The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts.
270. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis.
271. There are more jobs in services than manufacturing.
272. You should hand in your assignment before next semester.
273. A quantity of challenges requires a lot of dedication.
274. Interim grades will be posted on the board outside the student lounge.
275. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars.
276. All students need to attend no less than ten labs per semester.
277. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester.
278. All dissertations must be accompanied by a submission form
279. The aim of the course is to encourage students to develop their creativity.



280. He began the outlines before the presentation.
281. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon.
282. Academic development needs to be supported by governments.
283. The college includes two branches, physical and social sciences.
284. When studying, it is crucial to take breaks.
285. Statistics is a crucial branch of mathematics.
286. Many inventors in the engineering sector are inspired by nature.
287. There are three courses in our study programs.
288. The online registration conference is now open.
289. Spending time in nature can help alleviate stress and anxiety.
290. Overcrowding and poor sanitation affected the lives of the majority of the population.
291. Nowadays, accounting is far more important for businesses than ever before.
292. The three elective courses were carried out in the program.
293. The reason for the decline of enrolment is unclear.
294. Medical students normally study for at least six years in the university.
295. The design of modern cities is a challenge for urban planners.
296. Please note that the seminar has been cancelled due to insufficient enrolment.
297. Some of these features were part of the previous system.



298. Leaving valuable possessions unattended in public places is risky.
299. The library reception desk is now open every day.
300. A generous donation by alumni helps to fund the school.

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