PTE PREDICTION FILE 2026-2027

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Speaking

Read Aloud

1. **Case Approach:** It was found that while many companies express interest in Jacobson's use case approach, actual scenario usage often falls outside what is described in textbooks and standard methodologies. Users therefore face significant scenario management problems not yet addressed adequately in theory or practice, and are demanding solutions to these problems.
2. **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 the emergence and extinction of species.
3. **Recycling:** 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.
4. **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 to the natural environment. And third, cherishing their people.
5. **Tutor:** Your tutor helps you make the most of your time at university by giving you guidance and support along the way. All new students are allocated a personal tutor who will encourage you to get the most out of your course, direct you to other sources of support and help you achieve your goals.
6. **Flood Control:** We've spent a lot of money over the last seventy years on flood control, and it's protected millions of people and has saved us billions of dollars. We've built dams to hold back the waters. We've built levees to keep the water off the people, and we've raised the ones that were originally started in seventeen eighteen.

7. **Whale Strandings:** Mass strandings of whales are a recurring issue in Australia and New Zealand. In recent years, multiple events have highlighted the severity of this problem. For instance, in April 2024, around 160 pilot whales stranded on a Western Australian beach, prompting a significant rescue operation by marine biologists and wildlife officers.
8. **Educational Demand:** Public demand for education has remained strong, reflecting the importance of education as a means of social progress. Aware of the social value of education to the world of work, the government continues to innovate and update the education system in order to produce a qualified and competent workforce.
9. **Slang:** Australians do speak English. However, for some tourists and travelers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous. At least some colloquialisms in Australian English do not exist in other types of English.
10. **Foreign:** Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.
11. **Child Psychology:** Within this free course, you will be introduced briefly to the discipline of child psychology and to theories and approaches that have been developed to help us understand and support children's lives by focusing on individual children. Psychologists can assess changes in their child's abilities over time, including their physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development.
12. **Blue:** While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.
13. **Deaf Children:** Deaf children learning a sign 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.

14. **Energy-Efficient Buildings:** This finding is understandable in certain cases in spite of its high significance; that is because the energy efficiency of building operation just represents a single aspect of sustainability. By the same token, an energy efficient building with poor building material choices may not be considered sustainable.
15. **Attendance:** To some extent, attendance at cultural venues and events is influenced by a person's age and the composition of the household in which they live. For example, those people in households with dependent children were more likely to visit zoological parks and aquariums than people living in single person households.
16. **Free Market:** The free market is extremely competitive and companies are constantly trying to gain an edge over their rivals. Merchandising and brand image play a major role in attracting customers, but they often lead to over-packaging. This is a serious problem since most packaging these days are made of plastics which are not biodegradable. Some people blame the manufacturers for their blatant disregard, while others point the finger at consumers.
17. **University Terms:** An industry or workplace often has its own terms for certain items, places, or groups of people, and university is no different. Here we have attempted to explain some of the terms you may come across on our websites that are specific to higher education.
18. **Low-Earth Orbit:** "Low-Earth orbit is now more accessible for more people to experience the wonders of space", tweeted NASA administrator Bill Nelson, who was a congressman when he hitched a ride on a space shuttle decades ago.
19. **Reading Aloud to Children:** Scientific studies show that by age three, there is a gap in brain development between kids who are read to aloud and those who are not, and children from low income families are disproportionately impacted by this gap. Making sure all parents know the importance of reading aloud to their children is critical to closing the achievement gap.
20. **Domestication:** Domestication is an evolutionary, rather than a political development. They were more likely to survive and prosper in an alliance with humans than on their own. Humans provided the animals with food

and protection, in exchange for which the animals provided the humans their milk and eggs and yes — their flesh.

21. **Vanilla:** The uniquely scented flavor of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly labor-intensive cultivation methods and the plant's temperamental life cycle and propagation mean production on a global scale is struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for the product.
22. **Natural Environment:** The natural environment can be hazardous, and, with increased travel and leisure, people today are more likely than ever to be exposed to potentially life-threatening conditions. Although the human body can adjust to some extent, it cannot cope with poisons or prolonged exposure to extremes of environment.
23. **Major Conclusion:** Our major conclusion is that the current measure needs to be revised. It no longer provides an accurate picture of the differences in the extent of economic poverty among population groups or geographic areas of the country, nor an accurate picture of trends over time.
24. **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 the present summer, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.
25. **Macroeconomics:** This report includes a huge swath of macroeconomics, such as the effects of tax reform, a new industrial policy, and understanding how to deal with the uncertainty inherent in global financial market. But it also covers key areas of microeconomic policies, such as boosting laggardly rates of productivity.
26. **Man-made Light:** Have you ever pictured a world without light? Just think how much we rely on man-made light sources in our lives. Without engineers, we wouldn't be able to live the way we do. No street lights, no TV, no computer display, no house lights. Engineers design and build all these things, and they also design, build and run the electricity systems that power all these light sources.
27. **Heterogeneous Student:** To work effectively with the heterogeneous student populations found in our schools, educators have the

responsibility of acknowledging the cultural backgrounds of their students and the cultural setting in which the school is located in order to develop effective instructional strategies.

28. **Department Stores:** In this course, we will explore how such things as department stores, nationally advertised brand-name goods, mass produced cars and suburbs transformed the American economy, society and politics. The course is organized both thematically and chronologically. Each period deals with a new development in the history of consumer culture.
29. **X-ray Laser:** 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 the analysis of sensitive samples using X-ray lasers.
30. **William Shakespeare:** Three hundred and eighty years after his death, William Shakespeare remains the central author of the English-speaking world; he is the most quoted poet and the most regularly produced playwright — and now among the most popular screenwriters as well. Why is that, and who "is" he?
31. **Only Family:** Imagine living all your life as the only family on your street. Then, one morning, you open the front door and discover houses all around you. You see neighbors tending their gardens and children walking to school. Where did all the people come from? What if the answer turned out to be that they had always been there — you just hadn't seen them?
32. **Marketing Management:** For any marketing course that requires the development of a marketing plan, such as Marketing Management, Marketing Strategy and Segmentation Support Marketing, this is the only planning handbook that guides students through the step-by-step creation of a customized marketing plan while offering commercial software to aid in the process.
33. **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 IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet, and whether Pluto met the specifications, the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.

34. **Ponds:** There are many kinds of pond, but nearly all are small bodies of shallow, stagnant water in which plants with roots can grow. Water movement is slight and temperatures fluctuate widely. The wealth of plants ensures that during daylight hours oxygen is plentiful. However, at night, when photosynthesis no longer takes place, oxygen supplies can fall very low.
35. **Innovative Product:** An innovative new product or service can give a firm a head start over its rivals, which can be difficult for a new entrant to overcome. If the new technology is also patented, then other firms cannot simply copy its design. It is legally protected.
36. **Committee Gratitude:** The committee would also like to express its gratitude to the independent assessors who joined the committee for consideration of each case. Their expertise and advice play a vital role in our work. A list of independent assessors who attended meetings during this reporting year is included at Appendix D.
37. **Carbon Price:** This is what needs to happen on climate change: the world needs to put a price on carbon emissions and let the market respond. If politicians pretend this can be done without pain, it will probably result in another five to ten years of inaction.
38. **Brain:** The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove. At the base of this lies nerve fibers which enable these two halves of the brain to communicate with each other. But the left hemisphere usually controls movement and sensation in the right side of the body, while the right hemisphere similarly controls the left side of the body.
39. **Bergson's Theory:** The starting point of Bergson's theory is the experience of time and motion. Time is the reality we experience most directly, but this doesn't mean that we can capture this experience mentally. The past is gone and the future is yet to come. The only reality is the present, which is real through our experience.
40. **Black Swans in Australia:** Before European explorers had reached Australia, it was believed that all swans were white. Dutch mariner, Antonie Caen, was the first to be amazed at the sight of Australia's Black swans on the Shark Bay in 1636. Explorer Willem de Vlamingh captured two of these creatures on Australia's Swan River and returned with them to Europe to prove their existence. From that point on, black swans and Australia have been closely linked.

41. **Restaurant Location:** The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure. Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location. All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises.
42. **Mathematics Competence:** Competence in mathematics was another trouble spot. More than half said their real task, school's graduates are deficient in mathematics, more than 10 percent of respondents and said college graduates are deficient in the subject, while 70 percent said they are adequate.
43. **Modern Buildings:** Modern buildings have to achieve certain performance requirements, at least to satisfy those of building codes, to provide a safe, healthy, and comfortable environment. However, these conditioned environments demand resources in energy and materials, which are both limited in supply, to build and operate.
44. **Root Network:** The networks of roots that plants use to absorb water and nutrients can encompass a space larger than the part of the plant visible above ground. The nature of these root systems can help plants adapt to challenging environments such as deserts. For instance, mesquite trees can develop tap roots capable of digging more than 50 yards deep to reach water.
45. **Radio Burst:** First discovered in 2007, 'fast radio burst' continue to defy explanation. These cosmic chirps last for a thousandth of a second. The characteristics of the radio pulses suggested that they came from galaxies billions of light-years away. However, new findings point to a much closer origin – flaring stars within our own galaxy.
46. **Rates of Depression:** At a time when stress levels are soaring, rates of depression are increasing and the gap between rich and poor is ever widening. We believe that giving can play a positive role in helping people to feel connected to those around them and generate a sense of purpose and hope. When we give, we feel valued, useful and happy.
47. **Tulip:** How do we imagine the unimaginable if we're asked to think of an object - say, a yellow tulip - a picture immediately forms in our mind's eye? But what if we try to imagine a concept such as the square root of a negative number?
48. **Nutritionally Bankrupt:** Globalization has affected what we eat in ways we are only beginning to understand. Modern food production no longer

relates to our biological needs but is in direct conflict with them. The relationship between diet and our fertility, our risk of cancer, heart disease and mental illness is becoming clearer. Yet much of our food is nutritionally bankrupt.

49. **Buying Food:** Food is one of the most important things you'll ever buy. And yet most people never bother to think about their food and where it comes from. People spend a lot more time worrying about what kind of blue jeans to wear, what kind of video games to play, what kind of computers to buy.
50. **Financial Crisis:** 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.
51. **Language Diversity:** Despite a number of events in recent years devoted to language diversity, language endangerment, and multilingualism, such as the International Year of Languages, public awareness of the issues is still remarkably limited. Only one in four of the population know that half the languages of the world are so seriously endangered that they are unlikely to survive the present century.
52. **Statistical Literacy:** Statistics reflect vital information about the economy, the wellbeing of the population, and the environment. Society relies on statistics being visible, accessible and robust, and on statistically literate people making the best use of the information to determine future action. Statistical literacy, then, is the ability to accurately understand, interpret and evaluate the data that inform these issues.
53. **Sociology Dictionary:** Written by 10 eminent professors, it has been updated to reflect the shifts in sociological thought over the last five years, making it the most comprehensive, authoritative, and contemporary dictionary available. It is essential reading for all students and teachers of sociology and other related courses, and also for the general reader.
54. **Grid Infrastructure:** The grid-based infrastructure enables large-scale scientific applications to be run on distributed resources and coupled in innovative ways. However, in practice, grid resources are not very easy to use for the end users who have to learn how to generate security credentials. There is an imminent need to provide transparent access to

these resources so that the end users are shielded from the complicated details.

55. **Elephant:** The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, designed for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.
56. **Yield of Plants:** The maximum yield of plants, determined by their genetic potential, is seldom achieved because factors such as insufficient water or nutrients, adverse climate conditions, plant diseases, and insect damage will limit growth at some stage. Plants subjected to these biotic and abiotic constraints are said to be stressed.
57. **Personal Libraries:** Scholars build their own personal libraries to support not only particular projects but also general reading in their field. They buy or make photocopies of materials when possible, so they can consult them frequently, mark pages and write annotations on them. When moving into a new field, they add to their collections, usually concentrating on primary texts.
58. **Economic Planning:** Another method governments use to try and influence the private sector is economic planning. For a long time now, socialist and communist states have used planning as an alternative to the price mechanism, organizing production and distributing their resources according to social and strategic needs, rather than based on purely economic considerations.
59. **Volcano Behaviors:** There were various explanations for volcano behavior before the structure of the earth mantle as a semisolid material was developed. For decades, awareness that compression and radioactive materials may be heat sources was discounted and volcanic action was often attributed to chemical reactions and a thin layer of molten rock near the surface.
60. **Legal System:** This course provides an introduction to the history and development of the British legal system. Its aim is to describe the evolution of the Common Law of England, the legal system of England and to introduce you to the study of constitutions as law, and to the legal aspects of constitutional systems of Government.

61. **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 signaling impatience, hostility, or contempt.
62. **Hemisphere:** The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and right hemispheres. Each hemisphere provides a different set of functions, behaviors, and controls. The right hemisphere is often called the creative side of the brain, while the left hemisphere is the logical or analytic side of the brain.
63. **Informative Speech:** The purpose of the informative speech is to provide interesting, useful, and unique information to your audience. By dedicating yourself to the goals of providing information and appealing to your audience, you can take a positive step toward succeeding in your efforts as an informative speaker.
64. **Weekend Meal Prep:** You don't have to spend a lot of time in the kitchen on weekends, say nutrition experts and home chefs who promote smart cooking habits. The trend, which has taken off on social media and in lifestyle magazines this year, encourages simple meal prep, batch cooking, and the use of time-saving appliances to reduce stress.
65. **Russia:** Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Russians taking pride in their unique culture find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of the European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.
66. **Regular Exercise:** Regular exercise releases brain chemicals key for memory, concentration, and mental sharpness at the same time as lifting your mood, and lowering stress and anxiety all of which contribute to brain health. Studies show that regular exercise helps you manage complex tasks, organize and razor-sharpen your focus which is great for those long revision sessions or particularly complex exam questions.
67. **Bookkeeper Fraud:** 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 thirty-one million dollars stolen. Of the cases identified by the research, 56 involved women and nine

instances involved men. However, male bookkeepers who defrauded their employer stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.

68. **Social Media and Travel:** Social media are playing an increasingly important role as information sources for travelers. The goal of this study is to investigate the extent to which social media appear in search engine results in the context of travel-related searches. It also provides evidence for challenges faced by traditional providers of travel-related information.
69. **Mature Tree:** The wonderful framework of mature trees creates a secluded, enclosed atmosphere that unites a great variety of plantings to inspire visitors in all seasons. Spring in the garden is marked by leafing up and flowering of trees and the eruption of the flowers in the bulb meadows, and woodland understory.
70. **Tea Ceremony:** 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.
71. **Introvert and Extrovert:** Introverts (or those of us with introverted tendencies) tend to recharge by spending time alone. They lose energy from being around people for long periods of time, particularly large crowds. Extroverts, on the other hand, gain energy from other people. Extroverts actually find their energy is sapped when they spend too much time alone. They recharge by being social.
72. **Bacteria:** The number one biggest difference between the bacteria in your body and the cells making up your body are these tiny cellular components called organelles. You've actually learned a lot about organelles in other lessons without knowing it. Organelles are simply membrane-bound compartments within a cell, such as the nucleus, mitochondria, chloroplasts, golgi, and endoplasmic reticulum.
73. **Shakespeare:** A young man from a small provincial town — a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education — moved to London in the late 1580's and, in a remarkably short time, became the greatest playwright not of his age alone but of all time. How was this achievement of magnitude made? How did Shakespeare become Shakespeare?
74. **Student Debt:** The numbers on U.S. student debt, after all, are truly staggering. The average 2015 U.S. university graduate who took out loans

to help pay for tuition enters the workforce with thirty-five thousand dollars in student debt. In the U.S., total student debt exceeds one point one five trillion dollars — dwarfing, for instance, the nation's credit card debt.

75. **A University:** A university is a lot more than just classes and exams. University is a concept that offers you a host of possibilities to develop both academically and personally. Find out about the different projects, clubs and societies that are in your university. You will definitely find something you are interested in.
76. **Written Examinations:** Written examinations are a fact of life for most high school and university students. However, recent studies have shown that this traditional form of assessment may not be an accurate indicator of academic performance. Tests have shown that many students experience anxiety during exam weeks, which leads to poorer results. As a result, some learning institutions are replacing exams with alternative assessments such as group work and oral presentations.
77. **Video Games:** A study of nearly 2,000 children found that those who reported playing video games for three hours per day or more performed better on cognitive skills tests involving impulse control and working memory compared to children who had never played video games.
78. **Central Idea:** The central idea of this book concerns our blindness with respect to randomness, particularly the large deviations: why do we, scientists or nonscientists, hotshots or regular Joes, tend to see the pennies instead of the dollars? Why do we keep focusing on the minutiae, not the possible significant large events, in spite of the obvious evidence of their huge influence?
79. **Online Shopping:** 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.
80. **Yellow:** Yellow is considered as the most optimistic color. Yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers more often in yellow rooms and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color for eyes to take in. So it can be overpowering if overused.

81. **Emigrants:** In the late 16th and 17th centuries, many English, French and Dutch emigrants went to North America in search of gold and silver. But they did not find it. Instead, settlers were forced to support themselves by cultivating crops that they could sell in Europe, like tobacco, indigo and rice.
82. **Second World War:** For the first two or three years after the Second World War, a new title would often sell out within a few months of publication. However, unless public demand for the book was unusually high, they were rarely able to reprint it. With paper stocks strictly rationed, they could not afford to use up precious paper or tie up their limited capital with a reprint.
83. **Community Gardening:** We bring together people, resources, and education to benefit lives and neighborhoods through community gardening. From our beginnings, American Community Gardening Association has encouraged networking among members to share community gardening information, experience, and best practices. We also offer formal educational opportunities, such as local and regional workshops, webinars, publications, and online resources.
84. **Agricultural Problems:** Agricultural problems due to climate change of normal weather, water depletion and the collapse of soil have become big problems in all parts of the world. Many are now focusing on ethics and family farming as a way to combat these issues.
85. **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.
86. **Girls vs. Boys:** 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%.
87. **Visiting Canada:** The best time to visit Canada is during the fall months, when mild temperatures and vibrant fall foliage make scenic drives, hiking, and outdoor exploration especially enjoyable. Travel guides often

highlight autumn — especially from late September through November — as a peak season for color changes in Ontario, Quebec, and other regions of the country.

88. **Fake News:** Fake news can distort people's beliefs even after being debunked. For example, repeated over and over, a story such as the one about the Pope Endorsing Trump can create a glow around a political candidate that persists long after the story is exposed as a fake. A study recently published in the journal Intelligence suggests that some people may have an especially difficult time rejecting misinformation.
89. **Business School Admission:** Business school admissions officers said the new drive to attract younger students was in part the result of a realization that they had inadvertently limited their applicant pool by requiring several years' work experience. Talented students who might otherwise have gone to business school instead opted for a law or policy degree because they were intimidated by the expectation of work experience.
90. **Private equity:** It isn't rare for private equity houses to hire grads fresh out of business school, he said, but 9 times out of 10, the students who nab these jobs are the ones who had private equity experience under their belt before even starting their MBA program.
91. **Fast Food:** Hundreds of millions of American people eat fast food every day without giving it too much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. 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.
92. **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.
93. **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 nearly 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.
94. **Closure Activities:** Closure activities allow participants to consolidate learning, say goodbye to group mates, and attend to any unfinished

business prior to the ending of the group experience. Generally, these activities involve some reflection upon what has been learned or accomplished during the preceding time together and a sharing of those thoughts or insights with other participants.

95. **Urban Forests:** A community's urban forest is an extension of its pride and community spirit. Trees enhance community economic stability by attracting businesses and tourists as people tend to linger and shop longer along tree-lined streets. Apartments and offices in wooded areas rent more quickly and businesses leasing office spaces in developments with trees reported higher productivity and fewer absences.
96. **Administration Option:** 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.
97. **Lincoln:** Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war power to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.
98. **Tesla:** Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla asked about the money, Edison reportedly replied "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became arch-rivals.
99. **Foam-filled Furniture:** Foam-filled furniture is very dangerous if it catches fire, and foam quickly produces a high temperature, thick smoke and poisonous gases - including carbon monoxide. Therefore, set levels of fire resistance have been established for new and second-hand upholstered furniture and other similar products.
100. **Language Appearance:** It seems that language appeared from nowhere since no other species has anything resembling human language. However, other animals do possess basic systems for perceiving and producing sounds that enable them to communicate. These systems may have been in place before the appearance of language.

101. **Statistics:** Statistics are indicators of change and allow meaningful comparisons to be made. While it may be the issues rather than the statistics as such that grab people's attention, it should be recognized that it is the statistics that informed the issues. Statistical literacy, then, is the ability to accurately understand, interpret and evaluate the data that inform these issues.
102. **Motor Car Market:** The United States is at a peak in the world's market for motor cars and trucks. An agent for the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports a prosperous condition of affairs prevailing in Japan, which is buying more automobiles, especially large cars, than ever before.
103. **Productive Capacity:** The core of the problem was the immense disparity between the country's productive capacity and the ability of people to consume. Great innovations in productive techniques during and after the war raised the output of industry beyond the purchasing capacity of U.S. farmers and wage earners.
104. **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 and society and in public policies that have affected families' economic well-being, which is not reflected in the measure.
105. **The UN:** Since its inception, the UN system has been working to ensure adequate food for all through sustainable agriculture. The majority of the world's poorest people live in rural areas of developing countries. They depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. This makes them particularly vulnerable to man-made and natural influences that reduce agricultural production.
106. **Artificial Intelligence:** Artificial intelligence has been one of the most controversial domains of inquiry in computer science since it was first proposed in the 1950s. Defined as the part of computer science concerned with designing systems that exhibit the characteristics associated with human intelligence understanding language, learning, reasoning, solving problems.
107. **Wildlife Habitat:** But they did find something that had a much bigger impact on wildlife: habitat quality. The best predictor of wildlife abundance was not human activity, but factors like forest connectivity,

nearby housing density, and the amount of adjacent agriculture. The results were published in the Journal of Applied Ecology.

108. **Night Sky:** Nature offers no greater splendor than the starry sky on a clear, dark night. Silent, timeless, jeweled with the constellations of ancient myth and legend, the night sky has inspired wonder throughout the ages — a wonder that leads our imaginations far from the confines of Earth and the pace of the present day, out into boundless space and cosmic time itself.
109. **Political Problems:** The course considers the ways in which thinkers have responded to the particular political problems of their day and the ways in which they contribute to a broader conversation about human goods and needs, justice, democracy, and the proper relationship of the individual to the state.
110. **Cognitive Growth:** Efficiency is not your friend when it comes to cognitive growth. In order to keep our brains making new connections and keep them active, you need to keep moving on to another challenging activity as soon as you reach the point of mastery in the one you were engaging in.
111. **Human Predilection:** Networking is easy and fun because it taps into this human predilection to talk about ourselves when asked. Consider successful networking as little more than the process of guiding a person to tell you about his life, what he's doing, the company that employs him, and his current industry.
112. **Single Research:** Rarely, however, does a single research study produce the certainty needed to assume that the same results will apply in all or most settings. Rather, research is usually an ongoing process, based on many accumulated understandings and explanations that, when taken together, lead to a generalization about educational issues and practice, and ultimately, to the development of theories.
113. **Enough Fluid:** Your body is nearly two-thirds water. And so it is really important that you consume enough fluid to stay hydrated and healthy. If you don't get enough fluid you may feel tired, get headaches, and not perform at your best.
114. **Scientific Evidence:** The latest scientific evidence on the nature and strength of the links between diet and chronic diseases is examined and discussed in detail in the following sections of this report. This section

gives an overall view of the current situation and trends in chronic diseases at the global level.

115. **Aquaculture:** Aquaculture, also known as aquafarming, is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, mollusks and aquatic plants. Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater populations under controlled conditions.
116. **Aid Donors:** In 2005, donor countries agreed on an accord to harmonize their practices. Since then, aid officials have complained that too little has changed on the ground. Conferences of donors in developing countries still tend to be dominated by a small group of north European governments, with the US often absent.
117. **Actor Training:** Training to become an actor is an intensive process which requires curiosity, courage and commitment. You'll learn how to prepare for rehearsal, how to rehearse and how to use independent and proactive processes to achieve your best work possible for stage and screen.
118. **Shoestring Budget:** All the works of art shown in this exhibition were purchased on a shoestring budget. The criteria that the curators had to follow were that works must be acquired cheaply, appeal to a broad range of tastes, and fit with unusual environments. Thus, many of our better-known modern artists are not represented.
119. **New Textbook:** This is a new, accessible and engaging textbook written by academics who also work as consultants with organizations undergoing change. It offers a unique combination of rigorous theoretical exploration together with practical insights from working with those who are actually responsible for managing change.
120. **Baby Hearing:** Most babies start developing their hearing while still in the womb, prompting some hopeful parents to play classical music to their pregnant bellies. Some research even suggests that infants are listening to adult speech as early as 10 weeks before birth, gathering the basic building blocks of their family's native tongue.
121. **Antarctic:** The world's fifth largest continent: Antarctica is almost entirely covered by ice 2000 meters thick. The area sustains varied wildlife including seals, whales, and penguins. The Antarctic treaty signed in 1959 and enforced since 1961 provides for international governance of Antarctica.
122. **Cup Village:** The government is still not sure whether its alternative idea for the Auckland's America's Cup Village is viable, a week out from the

start of the planning approval process. Auckland Council is seeking approval to build eight bases across three wharves, but the government was in favor of focusing on the semi- industrial Wynyard Point, to lessen the extension of wharves.

123. **Grand Canyon Wonder:** Few things in the world produce such amazement as one's first of glimpse of the Grand Canyon; it took around more than 2 billion years to create this vast wonder - in some places. 17 miles wide, largely through the relentless force of Colorado River, which runs 277 miles along its length, a mile beneath its towering rims.
124. **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 of power of the army by retiring many soldiers, but giving them land or money to keep their loyalty.
125. **Electronic Discourse:** Electronic discourse is one form of interactive electronic communication. In this study, we reserve the term for the two-directional texts in which one person using a keyboard writes language that appears on the sender's monitor and is transmitted to the monitor of a recipient, who responds by keyboard.
126. **Making Notes:** The whole purpose of making notes is to aid your learning. It is important to go back over them within a day of making them to make sure they make sense and make them legible for future revisions. Also, going back over them should highlight the key questions or areas in which you want to do further reading.
127. **Imbrium Basin:** The asteroid that slammed into the moon 3.8 billion years ago creating the Imbrium Basin may have had a diameter of at least 150 miles, according to a new estimate. The work helps explain puzzling geological features on the moon's nearside and has implications for understanding the evolution of the early solar system.
128. **Tortoise:** The tortoise size and shell shape varies depending on where they live. The shell is made of bone and is a dull brown color. Their ribs, backbone and breastbone have become part of the shell, which is why you can never separate the tortoise from its shell.
129. **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.

130. **Microscopic Invaders:** 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.
131. **Electric Car:** First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of Engineering spent five months cobbling 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.
132. **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.
133. **English Spelling:** The problem begins with the alphabet itself. Building a spelling system for English using letters that come from Latin — despite the two languages not sharing exactly the same set of sounds — is like building a playroom using an IKEA office set.
134. **Global Management:** The one-year program of the master in global management is designed only for those who have the graduate degree in the thesis. It increases the skills of new managers in an international capacity, something that recruiters are looking for more and more.
135. **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.
136. **Political Scholars:** Political scholars had historically recognized the social love of the mass media. The impact of the mass media on the election and

governing process has greatly increased over the last fifty years. Tomorrow, the mass media will become the "central nervous system" for your society and the major source of public information.

137. **Father:** Every morning, no matter how late he had been up, my father rose at 5:30, went to his study, wrote for a couple of hours, made us all breakfast, read the paper with my mother, and then went back to work for the rest of the morning. Many years passed before I realized that he did this by choice, for a living, and that he was not unemployed or mentally ill.
138. **Learner Experience:** We seek to improve learner's experience of education at college and help them to aspire, achieve and progress. We must embed equality and diversity in everything we do, both as a provider and an employer. We hope to prepare our students for work, higher education and citizenship by equipping our staff with the skills to meet this agenda.
139. **Ancient Indian Science:** Before the time of Alexander the Great, the only eastern people who could be compared with the Greeks in the fields of science and philosophy were from the Indian subcontinent. However, because so little is known about Indian chronology, it is difficult to tell how much of their science was original and how much was the result of Greek influence.
140. **Examination:** 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 that the examination be waived.
141. **Information Technology:** The emergence of information technology has created new products, processes and distribution systems. New products include the computer, the Internet and digital TV; new processes include Internet banking, automated inventory control and automated teller machines; and new distribution systems include cable and satellite TV.
142. **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.

143. **European Union:** In spite of the spectacularly high quality of life for the vast majority of the people who live in the European Union, its inhabitants seem obsessed by the region's relative decline in the world. Slow economic growth rates and high unemployment have reinforced the impression that Europe is unhappy with today and unsure of tomorrow.
144. **Climate Effects:** Changes in climate affect, for example, the plant and animal life of a given area. The presence of coal beds in North America and Europe along with evidence of glaciation in these same areas indicates that they must have experienced alternately warmer and colder climates than they now possess.
145. **Domestic Division:** Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist because of the strong association of the home with femininity and paid work with masculinity - to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenge what it is to be a woman or a man.
146. **Beauty Contests:** Beauty contests, whether it's Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. Opponents say that they are nothing more than symbols of decline. Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country.
147. **Becoming Carbon-neutral:** 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?
148. **Teaching Profession:** Teaching is indeed a challenging profession, yet it continues to attract and retain individuals year after year, many of whom remain in the field for five, ten, or even more years. This enduring commitment can be attributed to a combination of intrinsic motivations and the rewarding aspects of the profession.
149. **Rural Population:** 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.

150. **Learning Method:** There is no single method of learning that guarantees success. How we learn that depends on many different factors. And what works best for you will not necessarily be the same as the approach used for the other students even, they study the same course. We are all unique as learners, although some patterns emerge from any groups of students.
151. **Tourism Statistics:** Tourism is a challenging sector for statistics, since businesses serving tourists also serve local people. Therefore, it is not straightforward to estimate how much of business sectors' revenues, and how many jobs, are due to tourist expenditures.
152. **Different Dimensions:** The fact is that those different types of services affect many different dimensions of well-being of people. And defining the human well-being is also extremely challenging. However, we identified that there are certain items providing basic material for life, whether it is food, shelter or happiness.
153. **Psychology:** Psychology is the study of cognitions, emotions, and behavior. Psychologists are involved in a variety of tasks. Many spend their careers designing and performing research to understand how people behave in specific situations, how and why we think the way we do, and how emotions develop and what impact they have on our interactions with others.
154. **Window in Painting:** We can see from the X-rays that at an early stage of painting, a window was painted at the left of the portrait. It seems that there may have been two windows in the initial design for the portrait or that the window was moved at an early stage.
155. **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.
156. **Studying Topics:** In classes, your teachers will talk about topics that you are studying. The information that they provide will be important to know when you take tests. You must be able to take good written notes from what your teachers say.
157. **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 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.

158. **Atlantic Coast:** The Atlantic coast of the peninsula can be thought of as the cold side, and the sea on this coast tends to be clear and cold, with a variety of seaweeds growing along the rocky shoreline. On a hot day, however, this cold water can be very refreshing and is said to be less hospitable to sharks, which prefer warmer waters.
159. **History Lessons:** 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.
160. **Values of Literature:** Certainly, one of the important values of literature is that it nourishes our emotional lives. An effective literary work may seem to speak directly to us especially if we are ripe for it. The inner life that good writers reveal in their characters often gives us glimpses of some portion of ourselves. We can be moved to laugh, cry, tremble, dream, ponder, shriek, or rage with a character by simply turning the page instead of turning our lives upside down.
161. **Bill:** The bill calls for the establishment of the National Landslide Hazards Reduction Program within one year of becoming law. The program serves numerous functions, including to identify and understand landslide hazards and risks, reduce losses from landslides, protect communities at risk of landslides hazards, and improve communication and emergency preparedness.
162. **Australian Mining Industry:** Australia has one of the world's most important mining industries. It is a major exporter of coal, iron ore, gold and copper and is self-sufficient in all minerals but petroleum. Since the first discoveries, the coal in 1798, mineral production has risen every year in the decade to 1992 it doubled.
163. **Attendance to Theater:** Experts discuss the significance of attending the theater as a civic occasion, associated with the political and cultural achievements of Athens. Through archeology and analyses of contemporary art forms such as decoration on pottery, a picture is built up of ancient Greek theater.

164. **Strandlopers:** The speaker is a marine biologist who became interested in the Strandlopers, an ancient people who lived on the coastline, because of their connection to the sea. Their way of life intrigued him. As a child he had spent a lot of time by the sea, exploring and collecting things so he began to study them, and discovered some interesting information about their way of life, how they hunted, what tools they used, and so on.
165. **Botanic Gardens:** Botanic gardens are scientific and cultural institutions established to collect, study, exchange and display plants for research and for the education and enjoyment of the public. There are major botanic gardens in each capital city. Zoological parks and aquariums are primarily engaged in the breeding, preservation and display of native and exotic fauna in captivity.
166. **Mobile Commerce:** It may well change the way you live, yet again. Welcome to the mobile world of commerce, where your handheld device, be it a mobile phone, personal digital assistant (PDA) or any other wireless application will soon be used for commercial transactions. Skeptical? Consider these facts: In Japan, mobile phones are used for location-based services where the mobile service providers tie up with a host of other players such as restaurants, car rental companies, etc. When the mobile user enters that zone, messages from all these players are flashed on the mobile device. Location-based services are proving popular in several other countries as well.
167. **Abortions:** The Texas law prohibiting abortion after detectable embryonic cardiac activity was associated with a decrease in in-state abortions and an increase in residents obtaining out-of-state abortions. The proportion of out-of-state abortions obtained at 12 weeks increased significantly from 17.1% to 31%.
168. **Shrimp Farm:** 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.
169. **Parent-Teacher Conferences:** Schools host parent-teacher conferences four times a year and it is important for families to attend. This is your chance to meet with teachers and ask questions about your child's progress. It can be helpful to write down questions ahead of time.

170. **December Sales:** Weakness in electronics, auto and gas station sales dragged down overall retail sales last month, but excluding those three categories, retailers enjoyed healthy increases across the board, according to government figures released Wednesday. Moreover, December sales numbers were also revised higher.
171. **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 scientists, but that is not where the significance of the story lies.
172. **Color Photography:** The dyes and pigments available in any particular period in which a specific color photographic process was invented, manufactured and used have profound effects on the quality of color that defines most of the style and particular historical period.
173. **State Opening of Parliament:** The ritual of the state opening of parliament still illustrates the basis of the British constitution. The sovereignty of the Royal Family has passed to the sovereignty of parliament, leaving the monarchy with the trappings of power, while prime ministers are still denied the kind of status that is given to American and French presidents.
174. **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 made generating and using electricity much easier, making it possible for us all to switch on lights, cook our dinner, play games consoles much, much more.
175. **MBA Students:** 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.
176. **Borrowed Book:** When returning a borrowed book, if there are missing pages, experts say transparency is key. Librarians and etiquette coaches note a recent rise in damaged book disputes, often caused by silent returns or unreported defects. "If something goes wrong, acknowledge it," says one Toronto librarian. "A simple apology and an offer to make it right prevent a small mistake from becoming a big misunderstanding."

177. **Television Programs:** Parents can communicate their personal feelings about undesirable programs both by discouraging their children from watching them and by writing to their local television station or the program's sponsors. The public does have a voice. Clearly, not all programs need please everybody. We do have a choice of programs; and we also have a choice, for ourselves and at least for our younger children, of watching or not watching. There is an "off" button on every set!
178. **Constellation:** A constellation is an area on the celestial sphere in which a group of stars forms an imaginary outline or pattern, typically representing an animal, mythological person or creature, or an inanimate object. The origins of the earliest constellations likely go back to prehistory.
179. **Linguistic Diversity:** The diversity of human language may be compared to the diversity of the natural world. Just as the demise of plant species reduces genetic diversity, and deprives humanity or potential medical and biological resources. So, extinction of language takes with it a wealth of culture, art and knowledge.
180. **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.
181. **Hybrid Rice:** A new breed of rice that is a hybrid of an annual Asian rice and a perennial African rice could be a more sustainable option. The hybrid rice was able to produce grain for 8 consecutive harvests over four years at a yield comparable to the standard annual Asian rice, with much lower costs and labor.
182. **Learning English:** In the past, naming English as a separate subject seemed relatively easy. The textbook selected and graded items of language which were put into content and then practiced intensively. New items were carefully controlled so that students could cope quite easily. Now English is used as a medium of instruction.
183. **Classic Adaption:** A recent trend in the entertainment world is to adapt classic works of literature for either TV or movies. One argument is that this is to everyone's benefit, as it introduces people to works they might otherwise never have, but is rarely done successfully.

184. **Internal Combustion Engine:** Internal combustion engine enables the driver to decide which source of power is appropriate for the travel requirements of a given journey. Major US auto manufacturers are now developing feasible hybrid electric vehicles, and some are exploring fuel-cell technology for their electric cars.
185. **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 disparate organization. Many officers would have to work together for thirty years but would not know each other's strengths and weaknesses.
186. **Magnetar:** The best comparison is likely a magnetar, a young neutron star with a powerful magnetic field, the researchers said. Magnetars also produce bright X-ray flares. While magnetars are thought to be young stars, the two flaring objects in this study reside near elliptical galaxies, which contain older stars. So, the objects are likely too old to be magnetars, the researchers said.
187. **Semiconductor Industry:** The semiconductor industry has been able to improve the performance of electronic 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.
188. **Succulent Plants:** Most succulent plants are found in regions where there is little rainfall, dry air, plenty of sunshine, porous soils and high temperatures during part of the year. These conditions have caused changes in plant structures, which have resulted in greatly increased thickness of stems, leaves and sometimes roots, enabling them to store moisture from the infrequent rains.
189. **Norms and Values:** Members of a culture must conform to its norms for the culture to exist and function. Hence, members must want to conform and obey rules. They first must internalize the social norms and values that dictate what is normal for the culture. Then they must socialize or teach norms and values to their children.
190. **Fiscal Year:** At the beginning of each fiscal year, funds are allocated to each State account in accordance with the University's financial plan. Funds are allocated to each account by objects of expenditure. Account managers are responsible for ensuring that adequate funds are available in the appropriate object before initiating transactions to use the funds.

191. **Executive 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.
192. **Abstract Preparation:** The preparation of abstracts is an intellectual effort, requiring general familiarity with the subject. To bring out the salient points of an author's argument calls for skills and experience. Consequently, a considerable amount of qualified manpower that could be used to advantage in other ways must be diverted to the task of facilitating access to information.
193. **Labor Migration:** Most countries are affected by labor migration. In many rural places, the traditional extended family has been undermined by the need for family members to migrate to towns as an economic necessity. Migration, therefore, presents a major challenge everywhere to social and economic policy.

Repeat Sentence

1. Bridge design is guided by cost considerations and functional requirements.
2. Before publishing, delete personal information from the results to ensure privacy.
3. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture.
4. There is a major art auction scheduled for next year featuring his works.
5. The residence hall is closed prior to the academic building at the end of the semester.
6. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical.
7. The geographic assignment should be submitted by the midday of Friday.
8. Current solutions highlight the symbolic aspects inherent in human nature.
9. Now, universities compete for excellence in environmental conservation and sustainability efforts.
10. The library will be closed for 3 days over the bank holiday weekend.
11. Reading without context can occasionally make comprehension a challenging task.
12. The gallery recently showcased numerous traditional Chinese paintings of great beauty.
13. Ultimately, people's food preferences matter the most in the end.
14. The office opens on Wednesday and Thursday.
15. There are no scheduled classes during the final exam weeks.
16. Chapter 9 focuses on recent significant developments in the field.
17. The urban impoverished often resided in incredibly tight living spaces.
18. Children are not allowed to be in the laboratory at any time.
19. Historians can't agree on the first clock's invention date precisely.
20. The puppets do comedy routines and there is some terrific formation dancing.
21. There is disagreement among researchers about why we dream.
22. We weren't able to agree on the appropriate independent variables.
23. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences.
24. Email usage raises the risk of miscommunication significantly in correspondence.

25. Accommodations on campus are limited but there are more options nearby.
26. A potential solution involves implementing on-demand electric car rental systems.
27. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal product.
28. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars and tutorials each week.
29. The agricultural sector in that country has been heavily subsidized.
30. My mom made a milkshake with frozen bananas and chocolate sauce.
31. Are energy production activities primarily held responsible for environmental problems, experts wonder?
32. Streetlights ensure nighttime safety for walking outdoors without any worries.
33. We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks.
34. One theory says that dreams help the long-term memory.
35. We have specially assigned staff to help you find appropriate work placements.
36. Animal behavior appears to contain both similar and distinct aspects to that of humans.
37. Eating a healthy breakfast can provide energy throughout the day.
38. The cafe will close soon but you can use the snack machine which is running overnight.
39. Disgust often relates to the stomach and digestive reactions in our bodies.
40. The problem with this is that it fails to answer the basic question.
41. I am glad that you've got it.
42. Mitosis is the division of cells for growth and repair.
43. Even in leisure, we encounter attempts to persuade or influence us.
44. I'll show you how to stop reactions using acid effectively and safely.
45. We will discuss these 2 pictures in the next lecture.
46. There has been a delay in processing the enrollment due to computer problems.
47. Arteries carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
48. We've been doing research in that area for probably twenty-five years.
49. He needs to discuss your industrial architecture class in detail.
50. We provide a wide range of courses to undergraduate and postgraduate students.

51. Our university has strong partnerships with the industry as well as collaborative relationships with governments.
52. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
53. The artist's earlier works were considered wise investments by many collectors.
54. My own happy childhood sometimes makes me forget others' varied experiences.
55. I apologize for my tardiness in attending today's lecture session.
56. The university hosts a wide range of events both on and off campus.
57. Does the college refectory offer vegetarian dishes on a daily basis?
58. Their new technology began local production of metal and leather goods.
59. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
60. Companies primarily exist to earn money and create profits for themselves.
61. Our capacity to serve the community is a vital part of our role.
62. The graph shows the percentage of people who smoke according to gender.
63. The main sports on campus are rugby, soccer, and tennis.
64. Few students meet the criteria to receive housing benefit entitlements.
65. It took several hours for the fire brigade to extinguish the blaze.
66. I think your watch is fast. You need to reset it.
67. The vehicle he travelled in collided with a train.
68. When the demand for the course rose, university authorities took on additional academic staff.
69. Student services help with housing and transportation when students need it.
70. We heard the argument against from several perspectives.
71. Professionals in responsible roles require adequate sleep to maintain performance standards.
72. Essays should be typed with double spacing on white paper.
73. Exam results will be available next week on course website.
74. This lecture will discuss three different areas of digital technology.
75. The percentage of respondents who knew that the earth circles the sun once each year remained essentially unchanged.
76. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed.
77. There will be an open book exam on Monday, the 28th.

78. Deciding research boundaries is challenging; defining limits requires careful consideration.
79. Persist through life's obstacles; don't give up when challenges emerge.
80. Taking a gap year would require finding a job to save up enough money.
81. Truly, I believe it's among the best actions I've ever taken.
82. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way.
83. The content of the book on the cover must be in capitals.
84. He needs to talk to you about your industrial architecture class.
85. Universities across the United Kingdom welcome a range of students.
86. At all times, students are expected to adhere to laboratory safety rules.
87. We should focus on innovation, and if we don't, we are bound to lose out.
88. Psychology relies on scientific methods to investigate questions and arrive at conclusions.
89. You can only choose one subject from biology and chemistry.
90. All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the wall experience.
91. Today we have a guest speaker who is visiting from Canada.
92. The media are to blame for excessive promotion of unhealthy food.
93. More muscles are used in swimming than any other sport.
94. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity.
95. Journalism is the collection and publication or transmission of news.
96. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer.
97. You should include your name and identification number on the registration form.
98. Fees, results, and schedules will be available online on the university website.
99. The library is open every day except Sundays and public holidays.
100. There are lots of opportunities available for the student on campus.
101. The bus right out front will take you to London.
102. The office opens on Monday and Thursday following the freshman seminar.
103. Pioneers of new ideas often face similar struggles and hardships.
104. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
105. I would like tomatoes and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.

106. Additional quotations are essential to enhance the credibility of my argument.
107. I would never feed my dog commercial dog food.
108. Elderly individuals may experience social isolation and disconnection in their lives.
109. There is a pharmacy on campus near the store.
110. Experience would be an advantage for this managerial role.
111. In our campus, prospective students had access to thirteen college libraries.
112. There is varying plagiarism across different university departments.
113. All morning tutorial slots are filled; no vacancies are currently available.
114. Physiology delves into the complex inner and outer structures of the body.
115. Does our university have a team that plays ice hockey competitively?
116. The contemporary literature works have been broadened and extended through interpretation.
117. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses.
118. I don't understand what the comment on my essay means at all.
119. A thorough analysis of population growth reveals alarming future predictions.
120. It is of the utmost importance that you follow the ethical guidelines carefully.
121. Information on the internet becomes more reliable as time passes and influences it.
122. This academic year, students need to complete several short course work assignments.
123. Conservation is the survival of future generation.
124. Acupuncture is part of Chinese medicine's holistic approach to healing.
125. Please make sure that your assignments are successfully submitted via the online portal.
126. The economics faculty building is located on the city road.
127. The campus library will be closed during the winter break.
128. My house is not very far from the hotel.
129. My fascination has long been drawn to the fields of biology and physics.
130. There are several reasons for population growth, such as better education.
131. The recent study has thrown out the validity of the argument.
132. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day.

133. Any textual references you make should be cited appropriately in the bibliography.
134. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.
135. The students are supposed to assemble in the seminar hall before the announcement.
136. I think it's a shame that some foreign language teachers were able to graduate from college without ever having studied with a native speaker.
137. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student centre.
138. His research fascinates due to his natural curiosity and inquisitiveness.
139. Critical literature theory broadens interpretation.
140. This method has accuracy issues that need to be dealt with promptly.
141. Making workplace changes can often bring significant challenges to the forefront.
142. Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late.
143. Next summer, a conference on web-based academic research will be held here.
144. One solution is a system of electric cars available for hire on demand.
145. Modern knowledge companies have fewer repetitive, mechanical tasks in their operations.
146. Ideally, free trade is beneficial for trading with two partners.
147. They have enough works to keep them going.
148. The United States has the maximum production of chocolate.
149. Allergy problems do run in the family, but we don't understand why.
150. Marks will be awarded for bibliography in the correct format.
151. We need to make sure the school principal knows about the changes.
152. Students from different backgrounds can achieve a variety of qualifications.
153. At that time, people moved from towns to villages.
154. If you want to sell your book, it must have a list of bibliography.
155. Fatigue is a factor in a significant proportion of road accidents.
156. Library journals must remain on the premises; students cannot remove them.
157. We often ask our students to get access to all sorts of services.
158. There is a lot more about this topic on the university website.
159. If their aspiration is not achieved, they become gloomy.
160. A computer virus destroyed all my files.

161. We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
162. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week.
163. The weather here is unpredictable.
164. During conversations, tone, expressions, and gestures play roles in understanding.
165. The student service centre is located on the main campus behind the library.
166. Ample affordable off-campus housing options are readily available to students.
167. Write a case study detailing an organisation you are familiar with.
168. The deadline of assignments is the fourth of February.
169. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building.
170. Care needs to be taken for vulnerable groups during the periods of turmoil.
171. Dr. Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building.
172. The potential consequences of climate change include an increased risk of flooding.
173. The supermarket is located near the theater.
174. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.
175. Please stop writing as soon as the teacher asks you to.
176. Contemporary commentators dismiss his idea as eccentric.
177. The medical facility is conveniently situated near North Street's supermarket.
178. Clarity, correctness, and conciseness in English writing are absolutely vital.
179. Recent technological progress has been significant and fast-paced in various fields.
180. The study extensively explored neighbourhood cooperative programs like community gardens.
181. Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors.
182. Reserved collection of books can be borrowed up to three hours.
183. The bus in front of the building will take you to the bus station.
184. Lack of citation and evidence in an article will be regarded as plagiarism.
185. The deadline for the essay is tomorrow.
186. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled.
187. The buildings looked extraordinarily beautiful in the brilliant sunshine of the day.
188. The train will not stop at Southeast Station due to ongoing construction.

189. Higher numbers of patients were infected than during previous outbreaks of the illness.
190. Population growth has been slow, gradually rising over many centuries.
191. Advertisements can appear unexpectedly, even in unusual locations like the sea or sky.
192. His academic supervisor called in to see him last night.
193. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
194. At any given time, the laboratory allows a maximum of four individuals inside.
195. The timetable for the new term will be available next week.
196. Please sign your name here if you want to join the social club.
197. The mock trial aims to increase the interest in the law and traditional process.
198. Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing.
199. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty.
200. Doctor Green's new office location is on the building's second floor.
201. Your abstract should contain empirical evidence of your research.
202. Grown-ups typically need about a full night's sleep for proper rest.
203. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
204. Many people face crowded and dirty living conditions in their daily lives.
205. Car park permits can be obtained at the student service center.
206. The doctor was not here today.
207. Getting interpreters may not be easy within this department's resources.
208. Delegate fees cost less, and some people can get scholarships too.
209. People gather product information from ads, recommendations, and online reviews.
210. Before you hear the rest of the talk, you'll have some time to look at questions 14 to 20.
211. Students should take advantages of the online resources before attending the lecture.
212. Absolutely, scientific advancement is generally viewed as beneficial for society.
213. Our future well-being hinges on the actions we take in the present.
214. You should raise your concern with the head of school.

215. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the twentieth century.
216. I am acutely aware of my personal shortcomings and limitations.
217. All books in the library will be available.
218. Please make an appointment before attending the next meeting.
219. Emerging technology plays a pivotal role in driving innovation across industries.
220. The theoretical proposal was challenging to grasp.
221. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website.
222. There is a fitness center next to the student union.
223. The ratio between brain and body size is the key factor in intelligence.
224. Essays with few or no citations will raise the concern of the lecturers.
225. Often, the point of the advertisements is to raise awareness rather than give information.
226. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight.
227. He was known for using abstract expressionism as his painting style.
228. The number of bankruptcies skyrocketed in the third quarter.
229. All messages should be included on the website.
230. By using the student identification card, you can borrow books from the library.
231. A lot of agricultural workers came to the east end to look for alternative work.
232. I found the author's stance on immigration to be ambiguous and unclear.
233. The global population experienced a threefold increase in the last century.
234. Utilizing visual aids enhances presentation quality and maintains audience interest.
235. His particular interest is in the eighteenth-century French society.
236. Anonymous behaviors can be identified without intervention.
237. Digital scans of archived materials are provided for a small fee.
238. Students can choose graduate courses, graduate diplomas, and master's degrees.
239. For timetable inquiries this term, consult the tutor without delay.
240. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman induction seminar.
241. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand.
242. Please turn in your essays on white paper with double spacing throughout.
243. It's within the framework that we are making our survey.

244. After considering all the options she decided to take the risk.
245. Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow.
246. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention.
247. Meteorology is a detailed study of the earth's atmosphere.
248. Tomorrow's lecture has been canceled due to the power cut.
249. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is obligatory.
250. These changes frequently lead to tough situations for individuals involved.
251. You must ensure you do not include too much irrelevant information.
252. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society.
253. Despite their limited education, my parents were determined to ensure my education.
254. The professor plans to discuss these issues this evening.
255. There are various approaches to plagiarism across different university departments.
256. The actual versus expected use of the tool is now evident.
257. Soil erosion can be caused by increasing rainfall and changes in plant growth.
258. Tomorrow evening, there will be a panel discussion on sustainable development.
259. This short summary will take us to a time long ago.
260. This Thursday is the last day for students to withdraw subjects without any penalty.
261. The key to success in the exam is to study hard and do well.
262. Bigger corporations frequently assimilate smaller privately held businesses in the market.
263. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers.
264. Among various heating and cooling systems, central heating proves to be superior.
265. We divide our class into two groups. You come with me, the rest should stay here.
266. During certain sleep stages, rapid eye movement occurs behind closed eyelids.
267. The library is deemed too dangerous for children, but there is one child that visits it daily.
268. Meteorology involves a comprehensive analysis of the Earth's atmospheric conditions.

269. However, this method is problematic in terms of accuracy.
270. We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together.
271. We recently explored various facets of London's rich social history.
272. Our brain is the central machine of our body.
273. To understand its entity, we need to go back to its origin.
274. Population growth can be attributed to several factors, including improved education opportunities.
275. Reviews tend to provide unbiased information, but exceptions exist occasionally.
276. The bus for London will leave 10 minutes later than planned.
277. Students are not allowed to take journals out of the library.
278. Even without someone to converse with, Mary doesn't experience loneliness.
279. The old Olympic Games were religious festivals filled with celebrations and rituals.
280. Downloading the calendar can help you find more activities at our university.
281. When we talk, we use tone and expressions to understand.
282. Passengers on the train should not put their feet on the seat.
283. Robots possess the ability to communicate effectively with the people around them.
284. The program operates solely on financial contributions from private benefactors.
285. Even now, scientists still don't know whether animals dream while they sleep.
286. Academic writing is characterized by its frequent use of formal vocabulary.
287. The tanker is registered in Rotterdam.
288. The test includes subjects from each chapter in this semester's material.
289. The term 'Typhoon' in English derives from Chinese, meaning 'big wind'.
290. The bus waiting just outside the gate will take you to London.
291. The US ranks the 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.
292. Adverts might use humor, drama or catchy slogans to grab people's attention.
293. The key to effective study is being organised.
294. It's a great privilege to welcome our guest speaker to our college.

295. Overeating often occurs without individuals realizing it, leading to health issues.
296. My tutor told him not to repeat the same argument again and again.
297. Social robots can express various emotions through facial expressions effectively.
298. This short line in the artwork symbolizes the essence and vitality of life.
299. Please take these to Professor Mitchell in the chemistry lab.
300. We consistently receive high grades in all of our classes without fail.
301. By logging in, you agree to all terms and conditions regarding your enrollment.
302. During conferences, kindly turn off all electronic devices to avoid disruptions.
303. Test the new hypothesis through a controlled experiment for verification.
304. It is clear that the effects of climate change will damage the world economy.
305. His actions were clearly driven by economic motives above all else.
306. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.
307. The origin of psychology can be traced back to ancient Greece.
308. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation.
309. The lecture will deal with the influence of technology on music.
310. We have three distinctive libraries which are nationally acclaimed.
311. The bus for London will leave early tomorrow morning.
312. Your boss requires you to finish the report before Friday.
313. You can register your card at the university student centre or the library.
314. The verdict depends on which side convinces the jury more.
315. Renewable energy sources are now used to produce electricity.
316. The free workshop will be conducted this Wednesday on the fourth floor of the department.
317. The information you need for this meeting is on the website.
318. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website.
319. Feelings of nerves are common to all university freshers.
320. The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.
321. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview.
322. Is the hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as an explanation of the explosion?

323. The artist used an apartment as his unique studio space.
324. I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation was good.
325. Everyone should get access to art galleries no matter where they live.
326. At the end of the day, people want to profit from return on their investment.
327. The verdict depends on which side is more convincing to the jury.
328. In marketing, short-term thinking leads to many problems.
329. The English expression is just a way of saying that age is not important.
330. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online.
331. Increased prosperity doesn't necessarily lead to greater happiness for people.
332. Elephants spend part of their sleep standing and part lying down.
333. Researchers hold differing opinions on the reasons for our dreams.
334. The trip for the professional training will start soon, so pack the items before we leave.
335. Logbooks account for a small portion of the total grading points available.
336. The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.
337. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances.
338. The country suffered a series of invasions by tribes from present-day Germany and Denmark.
339. Typically, ads aim to raise awareness, not provide comprehensive information.
340. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.
341. Government regulations, although strict, have yielded unexpected positive results.
342. We must put great care when analyzing data.
343. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography.
344. Anatomy examines both internal and external structures of the human body.
345. Population growth often leads to increased demands on limited natural resources.
346. Much of the evidence used has only recently become available.
347. We will change the classroom because this one is too small.
348. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today.
349. Eating too much can lead to many health problems.

350. The number of companies in bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter.
351. The website has probably the most attractive designs and layouts.
352. This will be the first art exhibition to be held by the university.
353. Students have the opportunity to share their lunch during the common lunch break around noon.
354. Newspapers around the world are reporting stories of presidents.
355. The main library is at the heart of the campus.
356. There are many theories linking this to global warming.
357. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday.
358. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures.
359. Marks will be deducted for assignments handed in after the due date.
360. Students in need can attend a study skills seminar for assistance.
361. Its gradual spread across Europe took place over many centuries.
362. Overeating can lead to numerous health problems and should be avoided.
363. This part of the story is the story of my father.
364. All necessary information is in the assignment.
365. The graph shows the population growth in the last century.
366. We are committed to recruiting the best students, regardless of their financial circumstances.
367. Hemoglobin carries oxygen from the lungs to other parts of the body.
368. We should not disrupt the delicate balance and harmony of nature.
369. Students must comply with the community standards set by the institution.
370. Farmers do not always receive fair prices for agricultural goods.
371. We won't accept assignments that are turned in after Friday's deadline.
372. England is both a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy.
373. Major sports on campus include rugby, soccer and tennis.
374. Under normal conditions, markets will allocate resources efficiently.
375. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and physical education instructor.
376. Electric vehicles signify the future of transportation, promising a more eco-friendly world.
377. She is an expert in 18th-century French literature.
378. This small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands.
379. The timetable will be posted on the website before the class starts.
380. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine.

381. He has a strong interest in exploring new and exciting art movements.
382. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational programs.
383. Next time, we'll discuss the influence of the media on public policy.
384. Before electric lighting, adults generally slept about 9 or 10 hours per night.
385. Student loans for higher education are now available for international students.
386. In general, scientific progress is seen as a positive force for society.
387. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results.
388. The agricultural industry of that country receives significant financial support from the government.
389. One study asks people to keep daily journals recording their appreciation for their partners.
390. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house.
391. We would like a first draft of the assignment by Monday.
392. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor's appointment.
393. You need warmer clothes for winter.
394. The context includes both land history and human history.
395. Next week, the focus transitions from colonialism to nuclear disarmament discussion.
396. All students are required to submit a summary of their findings tomorrow.
397. The initial results are intriguing, but statistically speaking, they are insignificant.
398. I don't agree with the author's point of view, but his presentation is good.
399. Being a student representative on the union really cuts into my study time.
400. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in these areas slows future progress.
401. Students can borrow this book for a maximum of one day.
402. I have lectures on Tuesday from nine o'clock until two o'clock.
403. There is a limited amount of departmental funding which is available for qualified students.
404. Don't hesitate to email me if you have any questions.
405. Nowadays, persuasion is an important area of research within social psychology.
406. Nearly half of television production is given away for educational programs.

407. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in Europe.
408. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decomposes animal debris.
409. This lecture was meant to start at 10.
410. The minimal mark for distinction to be awarded is no less than 75%.
411. On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.
412. Every student has their own computer.
413. Please read the article that was given out yesterday.
414. Your thesis should have a bibliography.
415. Students can get access to computers on a daily basis.
416. If you want to quit the student union, tell the registrar.
417. This parking space is for the employee of the month.
418. Would you pass the material textbook on the table?
419. Students also have access to the facilities and the library during the holidays.
420. Our fundamental realities, especially national needs, have seen the ability to flourish.
421. Mary felt happy when she learned the results of the election.
422. A public telephone is available in the shop.
423. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.
424. Is the hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as the explanation of astrophysics?
425. Research indicates a potential link between family size and academic success.
426. I'm glad you got here safely.
427. Please come to the station 10 minutes before the train arrives.
428. The hypothesis on the black hole is rendered moot as the explanation for the explosion.
429. Mineral resource exploration has been rising, leading to local environmental degradation.
430. This part of the session is not supported by documentation.
431. I am wondering if cell phones are actually just as dangerous as cigarettes.
432. The head of the department is available by the third day.
433. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections.

434. If she doesn't speak the language, she will not sit around and wait for a translator.
435. The context is basically the background of the framework surrounding the act of communication.
436. Students can download the materials on the website.
437. People tend to conform during leisure and work hours alike.
438. Globalisation has been an overwhelmingly urban and urbanisation phenomenon.
439. Most printers in the computer lab are out of ink.
440. Your application for accommodation must be submitted before the course starts.
441. The support and advice of lecturers within the department has been invaluable.
442. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus.
443. One widely accepted theory suggests that dreams contribute to long-term memory formation.
444. This is how we deliver health care to millions of people over the world.
445. Doing this research makes me think of the purpose of science.
446. Invasions by Germanic and Danish tribes greatly affected the country.
447. Keeping organized class notes will make study time more efficient.
448. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events.
449. The new English classes will start next Monday morning.
450. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week.
451. She has been in the library for a long time.
452. One of the first mass transit systems was located in France.
453. No more than 4 people can be in the cab at once.
454. You can drop or add your courses online during the registration week.
455. Investing in road systems is crucial for improving urban infrastructure.
456. You can find the student service center on level one of Home Building.
457. Experts cannot agree on a single definition of intelligence.
458. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month.
459. We are considering all candidates' backgrounds and identities.
460. Many new university students often experience feelings of nervousness upon arrival.
461. Students who'd like to help produce the college newspaper should come to a meeting tomorrow.

462. I won't be able to attend the lecture because I have a doctor's appointment.
463. To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.
464. Please make sure you filled in all your details before submitting.
465. Economy of scale is increased efficiency in mass production processes.
466. We are not going to accept the assignment after the due day on Friday.
467. The university does things to help the environment, like planting trees.
468. We want to attract the very best students regardless of their financial circumstances.
469. Those reference books are too old, while the others are OK.
470. Sometimes, ads make people confused instead of telling them the right stuff.
471. I will now demonstrate how the reaction can be arrested by adding a dilute acid.
472. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
473. Every European carmaker has been on the blocks because of their dependence on diesel.
474. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned.
475. The professor plans to discuss issues in the news that reflect concepts taught in class.
476. Compiling a bibliography can present a major challenge for some students.
477. As more students enrol, universities should also employ additional staff.
478. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause.
479. Extra seminars are scheduled to assist in your study preparation efforts.
480. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology.
481. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory.
482. Australia's economy relies a lot on money from visitors and education institutions.
483. If you need help, I can give you a hand in finding a flat.
484. Students seeking extensions should approach their respective tutors for permission.
485. Tuition fees will vary according to the field of study.
486. International students may receive help finding housing around the university.

487. He told me it was the most important assignment of all.
488. Critics want the government to take this one stage further and ban the film altogether.
489. Designated cycle lanes enhance safety for those who prefer bicycling.
490. Scientific advances can bring problems and may not be worthwhile.
491. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row.
492. It is argued that students can learn more in collaborative rather than individual study.
493. You have to submit the project by the end of the week.
494. I have lectures on Tuesday from 9 am until 2 pm.
495. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team.
496. All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings.
497. All students must participate in the exercise.
498. Robert Frost lived in rural areas in New England.
499. The topic for discussion is usually related to the topic of speech.
500. We can meet in my office after the lecture.
501. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts.
502. Living in the 21st century is increasingly stressful.
503. The investigation aims to establish the effects of the problem.
504. Good stuff usually sells a lot without needing lots of ads.
505. This argument relies on huge advances in computer translation and speech recognition.
506. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree in English or journalism.
507. Unfortunately, the 2 most interesting economic electives clash with my timetable.
508. There are several reasons for this lack of interest in corporate crime, compared with other types of crime.
509. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.
510. All the work you consult needs to be mentioned in the bibliography.
511. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer.
512. The framework will help pose more research questions systematically.
513. The Romans left in 410 at the beginning of the fifth century.

514. At present, I brim with a newfound sense of confidence and optimism.
515. Science's solutions often surpass the challenges it may introduce into society.
516. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together.
517. Those students have to retake the module if their marks are too low.
518. Living close to your workplace significantly reduces daily commuting time.
519. To get a further extension, you need to call the education executive on 401.
520. Before reaching final conclusions, it's imperative to verify underlying assumptions.
521. The topic next week on colonialism will be the nuclear disarmament.
522. She is an expert of the eighteenth-century French literature.
523. The energy that we absorb from food can help us prevent the cold and become warmer.
524. John rushed swiftly down the corridor without any hesitation or delay.
525. Building connections between individuals holds great importance for social well-being.
526. Managing feelings of disgust can be a complex emotional challenge for us.
527. Understanding the historical context will help you appreciate the art in this era.
528. Apple intends to reveal numerous new products this coming autumn season.
529. This course will discuss reading and writing skills.
530. You may use your student identification card to borrow books from the library.
531. Find a bookstore situated on the main campus northern side.
532. Research shows that early detection methods are very important and significant.
533. Unfortunately, my schedule conflicts with several interesting economics classes this semester.
534. At night, sailors in the Mediterranean can see the glow from the fiery molten material that is thrown into the air.
535. Currents work in the same way; long thin wires have more resistance than do short thick wires.
536. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here.

537. Each group should submit a rough outline of their project to their tutor.
538. His objection to include scientific evidence has brought a lot of controversy to him.
539. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years.
540. International students can get help with locating housing near the university.
541. Turn in your preliminary bibliography before the spring break week begins.
542. Next year, the cost to attend college is going to go up a lot.
543. The School of Arts and Design has an open day on Thursday next week.
544. Submit your portfolio to the internal review office by Tuesday at the latest.
545. Please switch off all electronic devices when you are attending a conference session.
546. Organic food is growing without applying chemicals or artificial additives.
547. Personally, I opt for a strategic approach by choosing judicial review.
548. The ancient Olympics was a joyful event celebrated with sports and culture.
549. There are office welcome events for both undergraduate and postgraduate students.
550. Do scientific advancements occasionally lead to more problems than solutions?
551. Students should book a library tour on the first week of the first semester.
552. Please explain what the author means by sustainability.
553. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue.
554. European political dynamics encounter similar challenges in the context of globalization.
555. We offer a variety of courses catering to our students' diverse needs.
556. Next year I'm planning to take a sabbatical so that I can travel to South America.
557. Not everyone wants to keep in touch with their old school friends when they leave school.
558. Scientists are still grappling with the mystery of our need for sleep.
559. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
560. Writers play a big role in reflecting their time for readers.
561. Evaporation is the process of turning liquid into gas.
562. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
563. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find the global solutions.

564. Ensure your seminar papers are copied and in the library early.
565. You need to use a Bunsen burner and a test tube.
566. In the analysis of statistical data, considering gender is fundamentally important.
567. Distance learning has become far more popular these days.
568. Many of the universities' original buildings are still in use.
569. We should take gender into account when analyzing the data.
570. The smoke from these contributed a great deal to the air pollution.
571. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.
572. Psychology looks at how we think and act in different situations.
573. The lecture theatre is located on the ground floor of the building.
574. A balanced diet will help you study more effectively.
575. If you forget your password, you need to contact the student center.
576. All students must return the books to the college library before the end of the term.
577. Agricultural workers migrated to the East End for new employment opportunities.
578. Please prepare a PowerPoint presentation for tomorrow's meeting.
579. The topic next week on our column will be The Nuclear Disarmament.
580. The research looked at the neighborhood cooperative schemes such as community gardens.
581. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.
582. Animals grow larger and stronger to hunt better.
583. Centuries ago, the world's population was considerably smaller and widely scattered.
584. You must complete this chapter before going to the field trip.
585. Financial support can be offered to help pay your fees and other costs.
586. Answers to these crucial scientific questions are approaching closer for researchers.
587. Advertisements must appeal to a diverse audience to be effective.
588. The medical center is located near the supermarket on North Street.
589. I will be in my office every day from 10 to 12.
590. You are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
591. Include a bibliography at the end of all your filed assignments.
592. It's time to finalise the work before Wednesday's seminar.
593. London evolved into a powerful, prosperous city over several centuries.

594. Consumers generally trust friends more than commercial advertisements for guidance.
595. The campus tour introduces you to our extensive educational facilities.
596. The best time to visit Canada is in the fall.
597. By the way, if you want more information about any of the trips, have a look in the student newspaper.
598. Fear of essay writing stems from not learning it properly.
599. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night.
600. The fire ruined many plants in that place, causing severe destruction.
601. Computer viruses may erase all of my crucial files and data.
602. Every car maker in Europe has sort of been on the blocks because of their dependence on diesel.
603. The article details the who, where, and when of the war.
604. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period.
605. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques.
606. After she lost her job, she couldn't afford to feed her dogs, so she gave them away.
607. New York City's ethnic diversity is renowned and celebrated widely.
608. Most Britons prefer urban areas as their place of residence.
609. The woman said she could help me get a replacement travel pass.
610. Remember your essay should have less than two thousand words.
611. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website.
612. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor.
613. You should go to the reception to get your student card.
614. Many environment experts are very concerned about the future of our planet.
615. The study demonstrates a need for further research in this field.
616. The campus tour will help you get familiar with the teaching facilities.
617. Ads often use funny stories, exciting scenes, or catchy words to get noticed.
618. Marketing involves various activities, such as research, product development, and promotion strategies.
619. Set knives and forks next to spoons when setting the table.

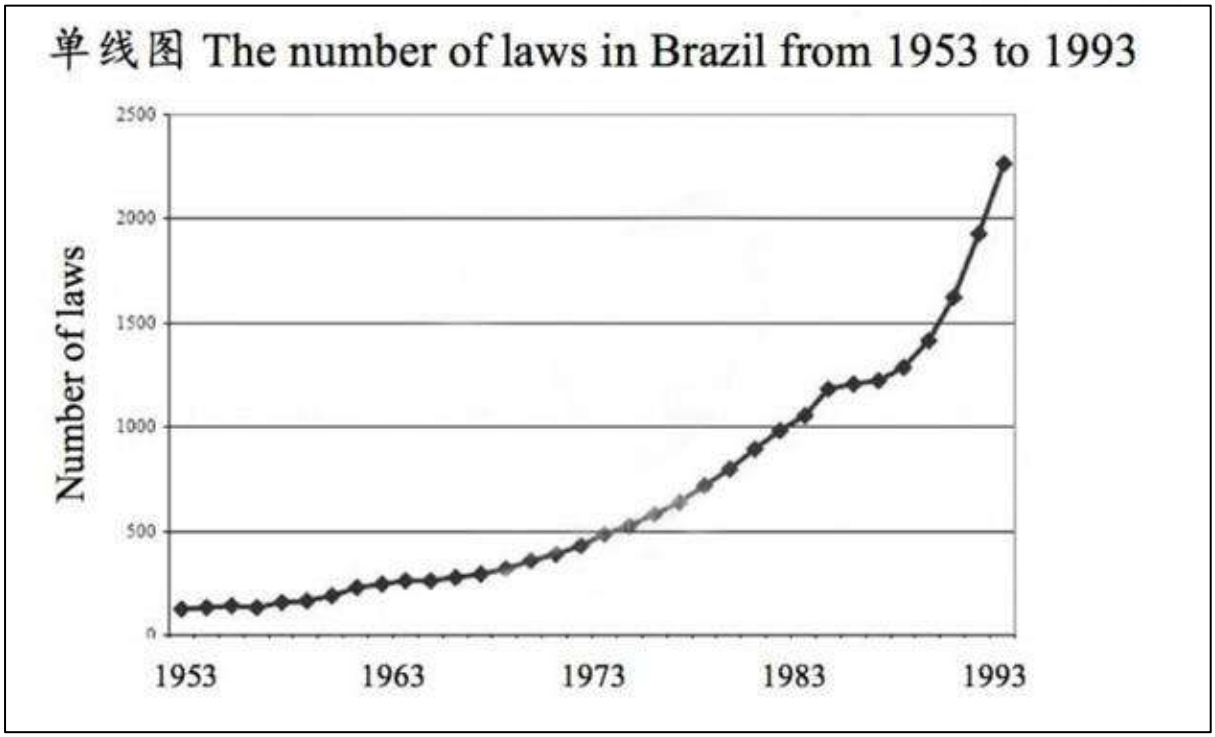
620. Jonathan is often late when he goes to different places or events.
621. You can keep your bag in the back room.
622. Would you pass me the book on the left-hand side?
623. Every semester, the dormitory closes earlier than other campus buildings.
624. To resign from the student union, formally notify the registrar's office.
625. Most American volcanoes hide beneath the ocean's surface, out of sight.
626. Control systems in manufacturing require a high level of accuracy.
627. Collaboration between departments has led to groundbreaking research.
628. More females than males graduated from universities last year.
629. This program is running in partnership with a number of departments.
630. Final exams weeks do not include any scheduled class sessions.
631. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness.
632. If finance is a cause for concern, scholarships may be available.
633. Glass is not a real solid, because it doesn't have a crystal structure.
634. Sleep deprivation has been linked to some of history's worst accidents.
635. Effective management is key to establishing and maintaining intellectual leadership.
636. Due to rising enrollment for courses, universities should increase their staff, too.
637. Please register your student email account at your earliest convenience.
638. There's an hourly bus service from the campus into town.
639. It's unfortunate some language teachers graduate without native speaker training.
640. While most dislike ads, they still seem to influence people somehow.
641. Poverty, not a lack of food, is the main cause of global hunger.
642. For further details about trips, please check the student newspaper's latest issues.
643. The semester was scheduled during the final week of the academic quarter.
644. Applicants for the course ideally possess backgrounds in English or journalism.
645. Politicians and marketers possess a good grasp of the art of persuasion.
646. You are not sure that you can skip the sessions for Wednesday.
647. Dirty soil and changing weather might make things worse in the future.
648. 39.5% of California residents speak a language other than English at home.
649. Knife and fork must be set beside the spoon on the table's edge.

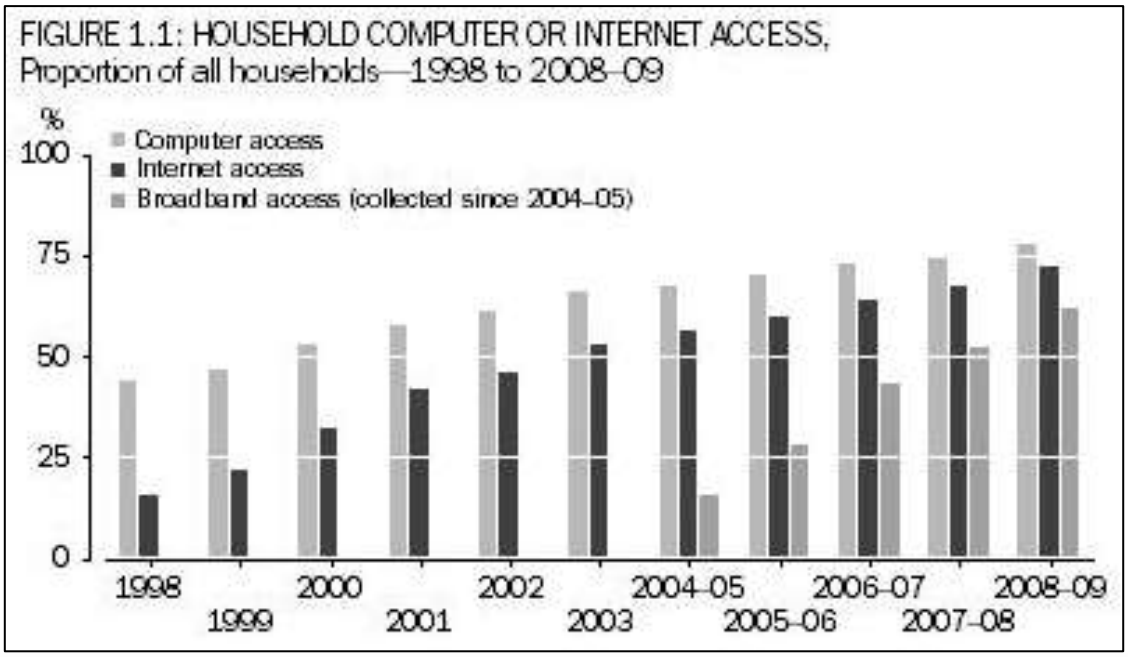
650. High parental expectations often lead to student stress and anxiety.
651. Companies may have quite different break and lunchtime rules and regulations.
652. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear.
653. Key aspects of this investigative paradigm may prove useful in other spheres.
654. We must let clients know about upcoming price increases in advance.
655. Currently, Facebook ranks among the world's most visited websites globally.
656. Firms are obligated to provide details about their industrial processes.
657. Meteorology is a subject of Earth's atmosphere.
658. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it.
659. The original Olympic game is one kind of original festival.
660. The professor predicts that biotechnology is the future of traditional biology.
661. Opposition to the government's tax policies was widespread across business sectors.
662. The Arts Magazine is looking for a new Assistant Editor.
663. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university.
664. Different entrance to the program get the same qualification.
665. Regrettably, Professor Jones possessed limited tolerance for foolish behavior in class.
666. Fine arts typically lack practical functionality compared to applied arts.
667. Parking permits can be collected through the student service office.
668. Postgraduate students need to complete the evaluation form before the end of the term.
669. Parents should model and instill values in their children diligently.
670. We will enter the building from the right side of the library.
671. At a significant moment, the global population reached a major milestone.
672. Some health staff believe elderly people can't grasp new things.
673. I would like an egg and tomatoes on white sandwich bread with orange juice.
674. All applications for internship are available in the office.
675. Human activities are the principal cause of global warming.
676. Sleep deprivation can alter behaviour significantly in both youth and adults.

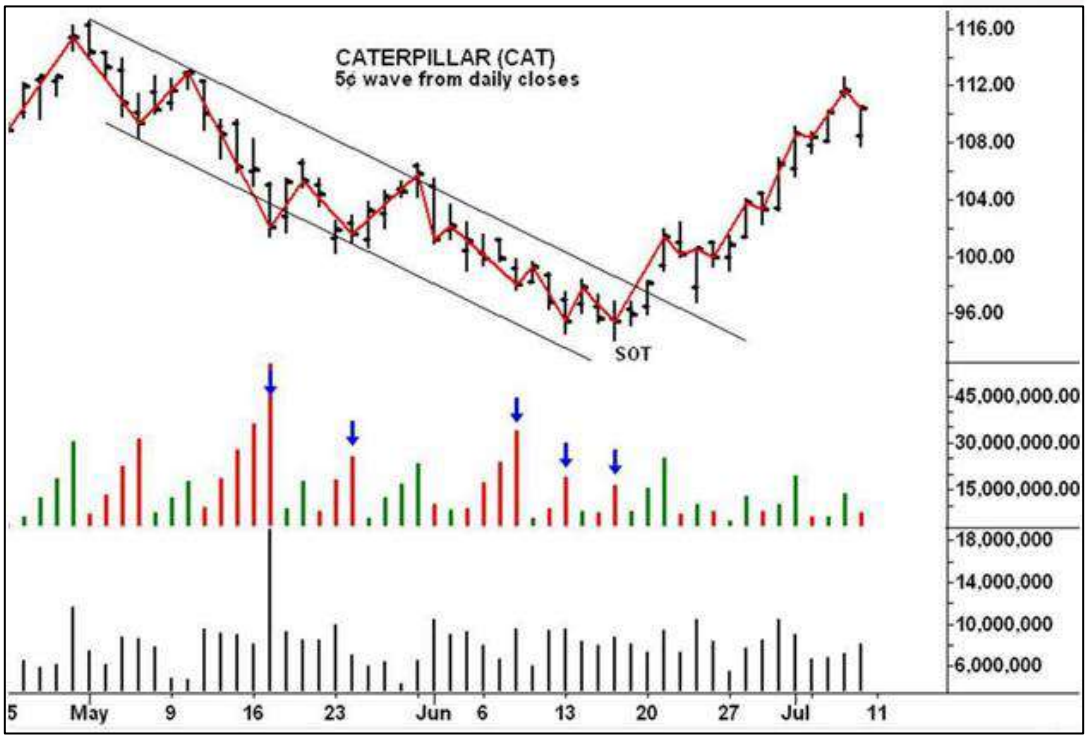
677. I am glad you discovered what you were looking for and feel satisfied.
678. You can pay using cash or a credit card.
679. The facts you have garnered with such infinite trouble invariably fail you in a pinch.
680. Our capacity to respond to national needs will determine our ability to flourish.
681. We will see if we can get through this without too many interruptions.
682. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays.
683. The university celebrated the Earth Day by planting trees.
684. Please keep the keys with you because the front door often locks automatically.
685. I have aspired to earn a degree in electronic engineering for years.
686. All sources of materials must be included in your bibliography.
687. The elephant is the largest mammal on the land.
688. In English, the first letters of the months of the year are always capitalized.
689. The restaurant is not far away from my apartment.
690. It is expected that all students have their own laptops.
691. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
692. Some advertisements primarily focus on promoting a brand rather than specific products.
693. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital.
694. Vessels carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
695. A study skill seminar is only for students who require assistance.
696. It can be a challenge to precisely define this specific word.
697. A periodical is a regular type of publication that comes out consistently.
698. Trade finance helps businesses a lot by managing money for their operations.
699. His looks conveyed subtle signs of a deeper, underlying interest.
700. To improve the essay, I decided to include more direct quotes.
701. Your thesis passed after the committee talked with your advisor.
702. They assist fellow students with course and exam preparation by providing guidance.
703. Physics explores the properties and interactions of matter and energy.
704. There will be ample opportunities to ask questions about the presentation.

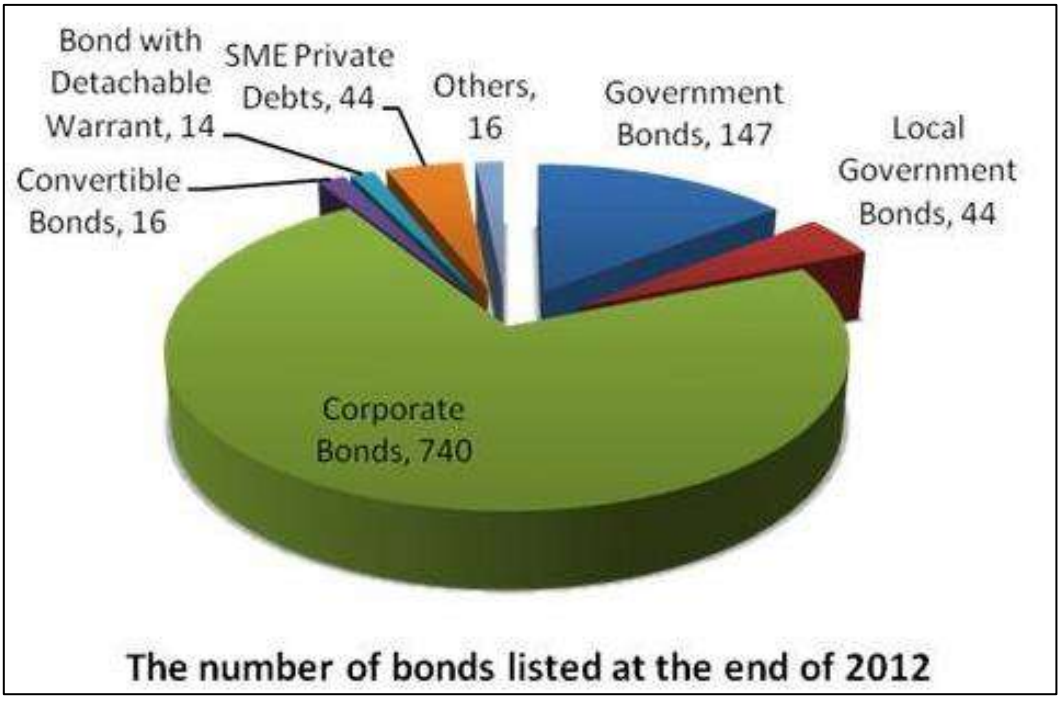
705. In the last few weeks, we've been looking at various aspects of the social history of London.
706. Science's solutions often outweigh the problems they can bring to society.
707. Glass is not a typical solid; it does not have a crystal structure.
708. Discover the campus in your first week of the semester for orientation.
709. Knowledge plays a vital role in young generations.
710. Make sure the financial director knows the full details of the pay agreement.

Describe Image

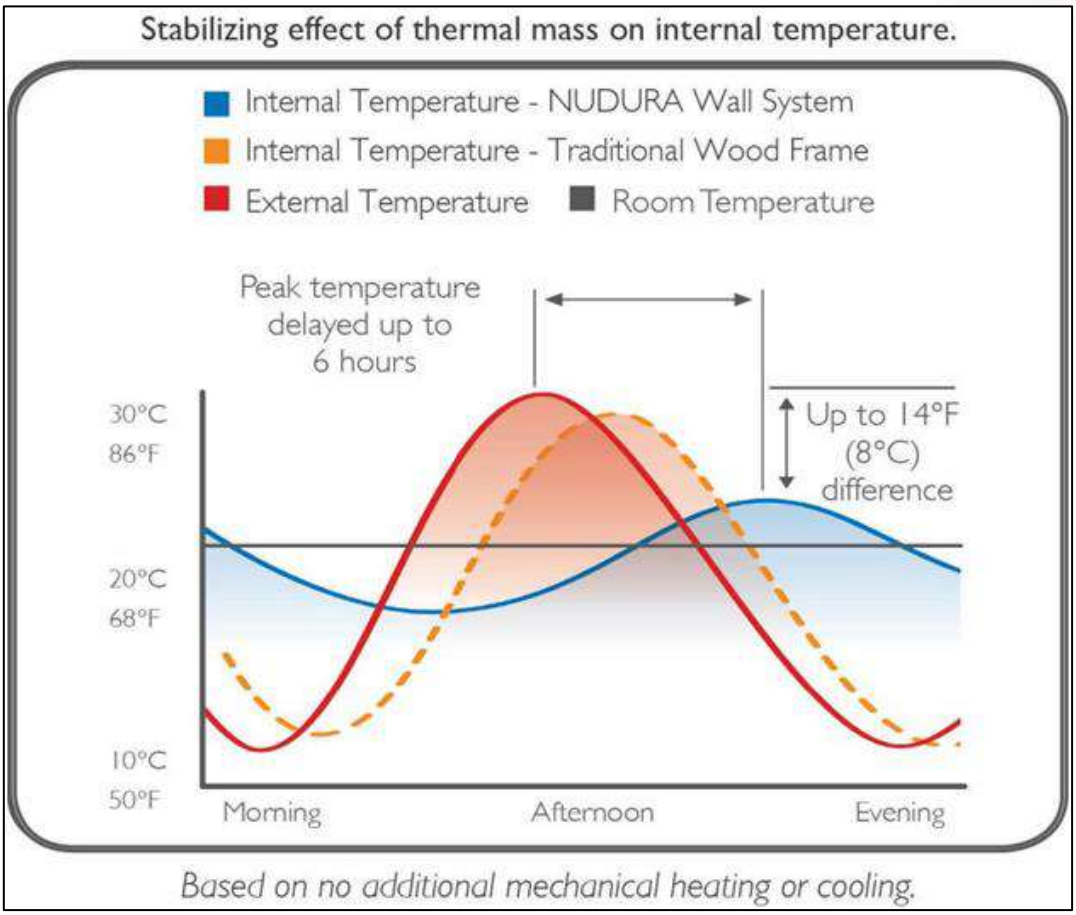


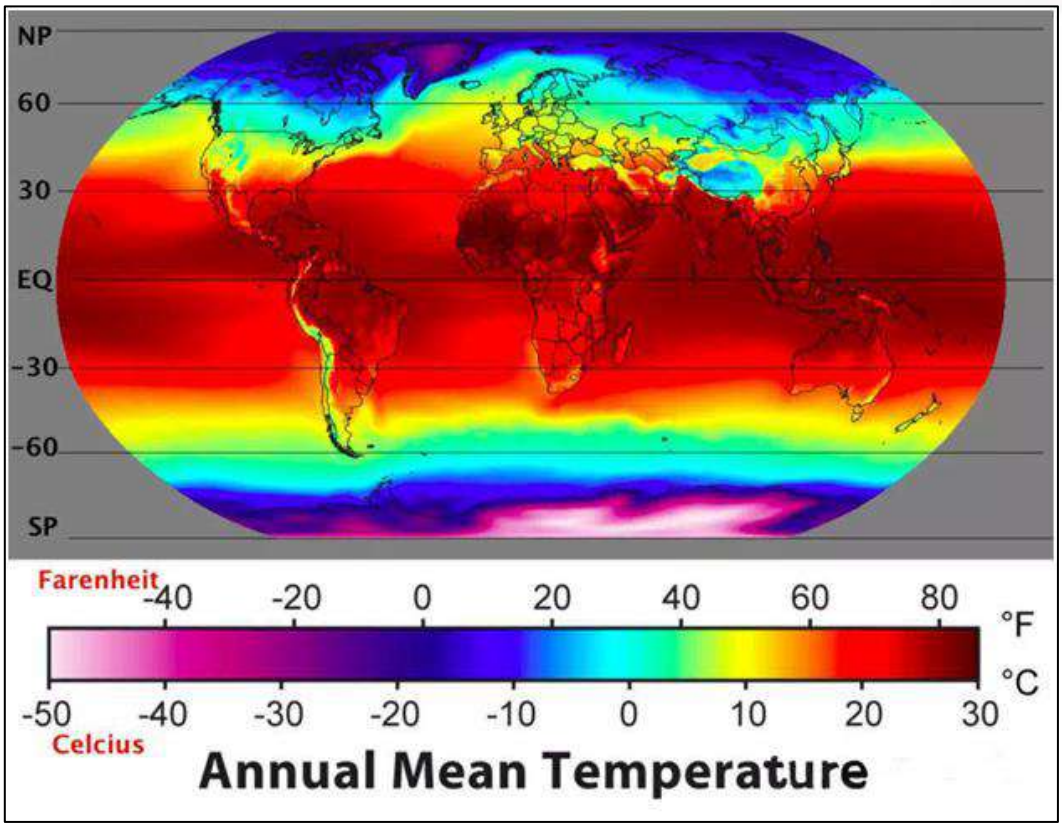


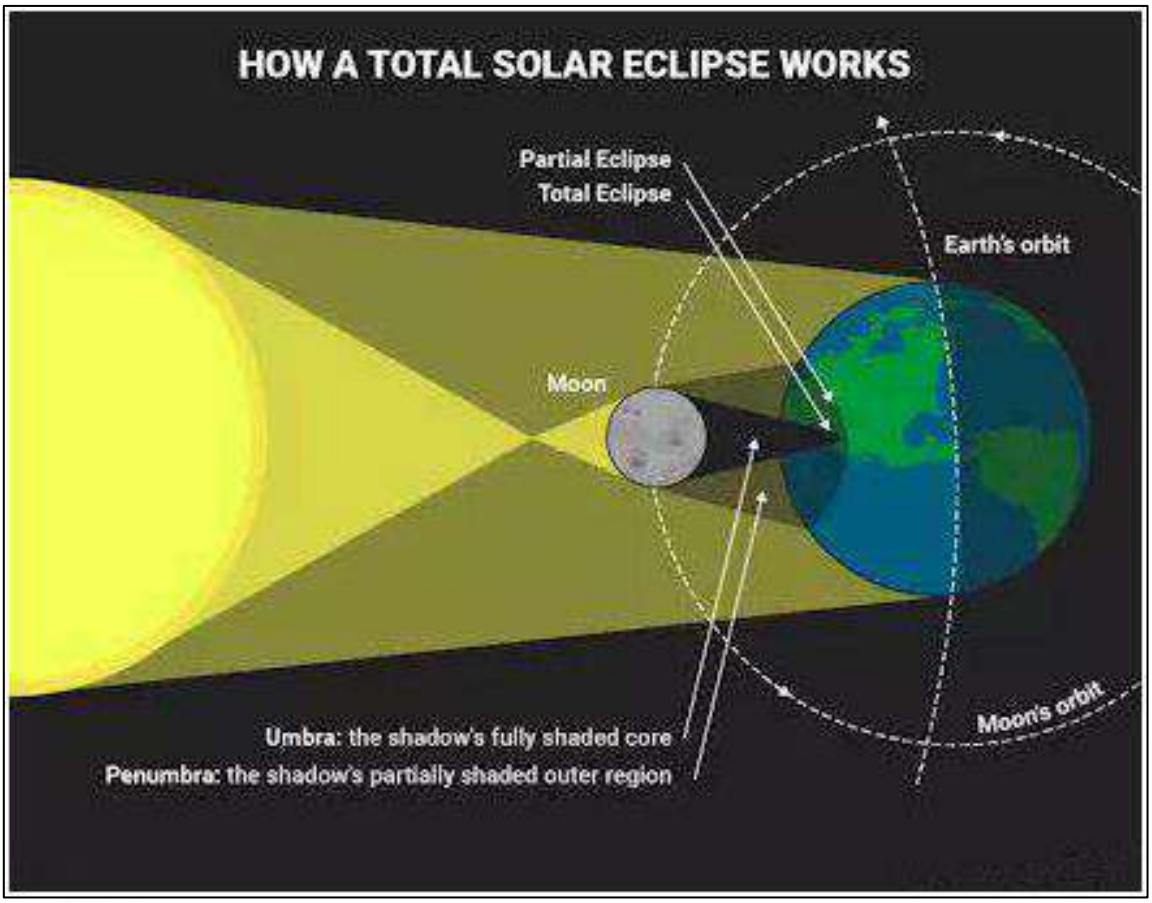


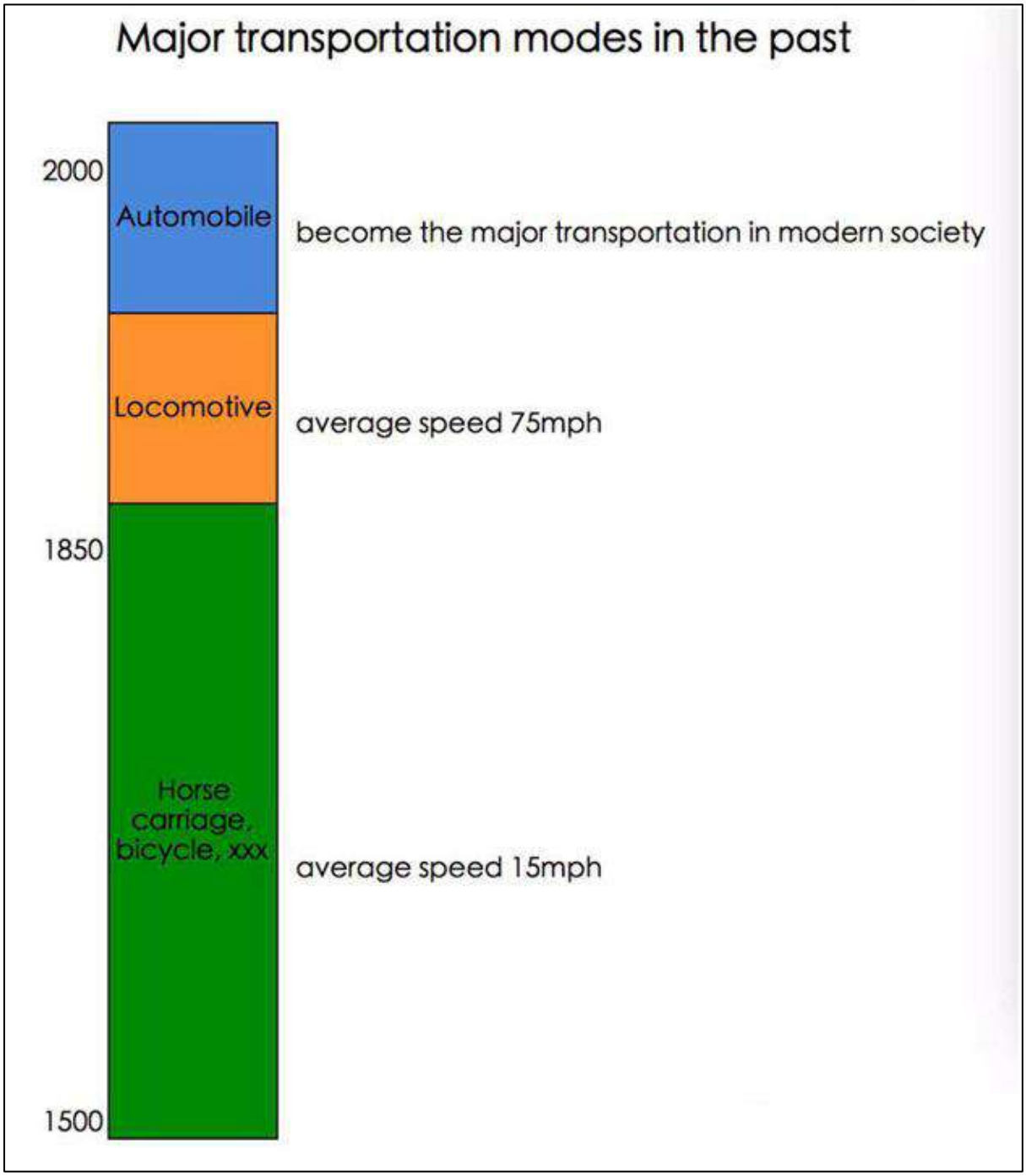


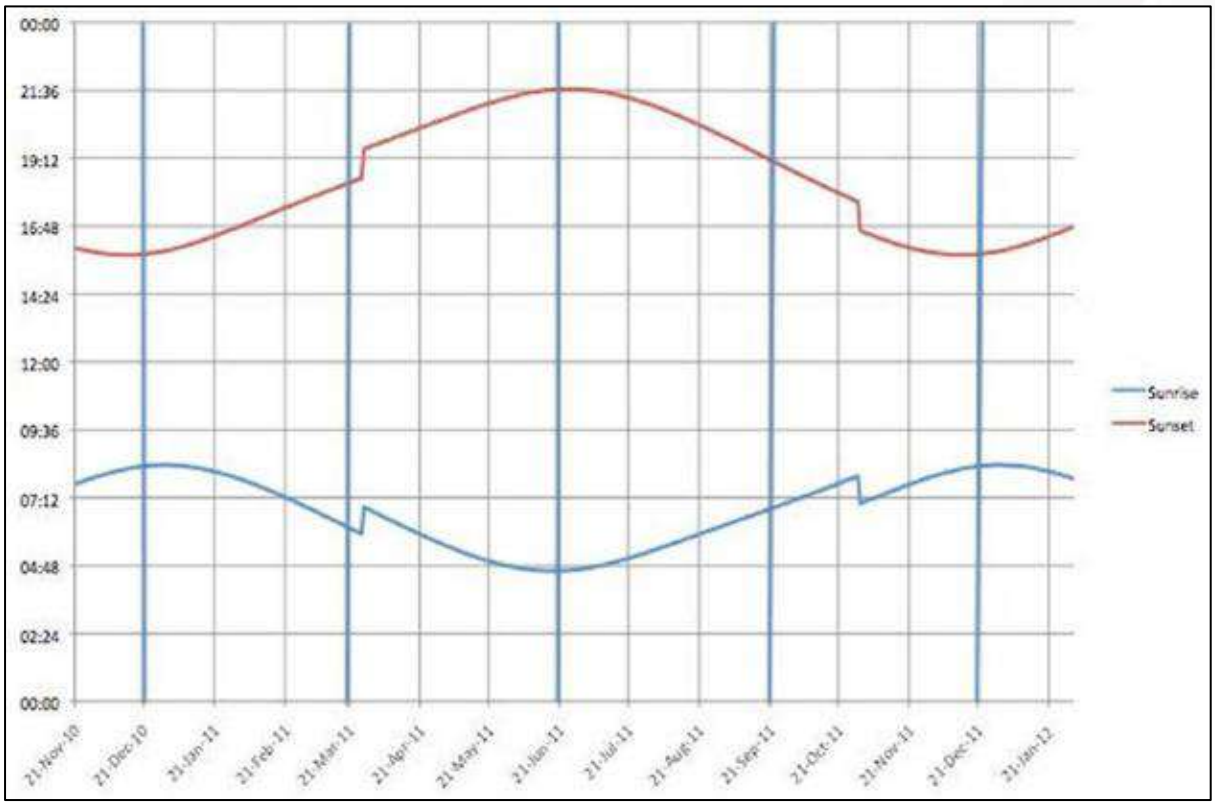
The number of bonds listed at the end of 2012

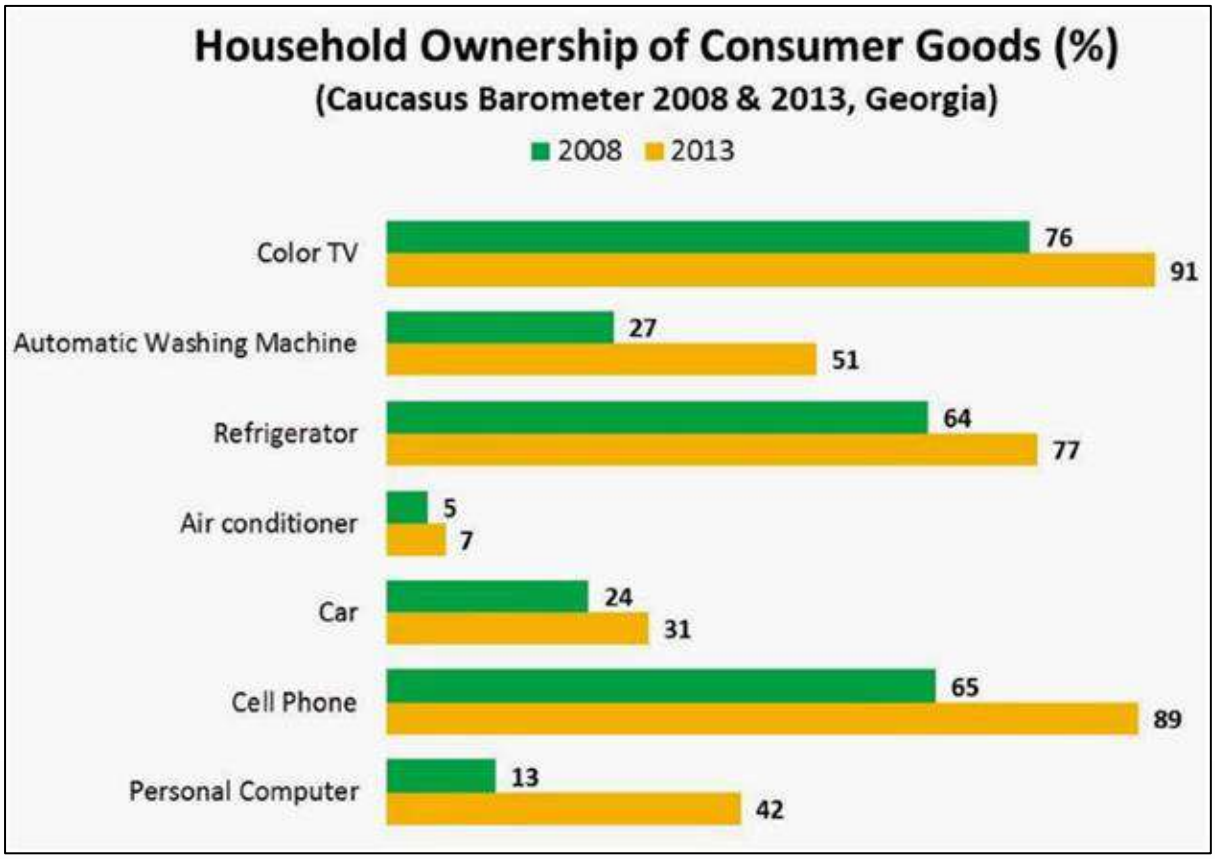

Stabilizing effect of thermal mass on internal temperature.
Internal Temperature - NUDURA Wall System
Internal Temperature - Traditional Wood Frame
External Temperature
Room Temperature
Peak temperature delayed up to 6 hours
Up to 14°F (8°C) difference
30°C
86°F
20°C
68°F
10°C
50°F
Morning
Afternoon
Evening
Based on no additional mechanical heating or cooling.

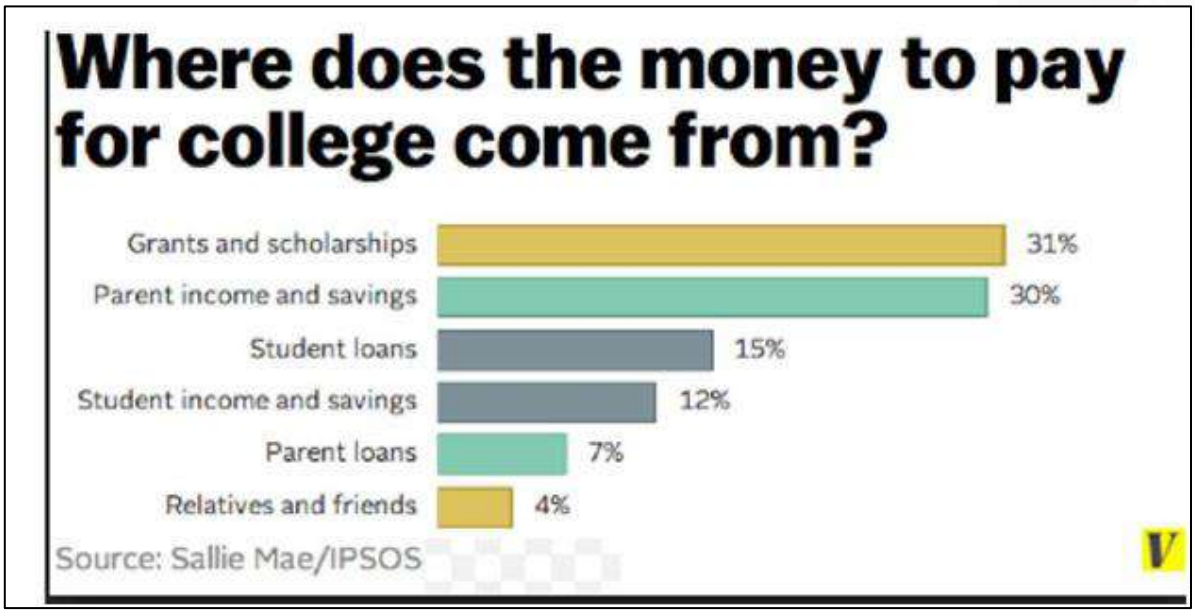

NP
60
30
EQ
-30
-60
SP
Farenheit
-40
-20
0
20
40
60
80
°F
°C
-50
-40
-30
-20
-10
0
10
20
30
Celcius
Annual Mean Temperature

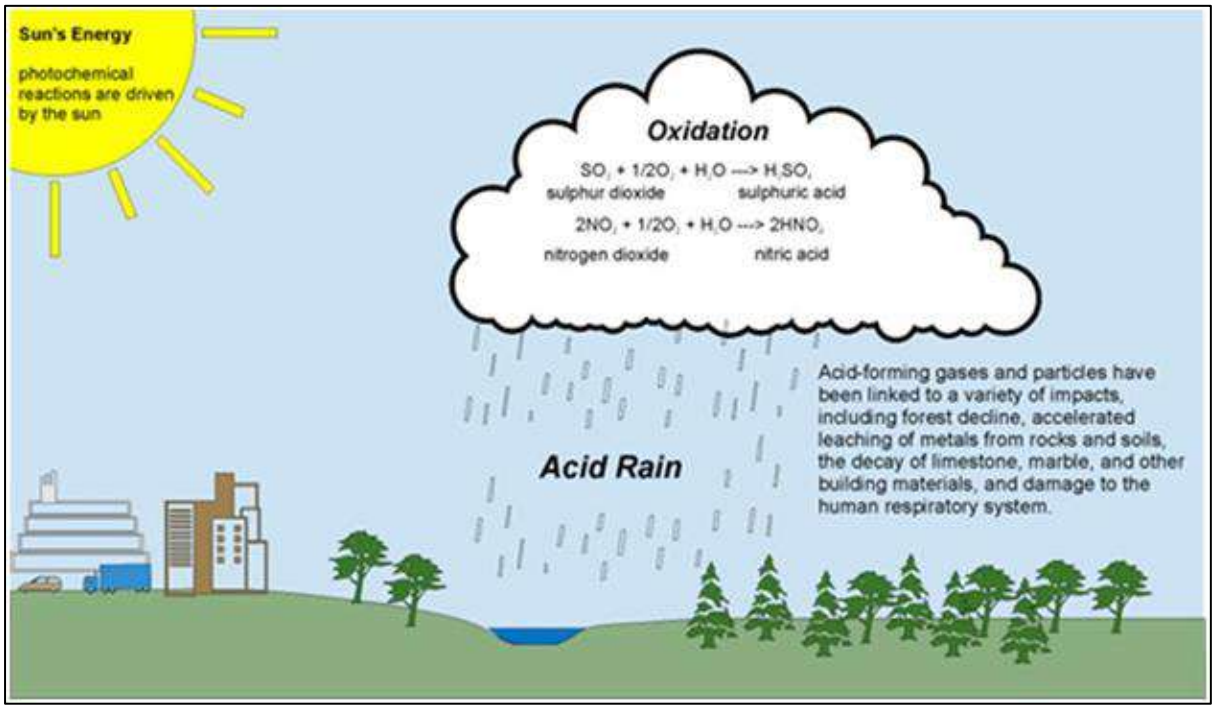

HOW A TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE WORKS
Partial Eclipse
Total Eclipse
Earth's orbit
Moon
Moon's orbit
Umbra: the shadow's fully shaded core
Penumbra: the shadow's partially shaded outer region

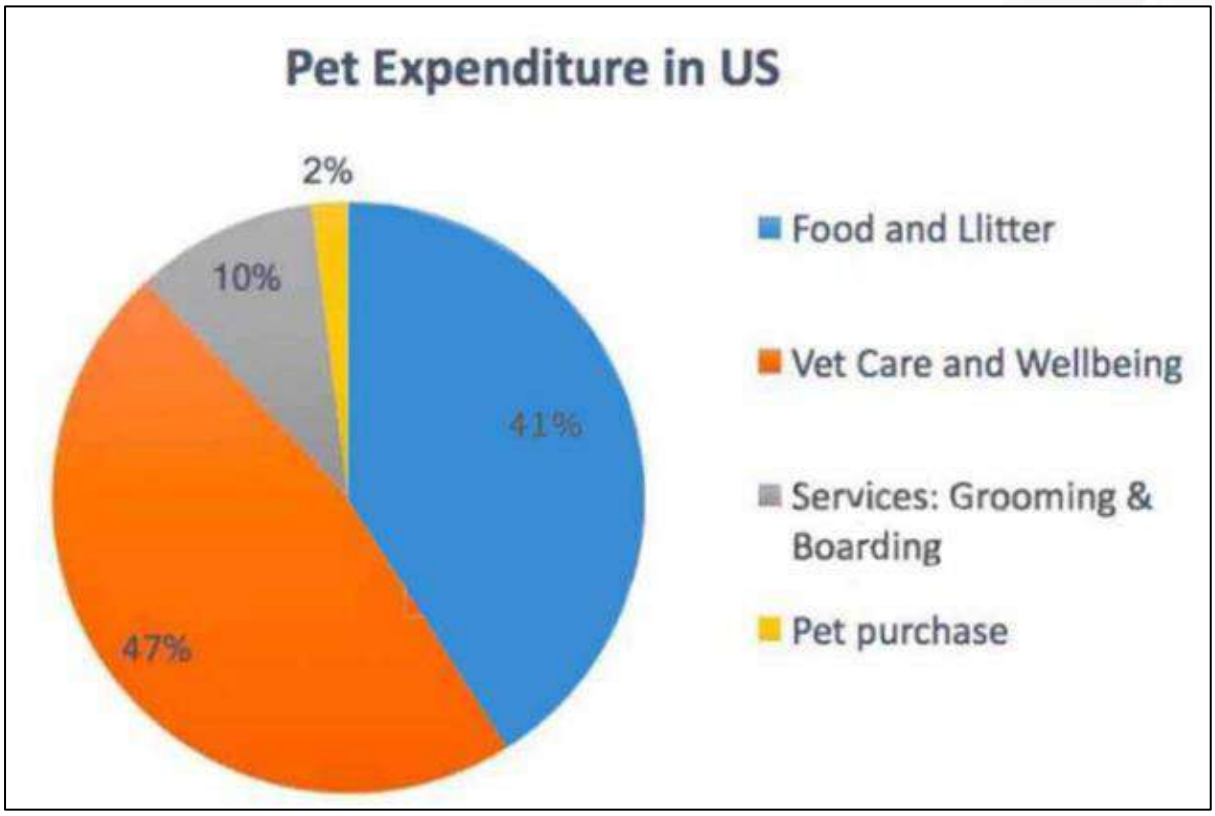

Major transportation modes in the past
2000
Automobile
become the major transportation in modern society
Locomotive
average speed 75mph
1850
Horse carriage, bicycle, xxx
average speed 15mph
1500

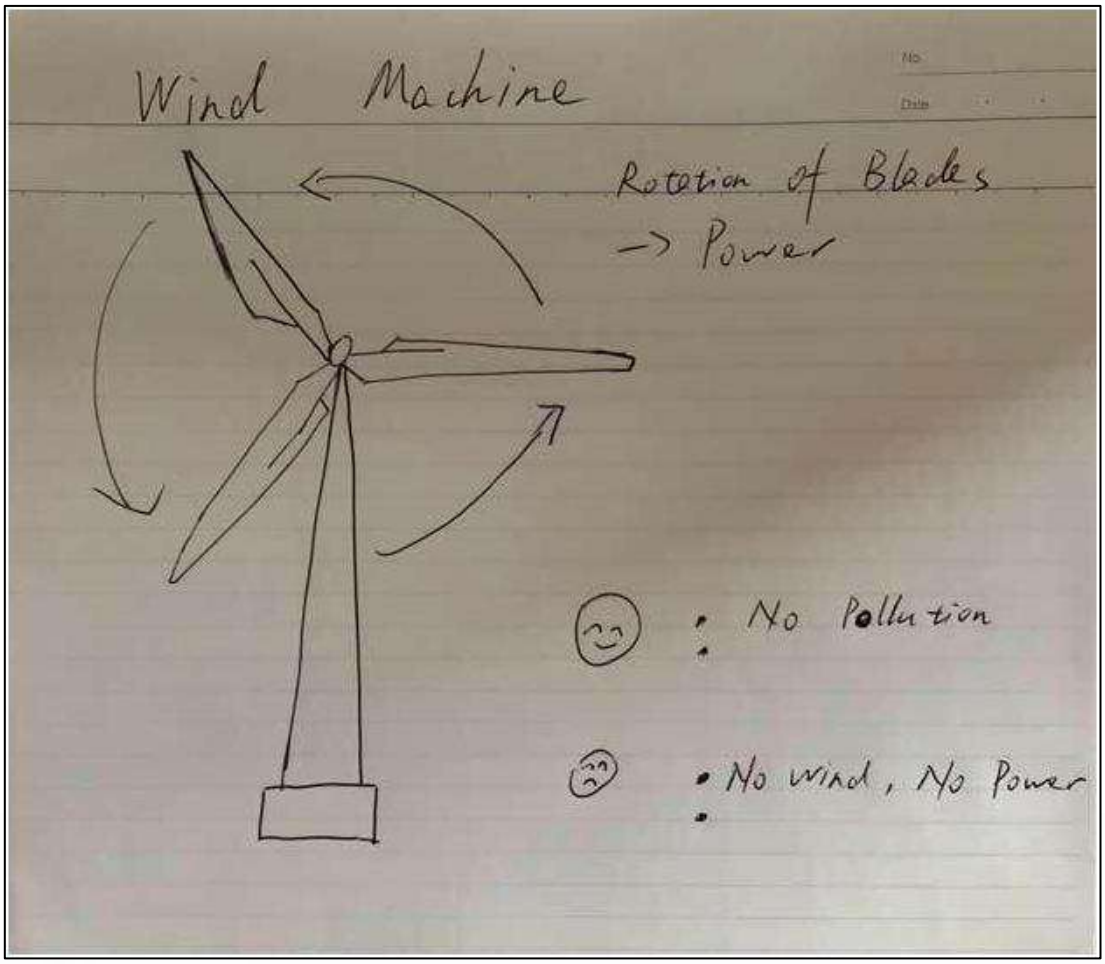

00:00
21:36
19:12
16:48
14:24
12:00
09:36
07:12
04:48
02:24
00:00
21-Nov-10
21-Dec-10
21-Jan-11
21-Feb-11
21-Mar-11
21-Apr-11
21-May-11
21-Jun-11
21-Jul-11
21-Aug-11
21-Sep-11
21-Oct-11
21-Nov-11
21-Dec-11
21-Jan-12
Sunrise
Sunset

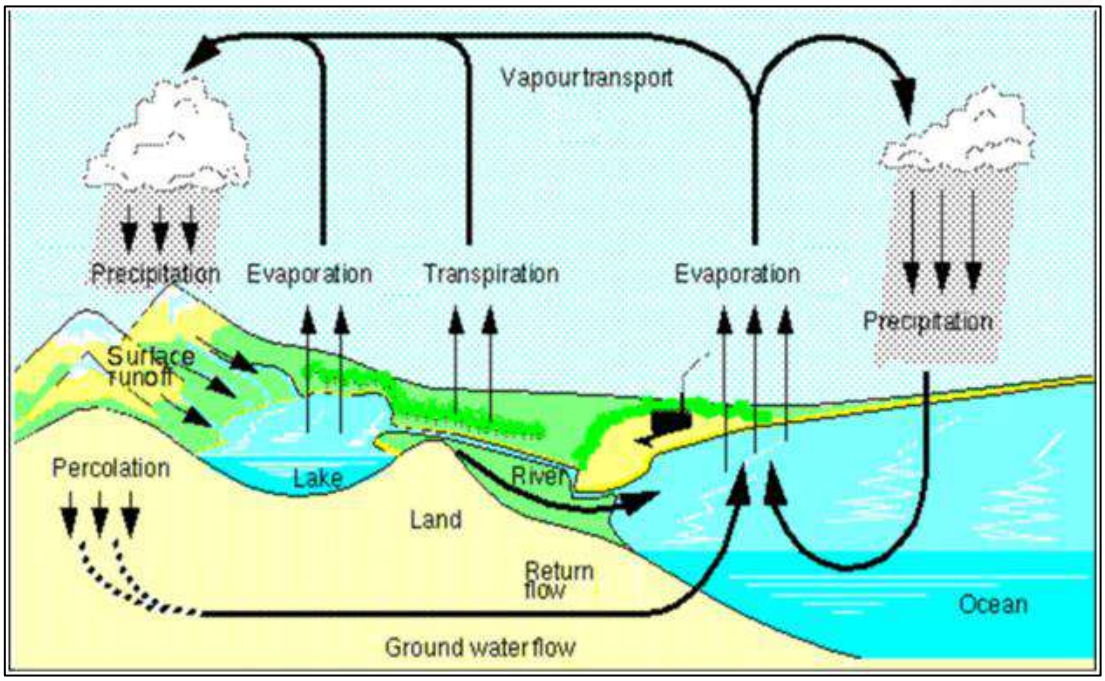

Household Ownership of Consumer Goods (%)
(Caucasus Barometer 2008 & 2013, Georgia)
2008
2013
Color TV
76
91
Automatic Washing Machine
27
51
Refrigerator
64
77
Air conditioner
5
7
Car
24
31
Cell Phone
65
89
Personal Computer
13
42

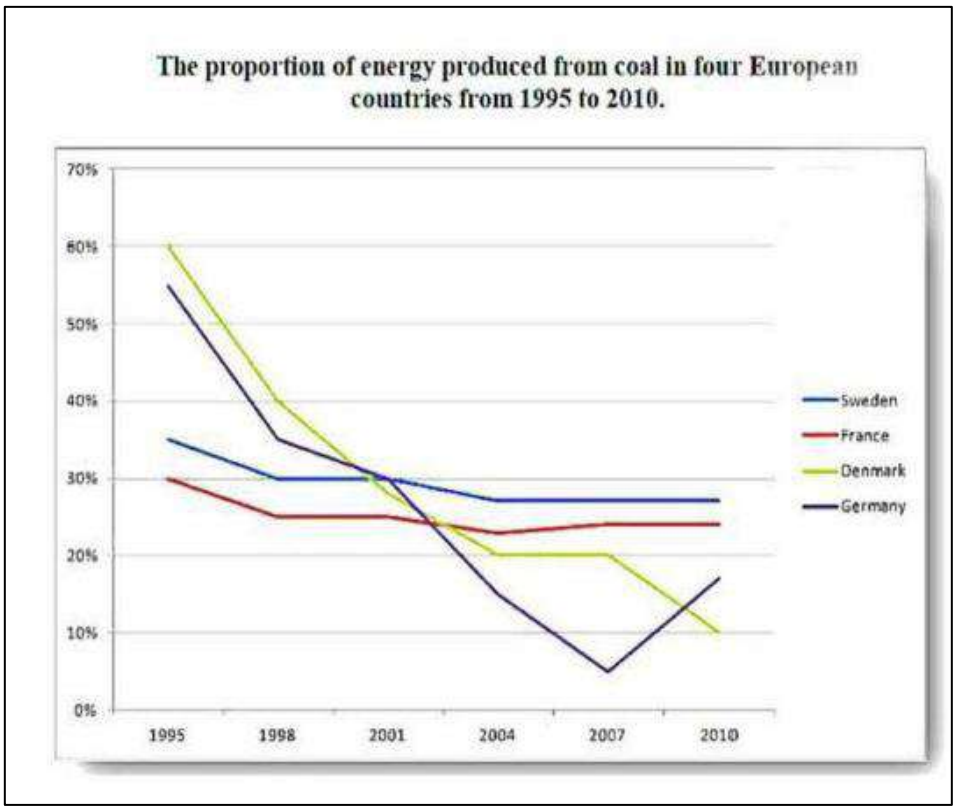

Where does the money to pay for college come from?
Grants and scholarships
31%
Parent income and savings
30%
Student loans
15%
Student income and savings
12%
Parent loans
7%
Relatives and friends
4%
Source: Sallie Mae/IPSOS

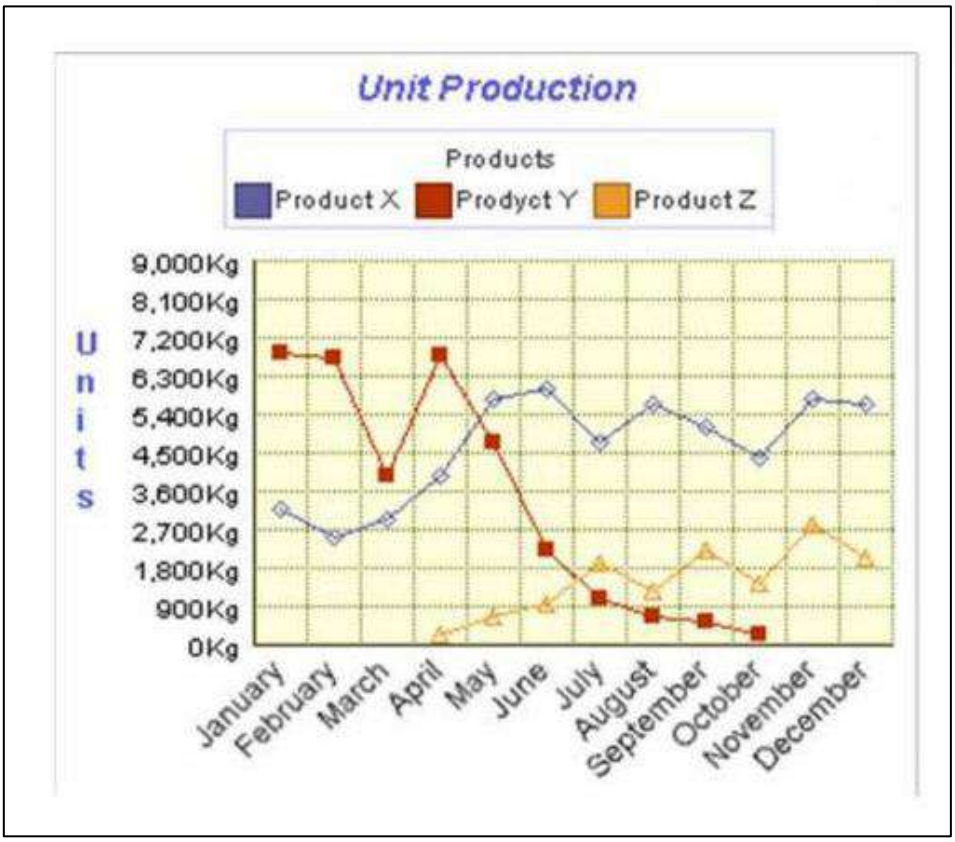

Sun's Energy
photochemical reactions are driven by the sun
Oxidation
SO2 + 1/2O2 + H2O ---> H2SO4
sulphur dioxide
sulphuric acid
2NO2 + 1/2O2 + H2O ---> 2HNO3
nitrogen dioxide
nitric acid
Acid Rain
Acid-forming gases and particles have been linked to a variety of impacts, including forest decline, accelerated leaching of metals from rocks and soils, the decay of limestone, marble, and other building materials, and damage to the human respiratory system.

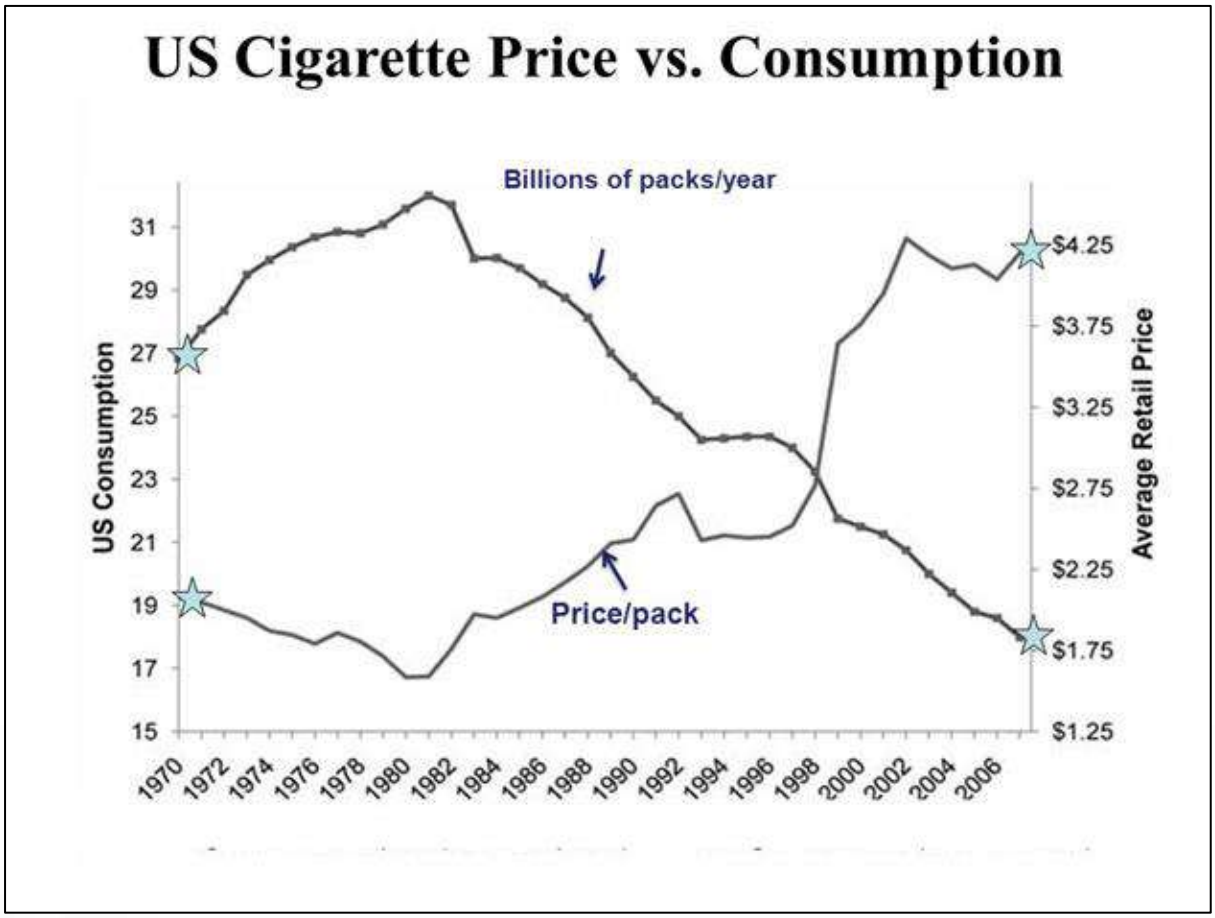

Pet Expenditure in US
2%
10%
41%
47%
Food and Llitter
Vet Care and Wellbeing
Services: Grooming & Boarding
Pet purchase

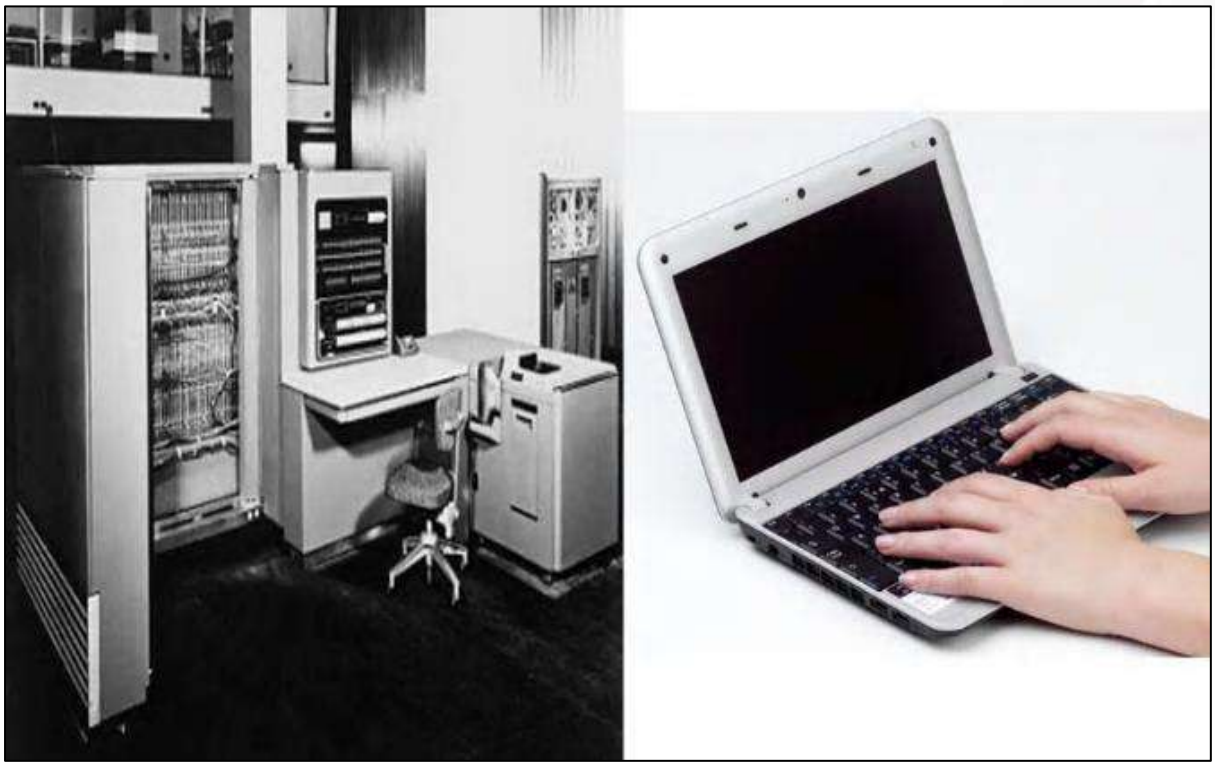

Wind Machine
Rotation of Blades
-> Power
: No Pollution
: No wind, No Power

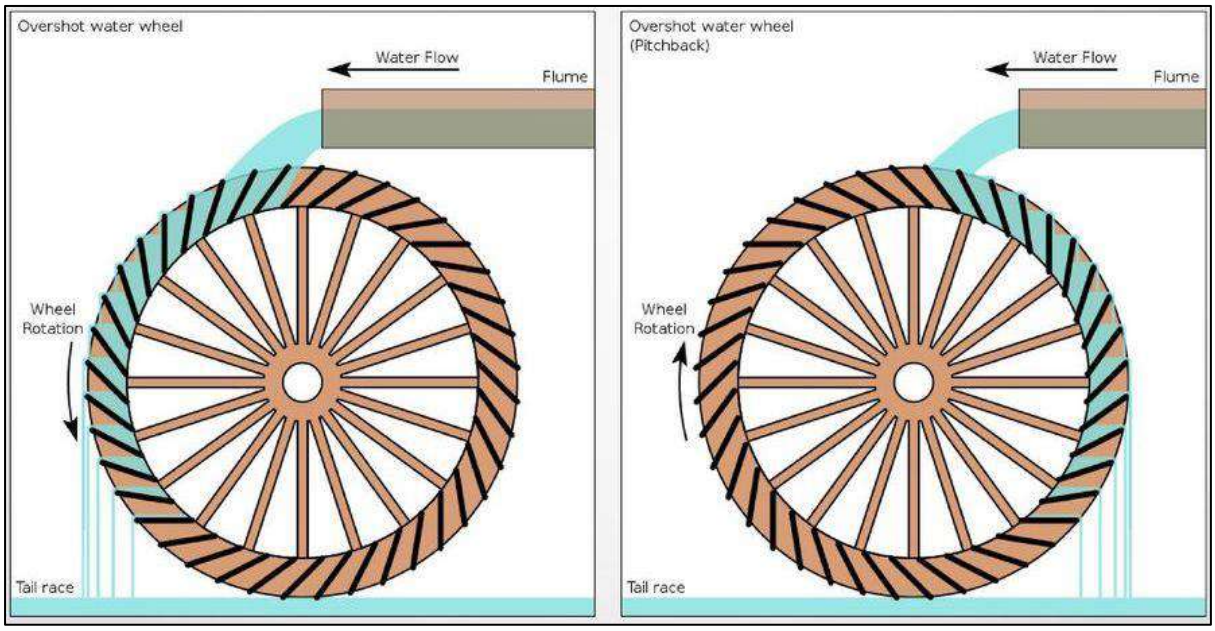

Vapour transport
Precipitation
Evaporation
Transpiration
Evaporation
Precipitation
Surface runoff
Percolation
Lake
River
Land
Return flow
Ocean
Ground water flow

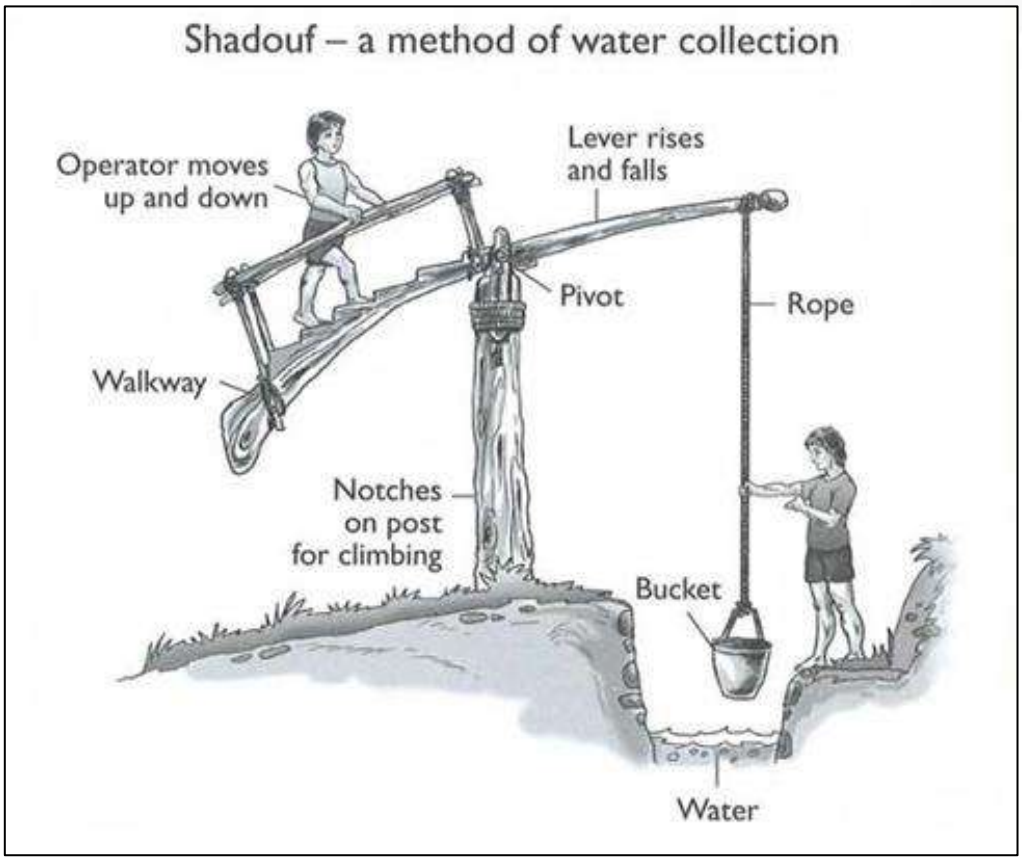

The proportion of energy produced from coal in four European countries from 1995 to 2010.
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
1995
1998
2001
2004
2007
2010
Sweden
France
Denmark
Germany


Unit Production
Products
Product X
Prodyct Y
Product Z
Units
9,000Kg
8,100Kg
7,200Kg
6,300Kg
5,400Kg
4,500Kg
3,600Kg
2,700Kg
1,800Kg
900Kg
0Kg
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December


US Cigarette Price vs. Consumption
Billions of packs/year
US Consumption
Average Retail Price
Price/pack
31
29
27
25
23
21
19
17
15
$4.25
$3.75
$3.25
$2.75
$2.25
$1.75
$1.25
1970
1972
1974
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006

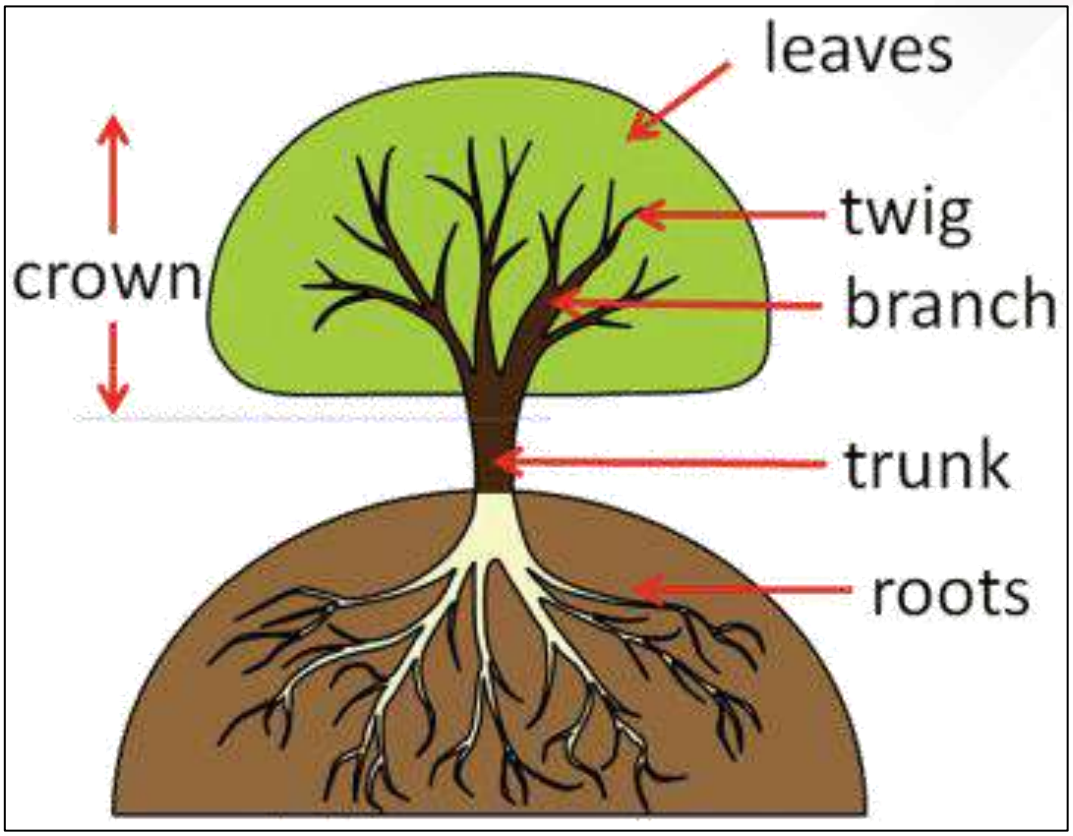



Overshot water wheel
Water Flow
Flume
Wheel Rotation
Tail race
Overshot water wheel (Pitchback)
Water Flow
Flume
Wheel Rotation
Tail race

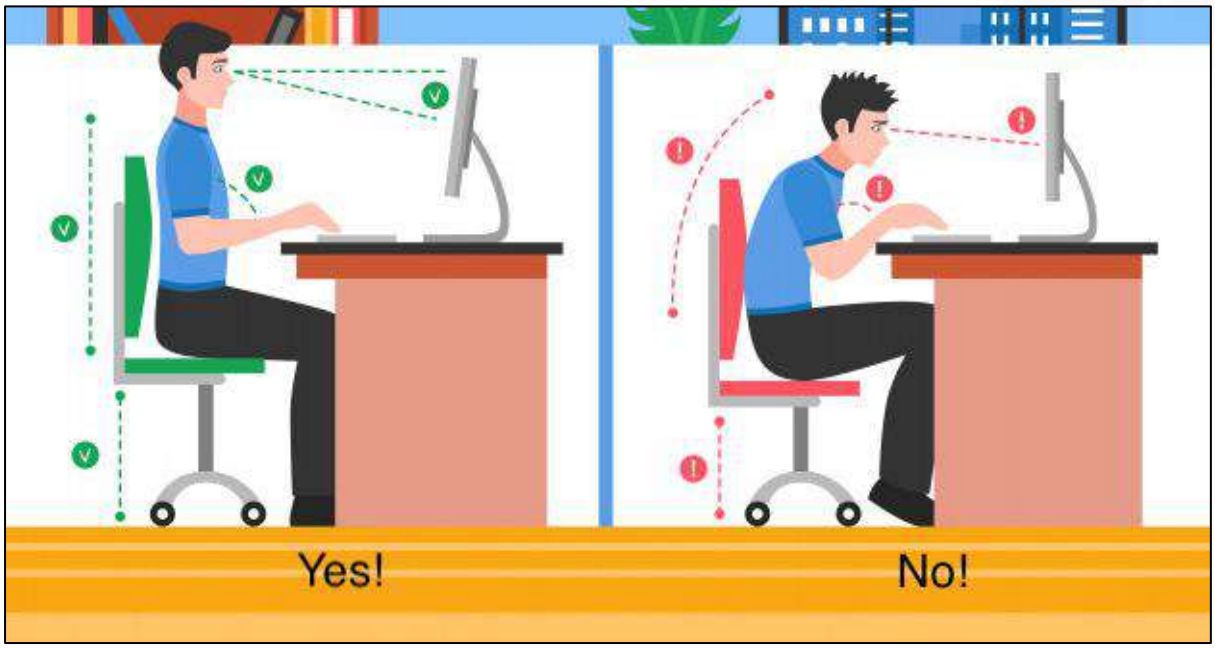


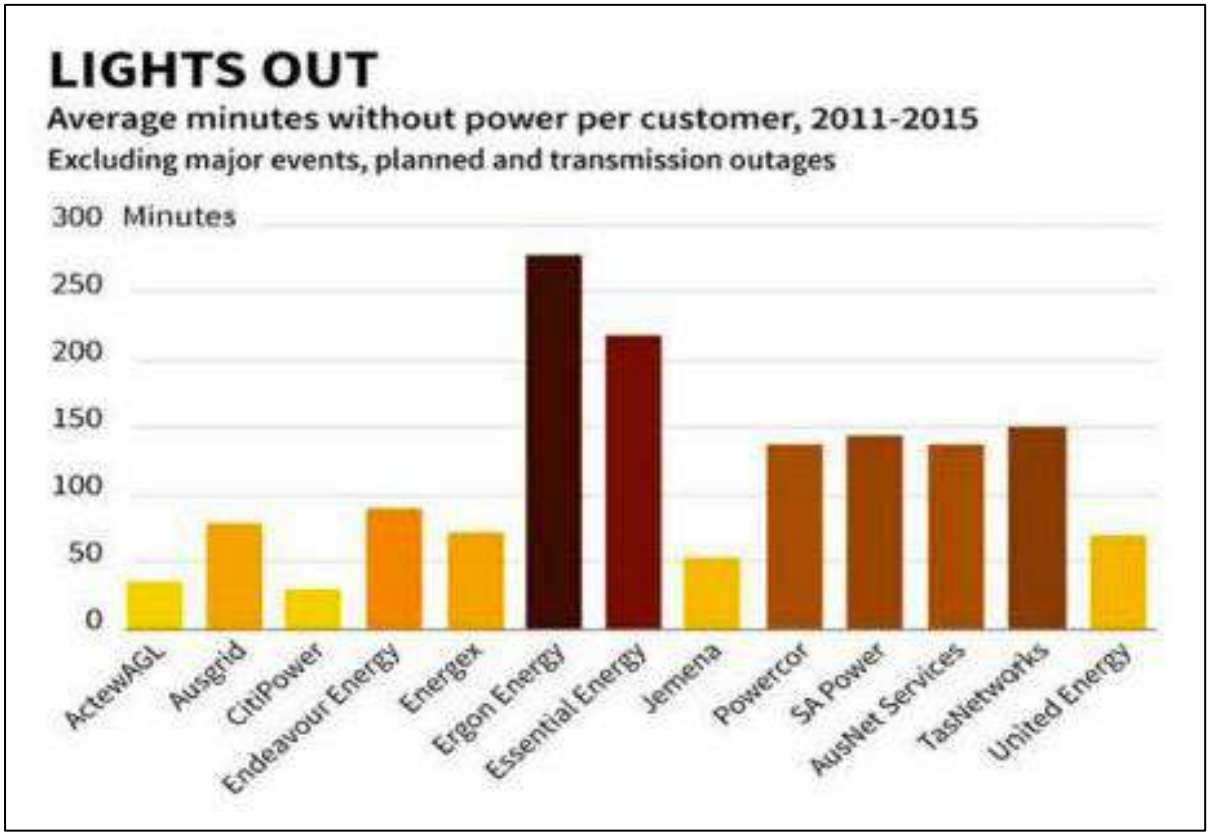
Incentives for Salespeople

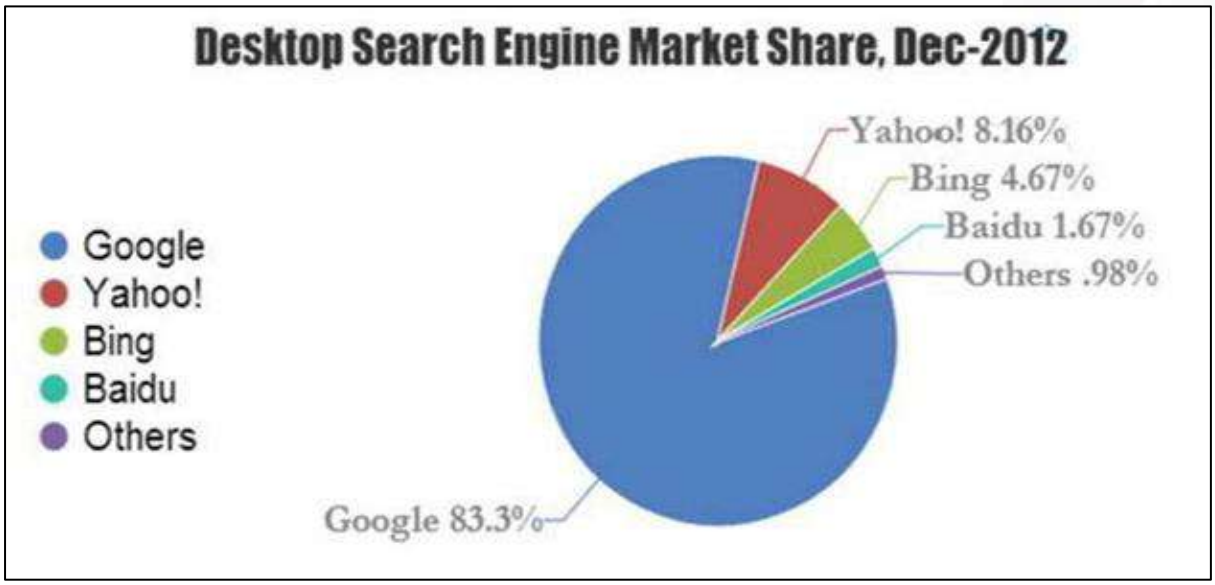
Salary Plan	Commission Plan	Combination Plan
(fixed salary)	(pay in direct proportion to sales)	(salary plus commission)

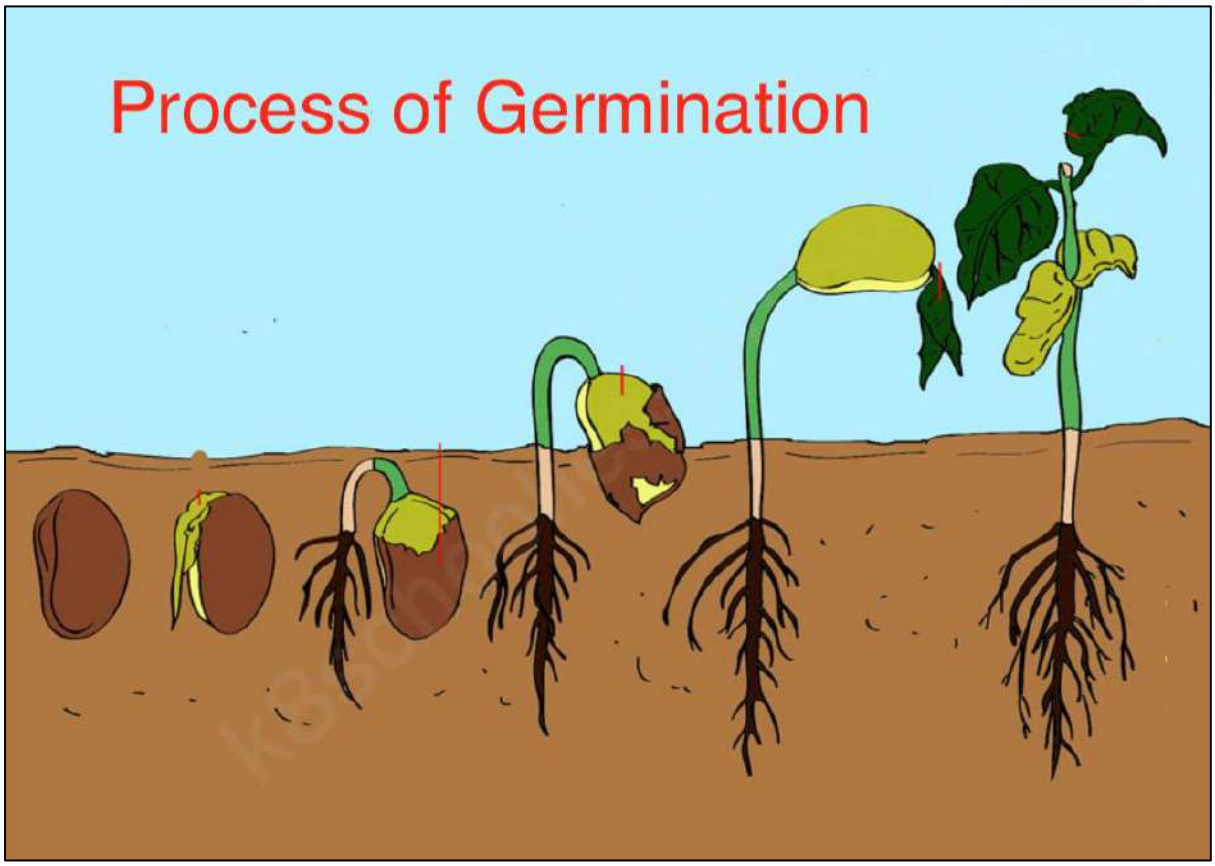

leaves
twig
branch
crown
trunk
roots

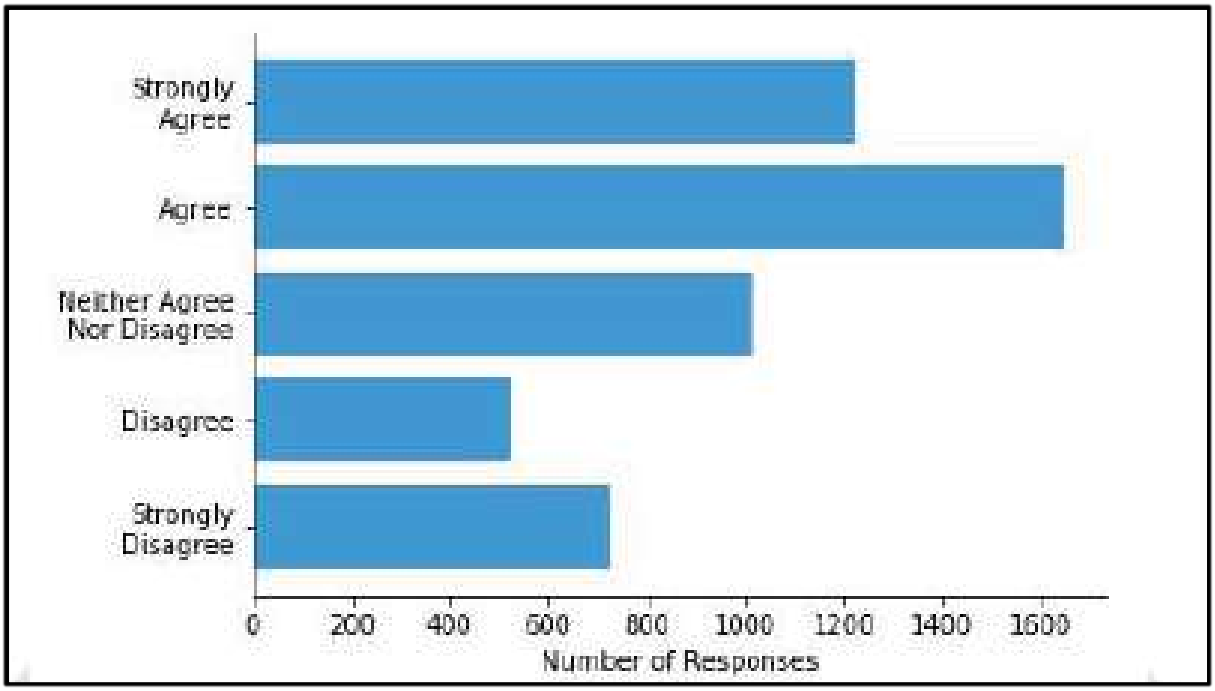
London's Fleet Street Then and Today
19th Century
Now


Yes!
No!

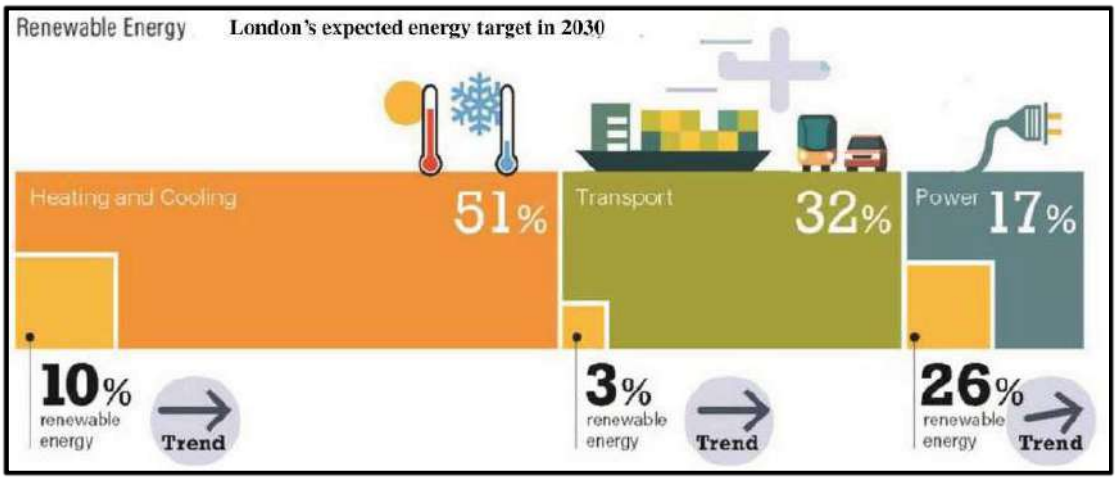

LIGHTS OUT
Average minutes without power per customer, 2011-2015
Excluding major events, planned and transmission outages
300 Minutes
250
200
150
100
50
0
ActewAGL
Ausgrid
CitiPower
Endeavour Energy
Energex
Ergon Energy
Essential Energy
Jemena
Powercor
SA Power
AusNet Services
TasNetworks
United Energy

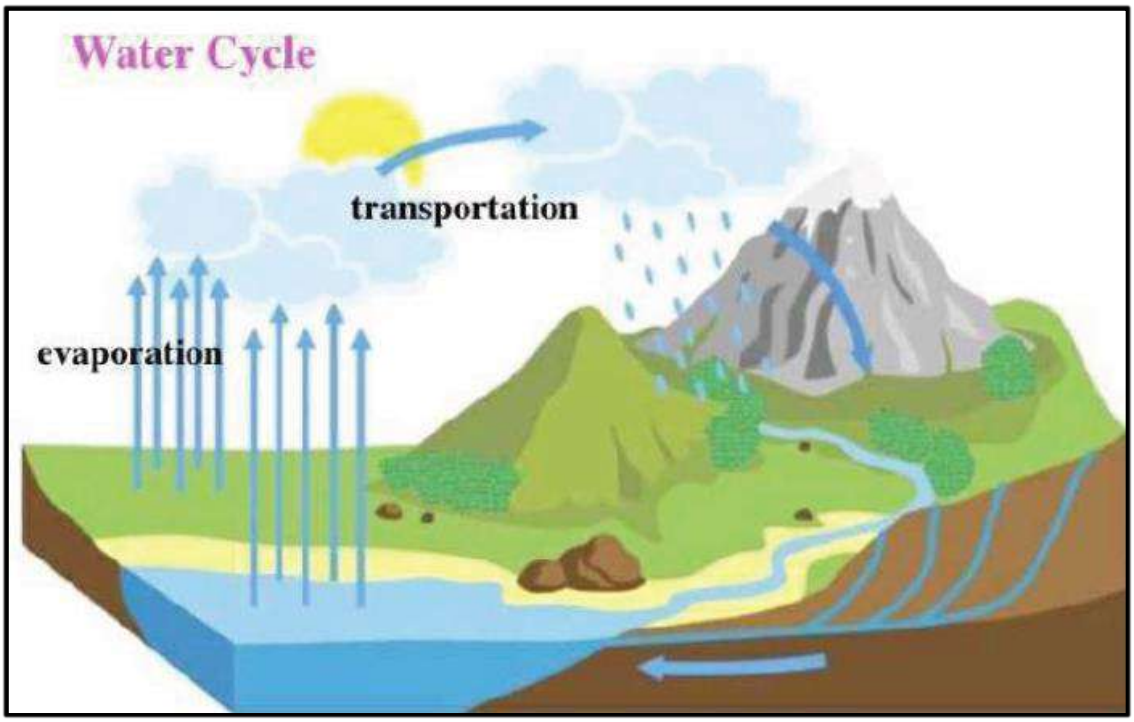

Desktop Search Engine Market Share, Dec-2012
Google
Yahoo!
Bing
Baidu
Others
Yahoo! 8.16%
Bing 4.67%
Baidu 1.67%
Others .98%
Google 83.3%


Process of Germination


Strongly Agree
Agree
Neither Agree Nor Disagree
Disagree
Strongly Disagree
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
Number of Responses

Then
Now


Renewable Energy
London's expected energy target in 2030
Heating and Cooling
51%
Transport
32%
Power
17%
10%
renewable energy
Trend
3%
renewable energy
Trend
26%
renewable energy
Trend


Water Cycle
transportation
evaporation

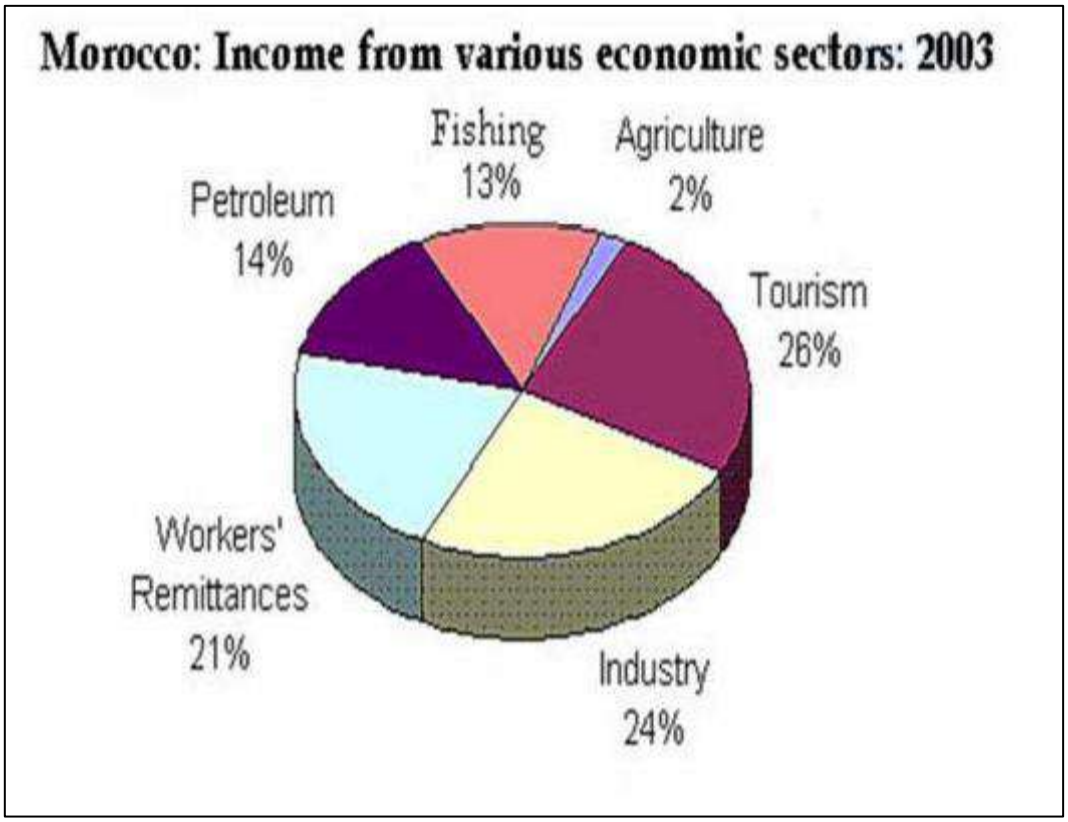
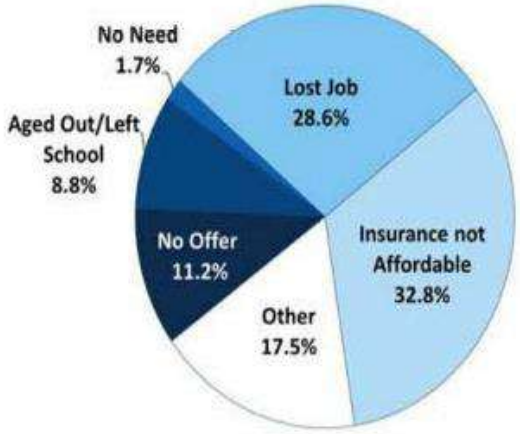

Morocco: Income from various economic sectors: 2003
Fishing 13%
Agriculture 2%
Petroleum 14%
Tourism 26%
Workers' Remittances 21%
Industry 24%

Figure 3

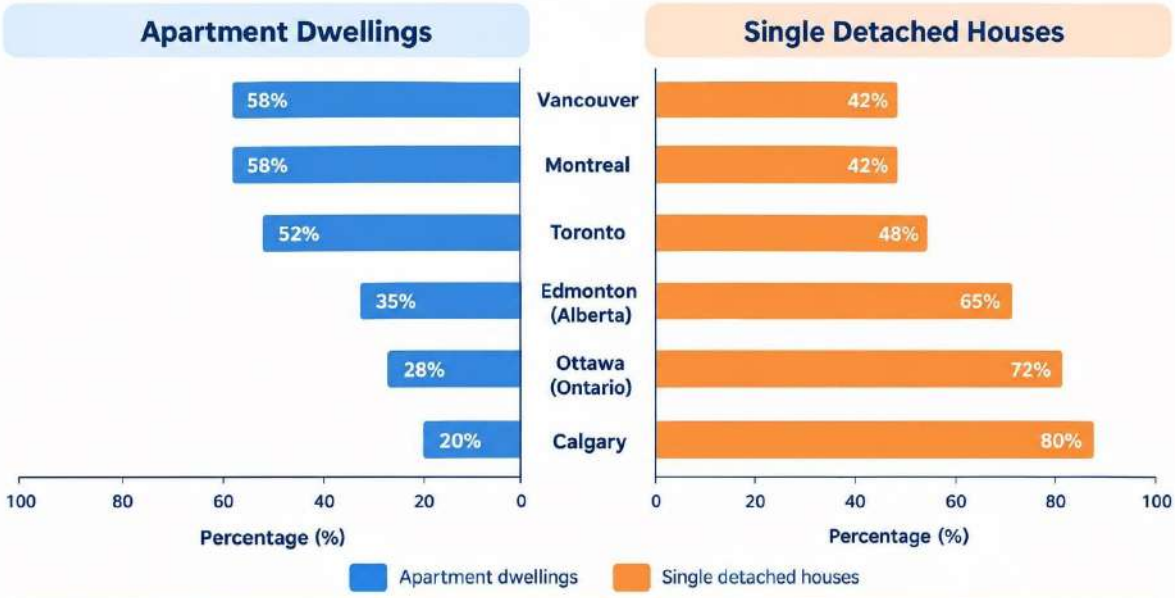
Reasons for Being Uninsured among Uninsured Nonelderly Adults, 2013



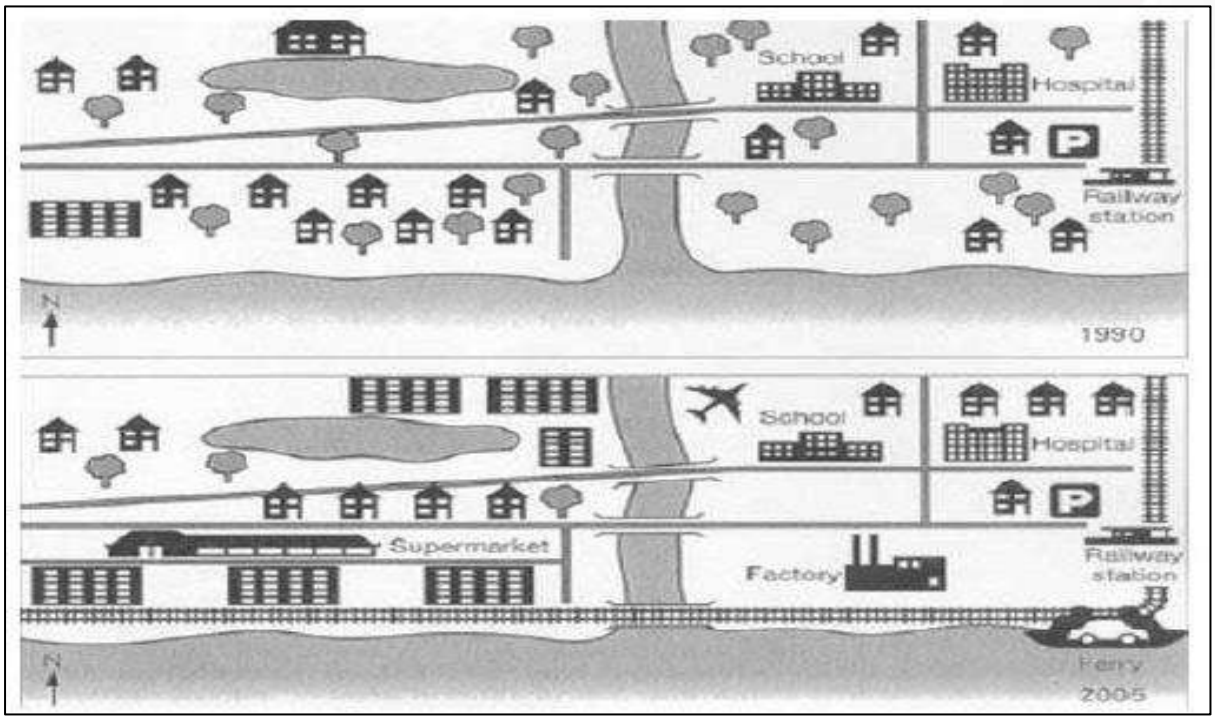
SOURCE: KCMU analysis of 2014 National Health Interview Survey.

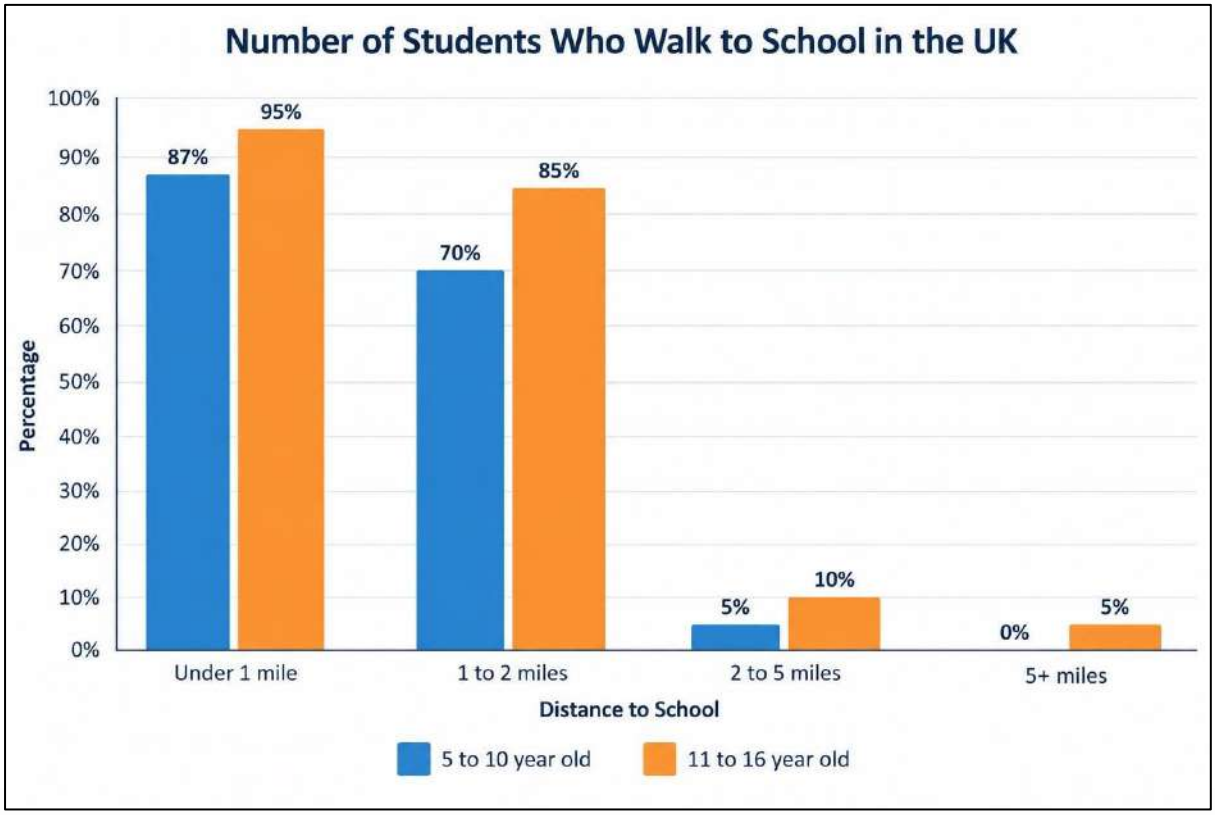
KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION

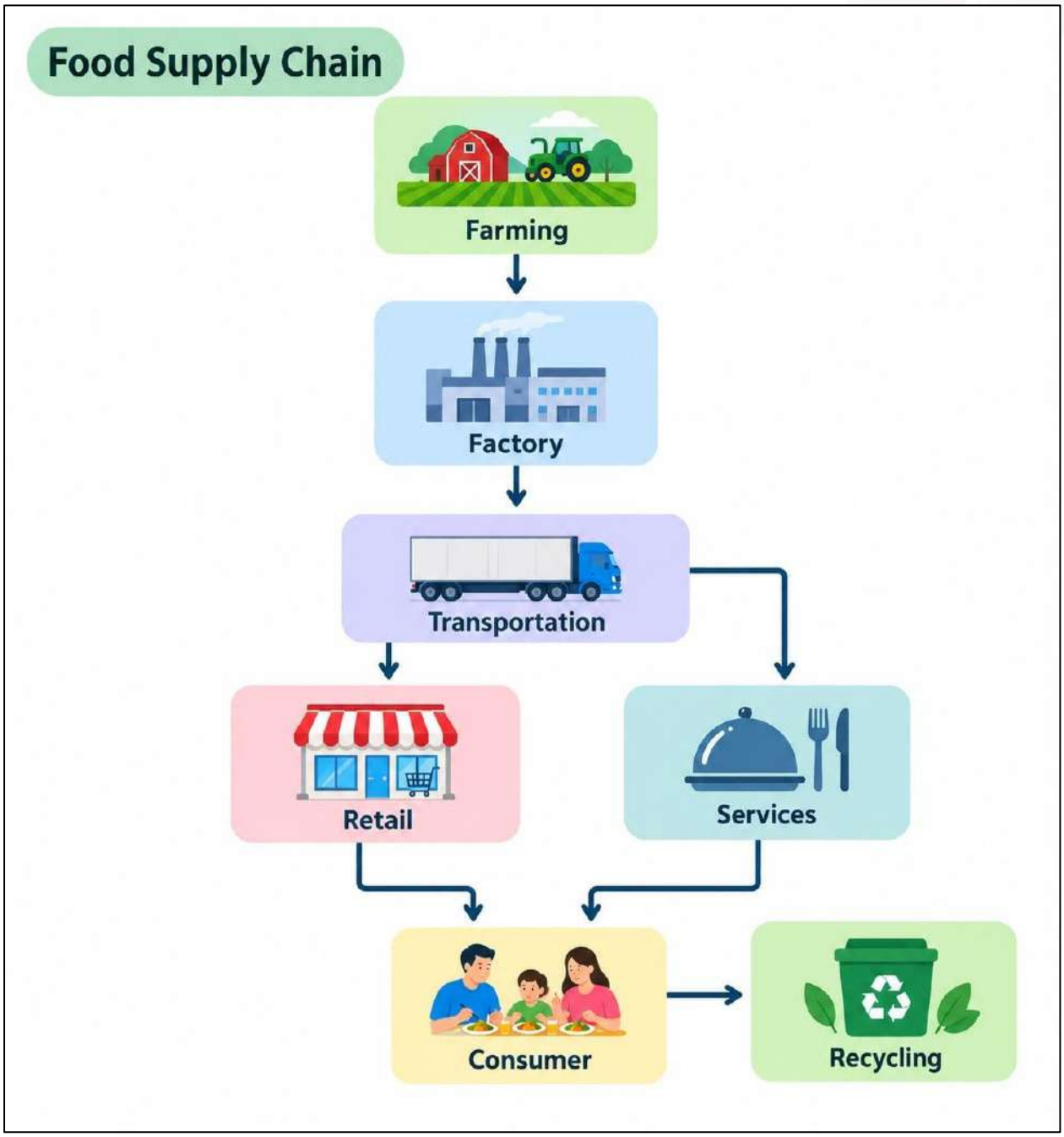
Type of Dwellings in Canadian Cities

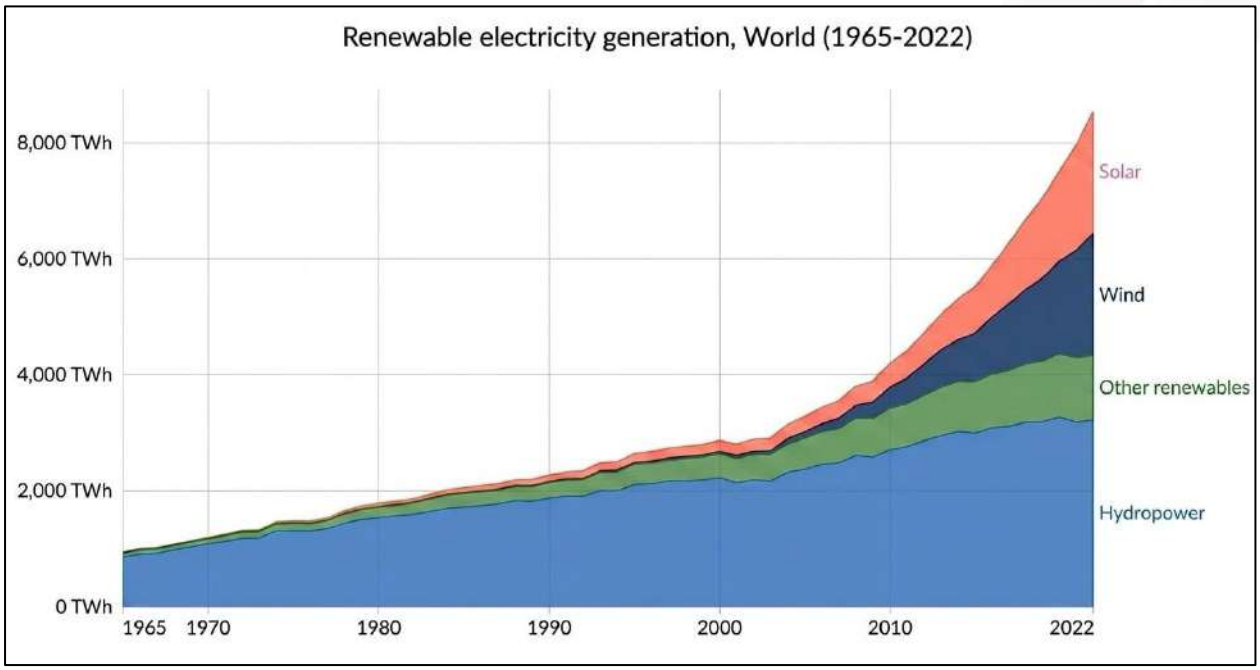


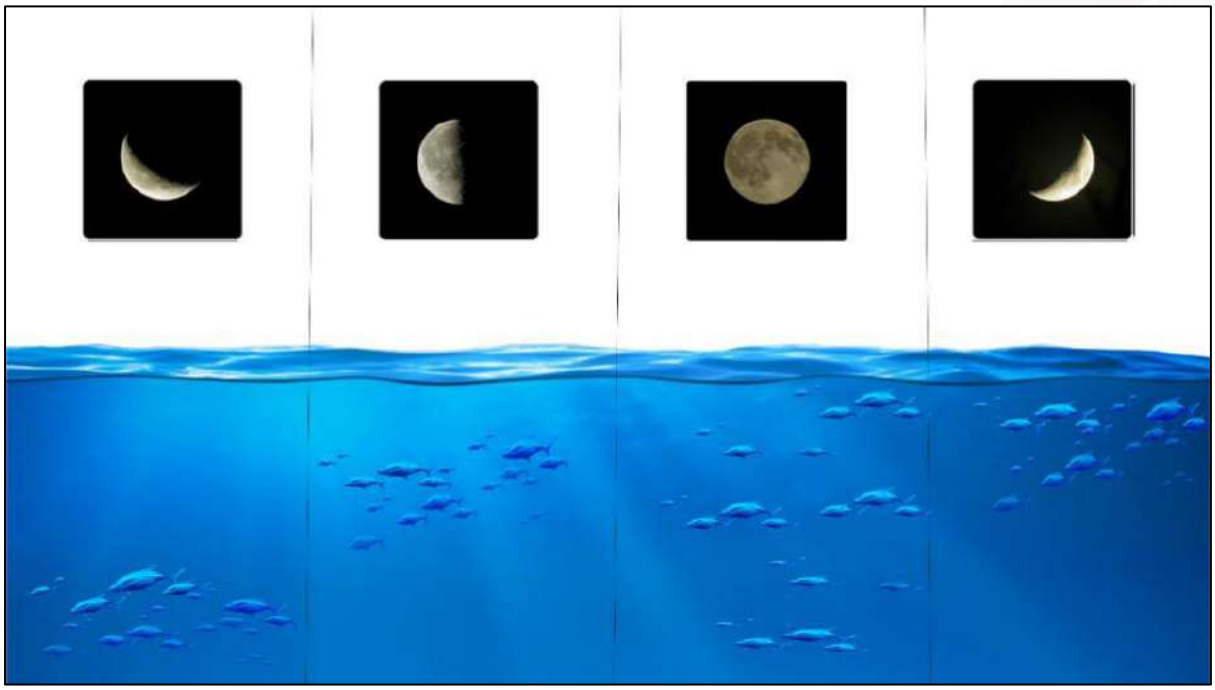
The first three cities (Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto) have a higher proportion of apartment dwellings due to their higher population density, while the last three cities (Edmonton, Ottawa and Calgary) have a higher proportion of single detached houses due to their lower population density.


School
Hospital
Railway station
1990
School
Hospital
Supermarket
Factory
Railway station
Ferry
2005


Number of Students Who Walk to School in the UK
Percentage
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
87%
95%
70%
85%
5%
10%
0%
5%
Under 1 mile
1 to 2 miles
2 to 5 miles
5+ miles
Distance to School
5 to 10 year old
11 to 16 year old


Food Supply Chain
Farming
Factory
Transportation
Retail
Services
Consumer
Recycling

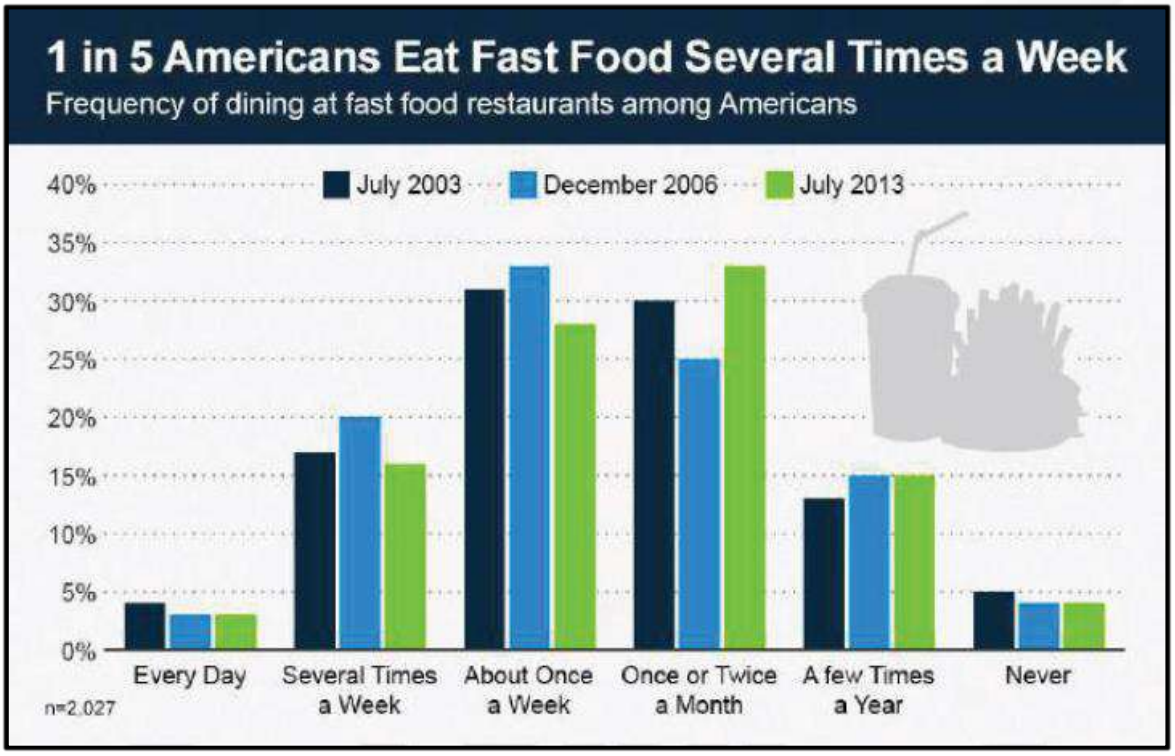

Renewable electricity generation, World (1965-2022)
8,000 TWh
6,000 TWh
4,000 TWh
2,000 TWh
0 TWh
1965
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2022
Solar
Wind
Other renewables
Hydropower

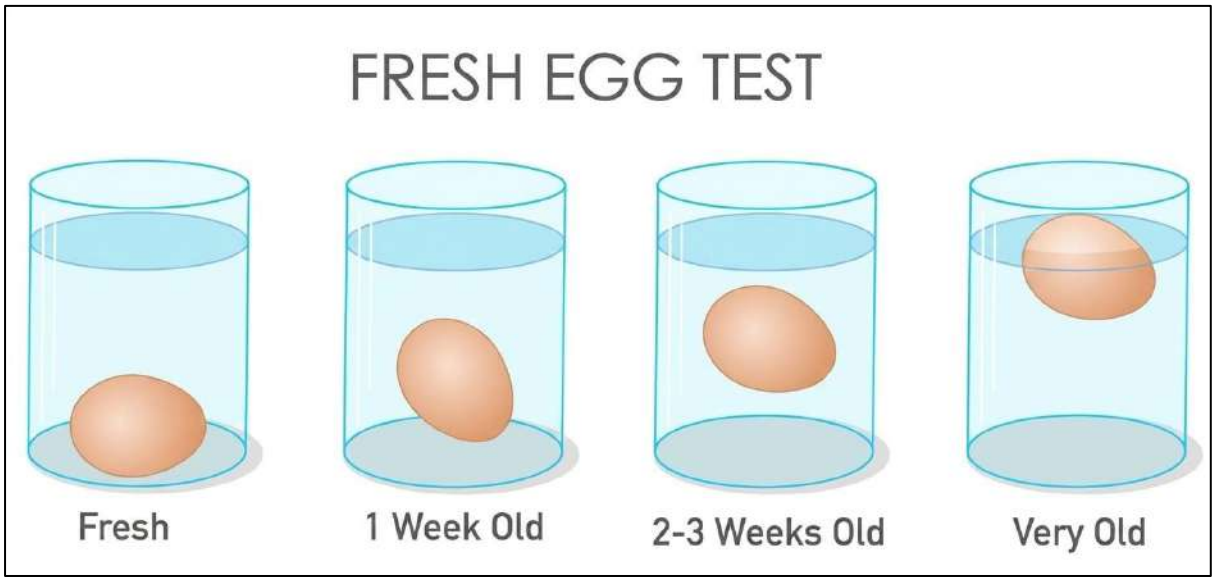


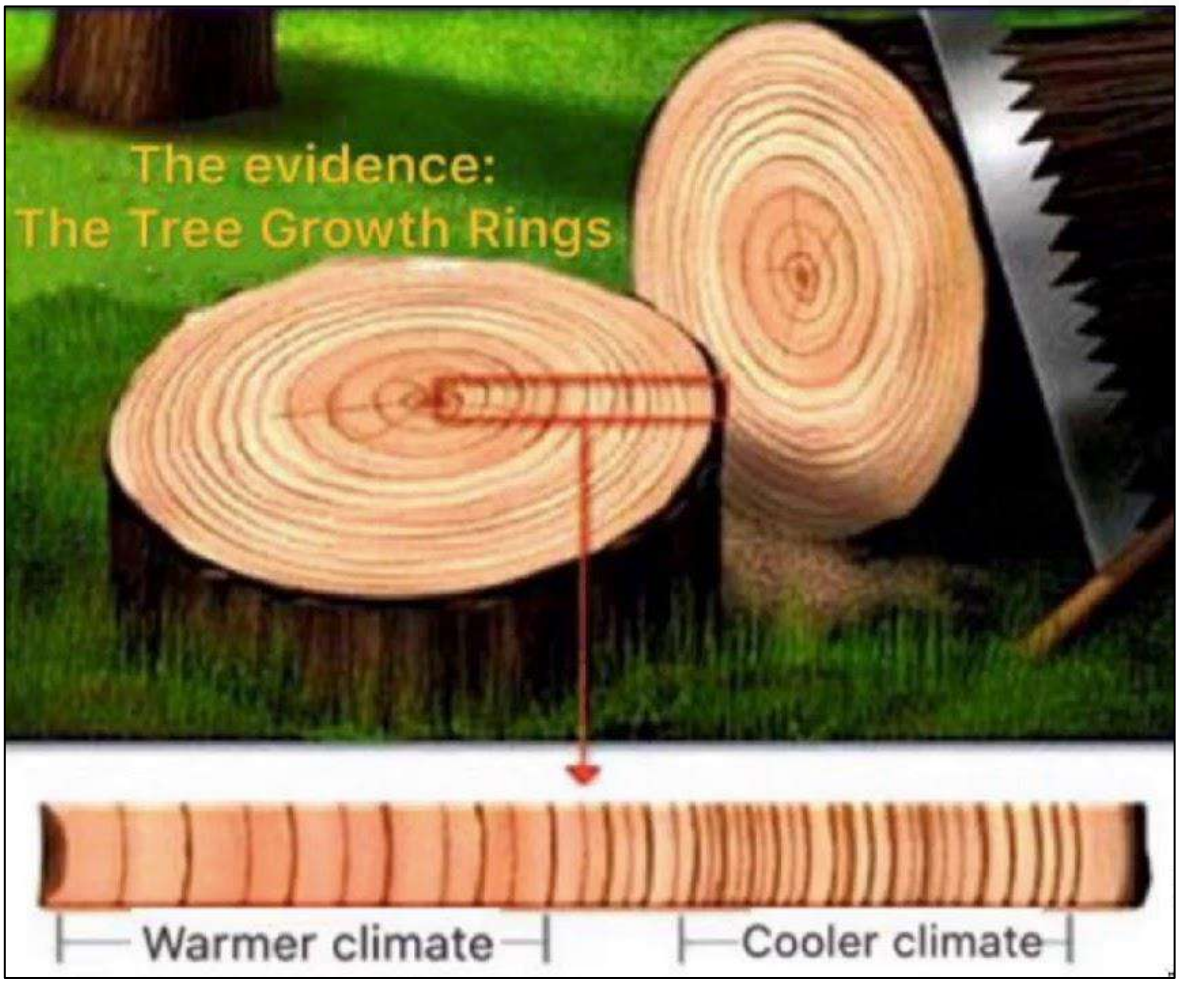
COFFEE
SPECIALS
GOOD DAY

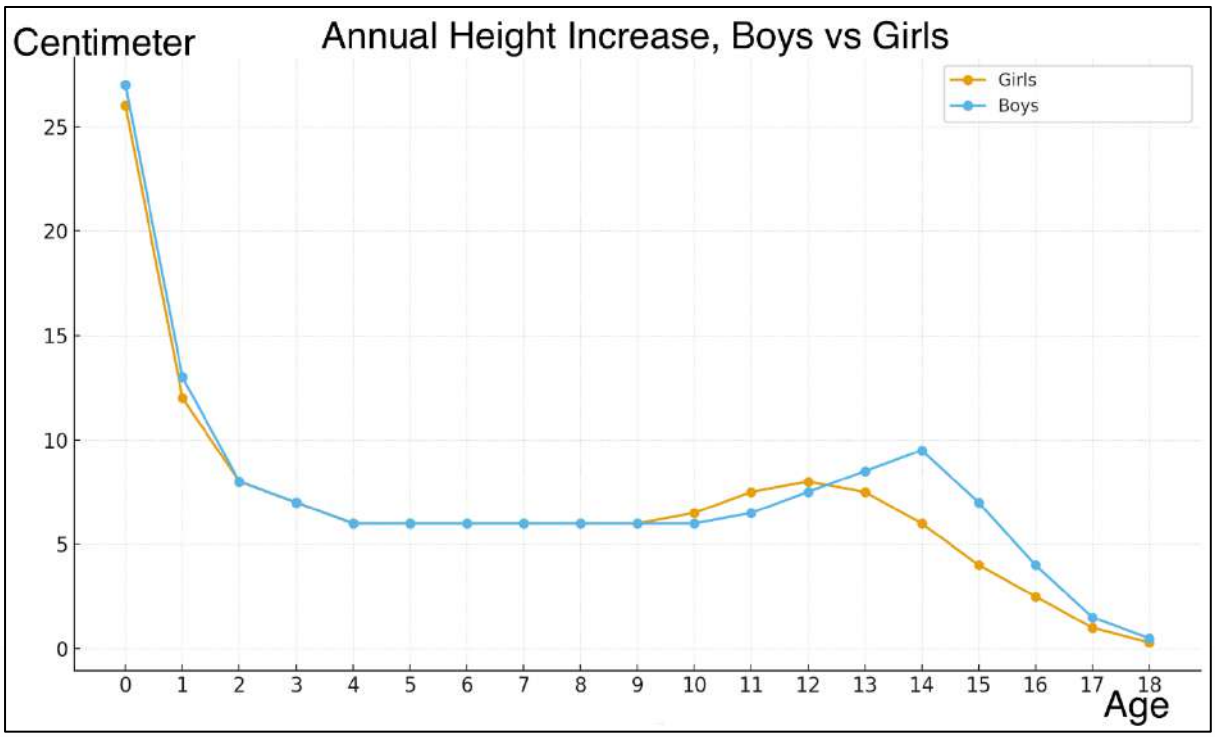
Weekly Household Spending, Ireland, 2015-16
FOOD
€123
At home €97
Eating out €26
MEDICAL
€50
HOLIDAYS
€33
TRANSPORT €124
Purchase of cars €44
Petrol/Diesel €35
HOUSING €164
Rent* €47
Mortgage* €65
*primary dwelling

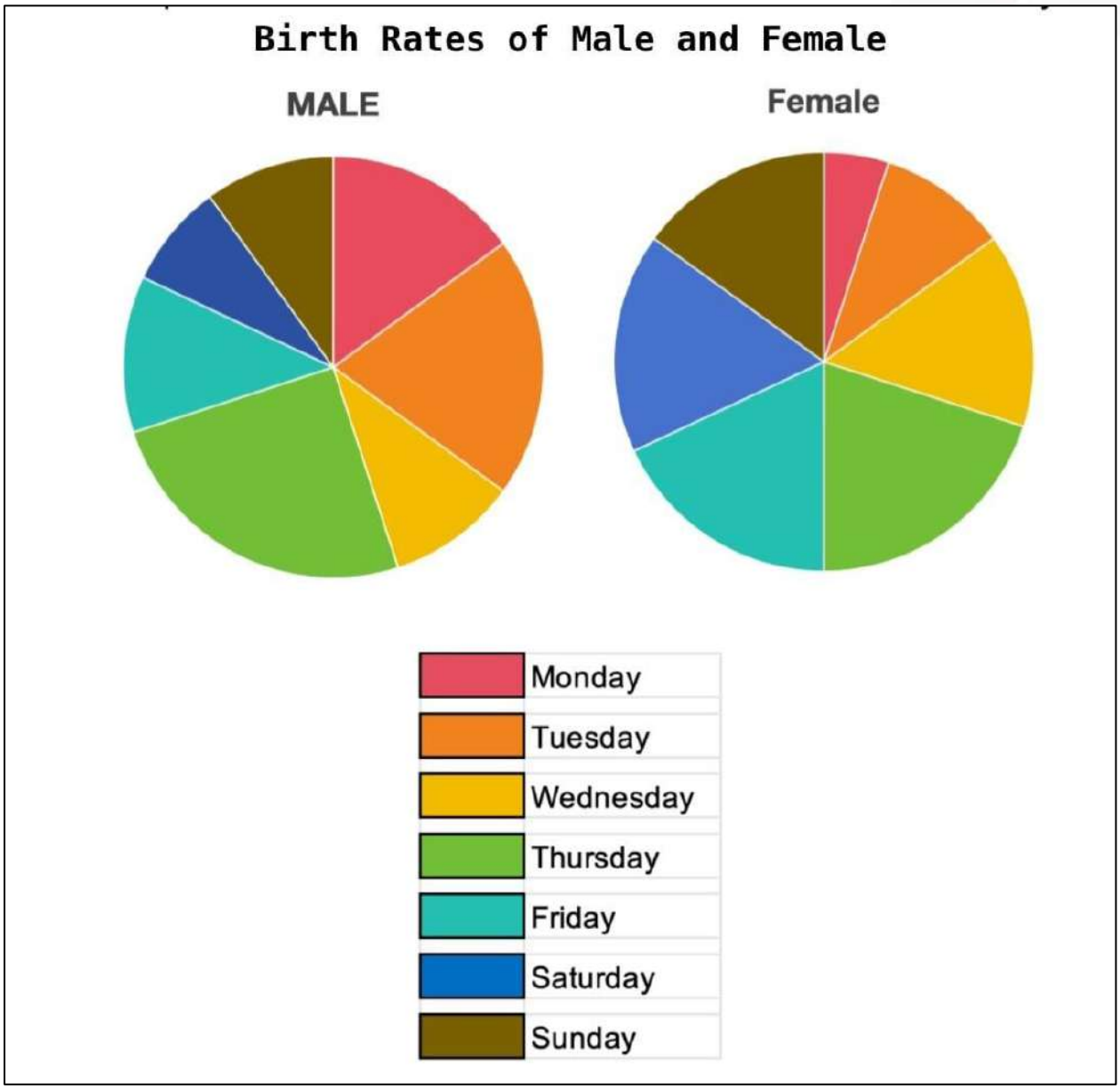
YY

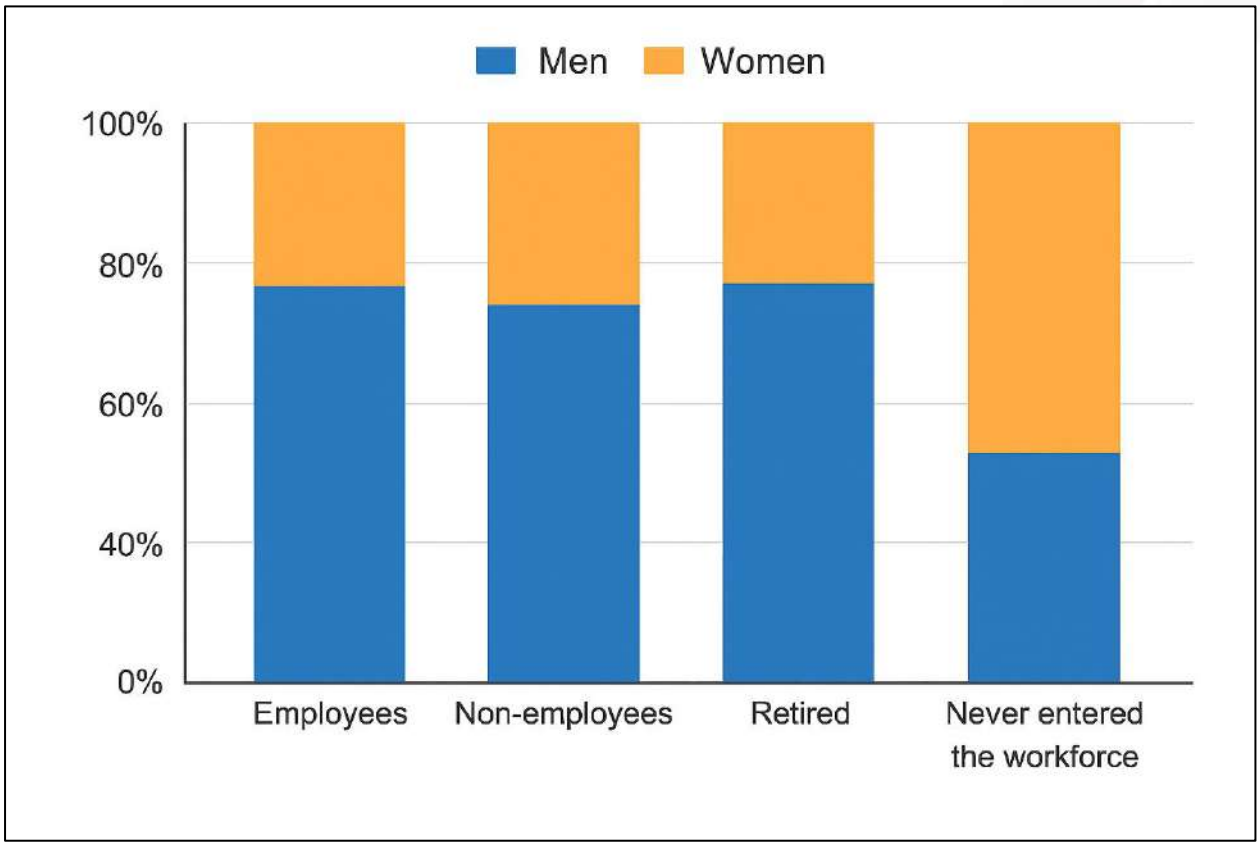

1 in 5 Americans Eat Fast Food Several Times a Week
Frequency of dining at fast food restaurants among Americans
July 2003
December 2006
July 2013
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
Every Day
Several Times a Week
About Once a Week
Once or Twice a Month
A few Times a Year
Never
n=2,027


FRESH EGG TEST
Fresh
1 Week Old
2-3 Weeks Old
Very Old

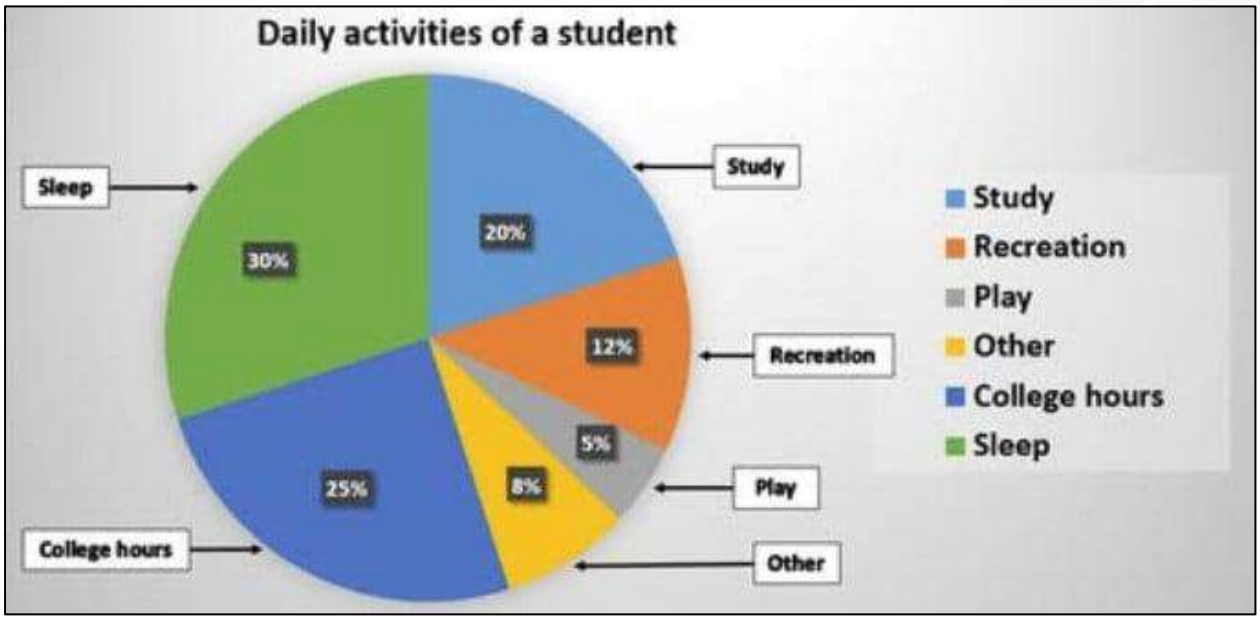

The evidence:
The Tree Growth Rings
Warmer climate
Cooler climate

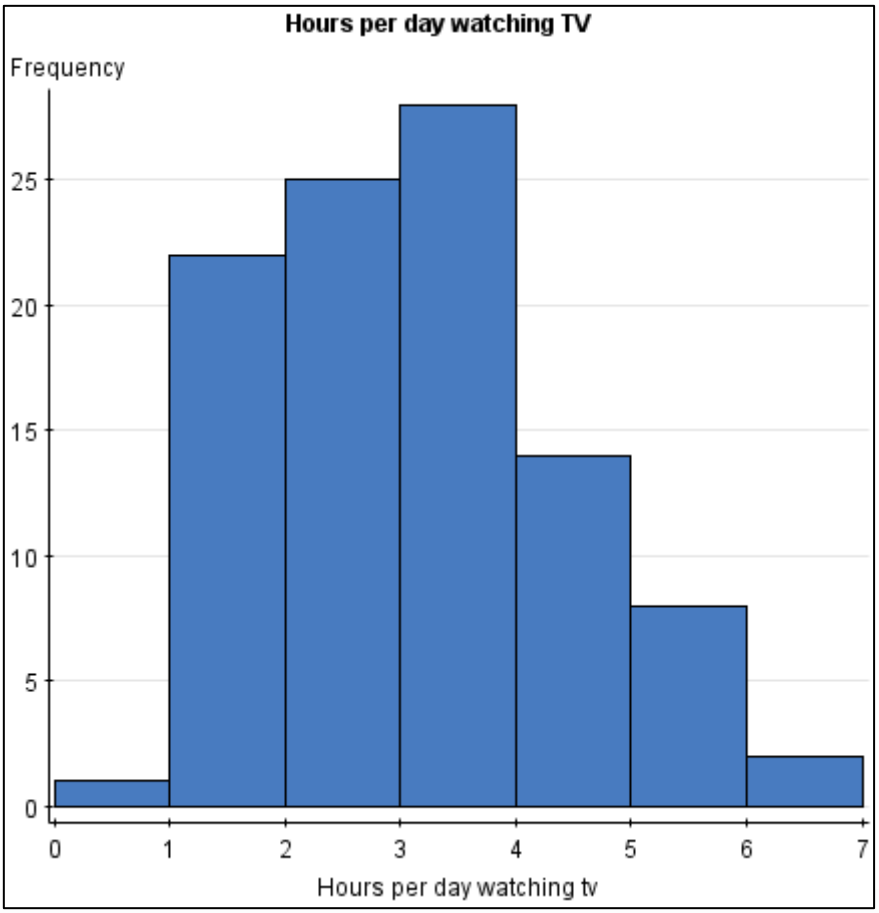

Centimeter
Annual Height Increase, Boys vs Girls
Girls
Boys
25
20
15
10
5
0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Age

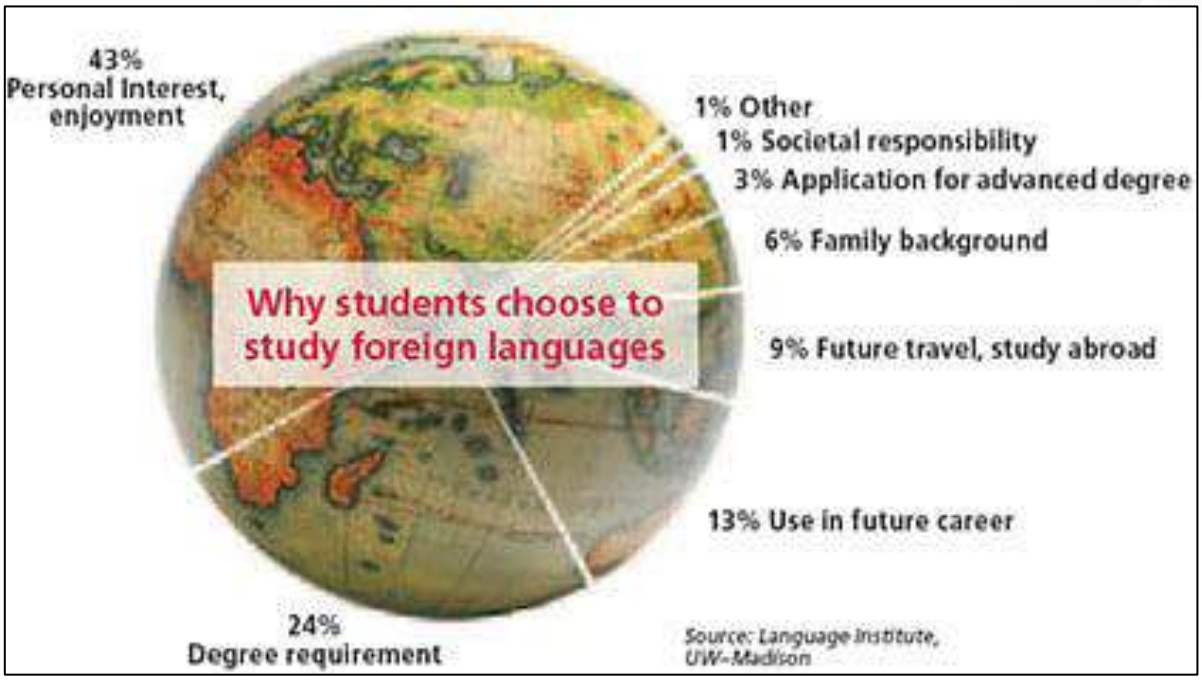

Birth Rates of Male and Female
MALE
Female
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

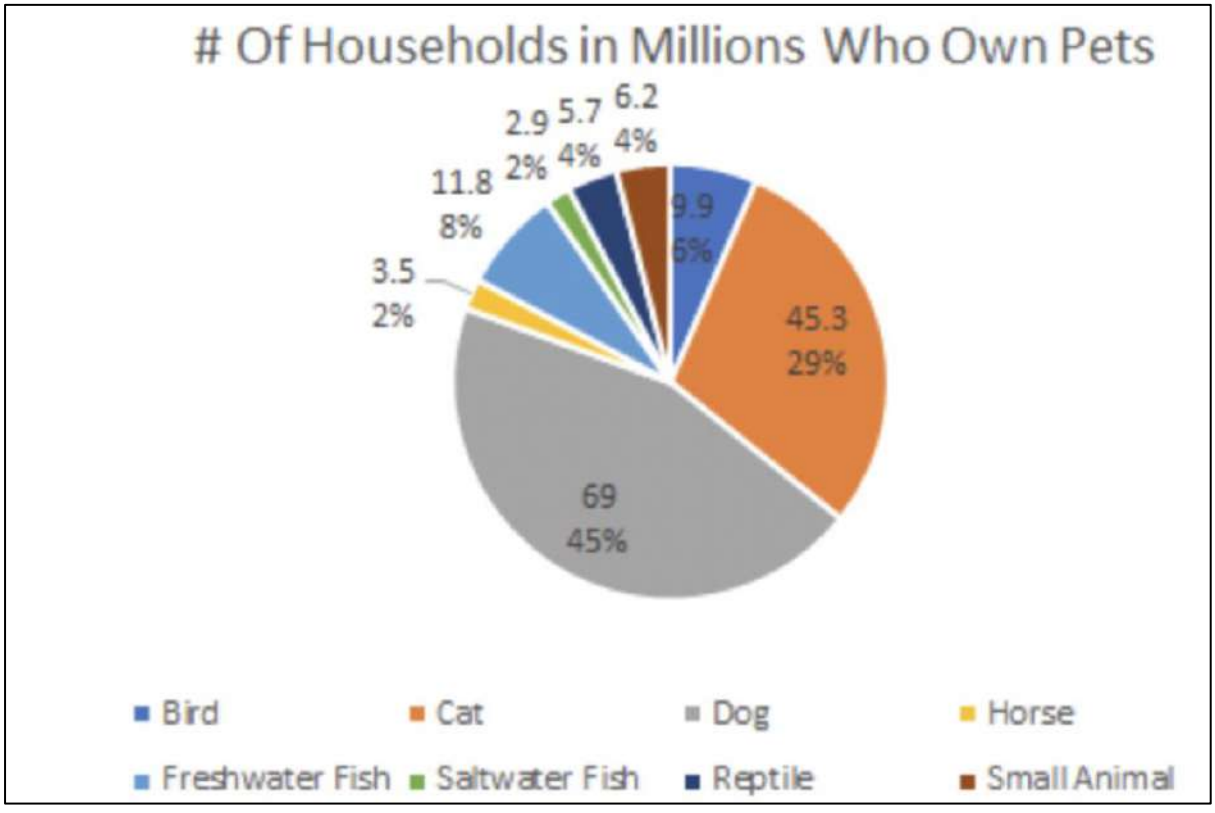

Men
Women
100%
80%
60%
40%
0%
Employees
Non-employees
Retired
Never entered the workforce

2. DBCT Stockyard
Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal
Hay Point Coal Terminal
Rows
ST3
RL1
ST1
SR6
ST4
ST2
SR4A
SR3A
SR1
SR5
SR2
RL2

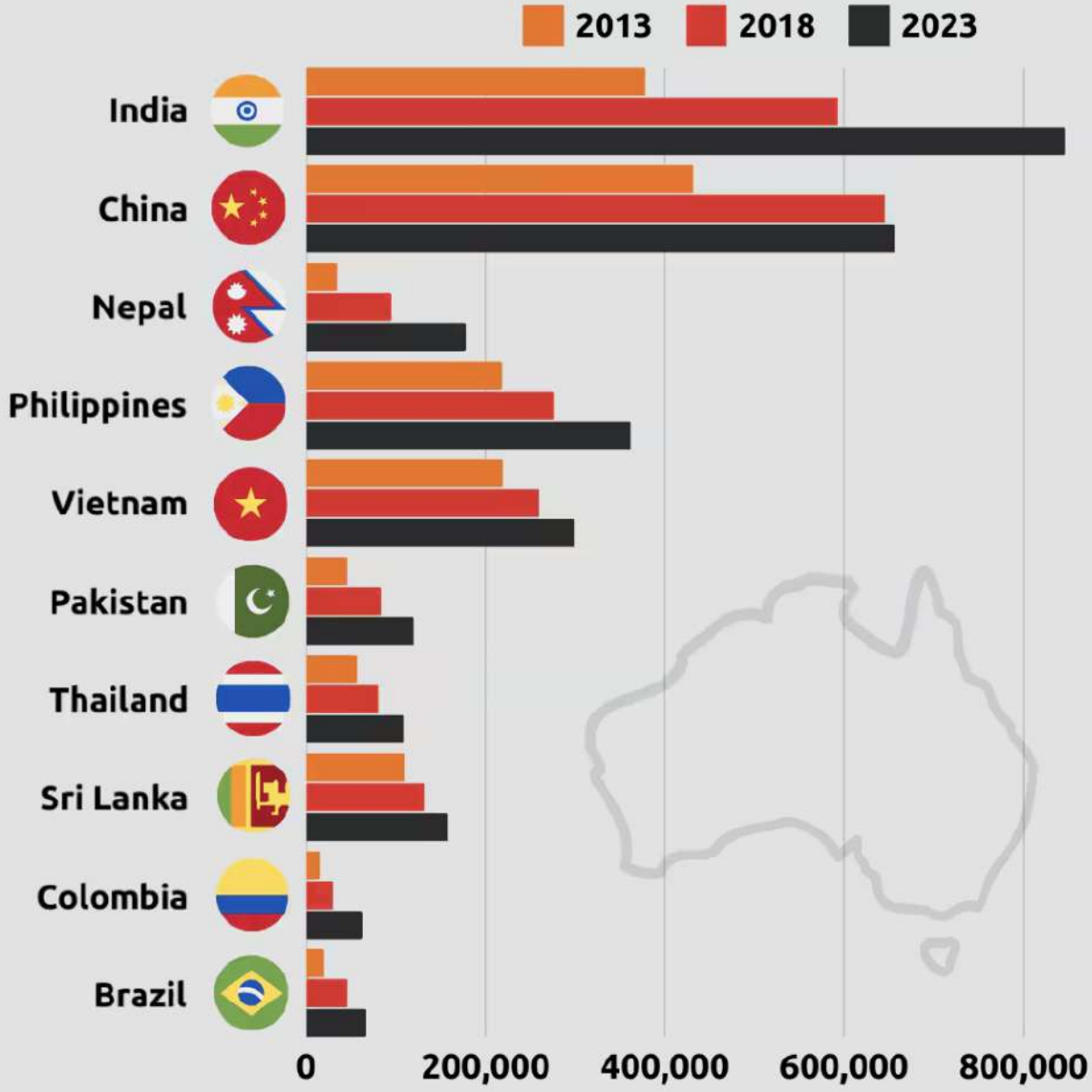

Daily activities of a student
Sleep
Study
20%
30%
12%
Recreation
5%
25%
8%
Play
College hours
Other
Study
Recreation
Play
Other
College hours
Sleep


Hours per day watching TV
Frequency
25
20
15
10
5
0
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Hours per day watching tv


43%
Personal Interest, enjoyment
1% Other
1% Societal responsibility
3% Application for advanced degree
6% Family background
Why students choose to study foreign languages
9% Future travel, study abroad
13% Use in future career
24%
Degree requirement
Source: Language Institute, UW-Madison


Of Households in Millions Who Own Pets
2.9
2%
5.7
4%
6.2
4%
11.8
8%
9.9
6%
3.5
2%
45.3
29%
69
45%
Bird
Cat
Dog
Horse
Freshwater Fish
Saltwater Fish
Reptile
Small Animal

Australia's population by foreign country of birth



Estimated resident population by country of birth, largest increases since 2013. Source: ABS, Australia's Population by Country of Birth, April 2024

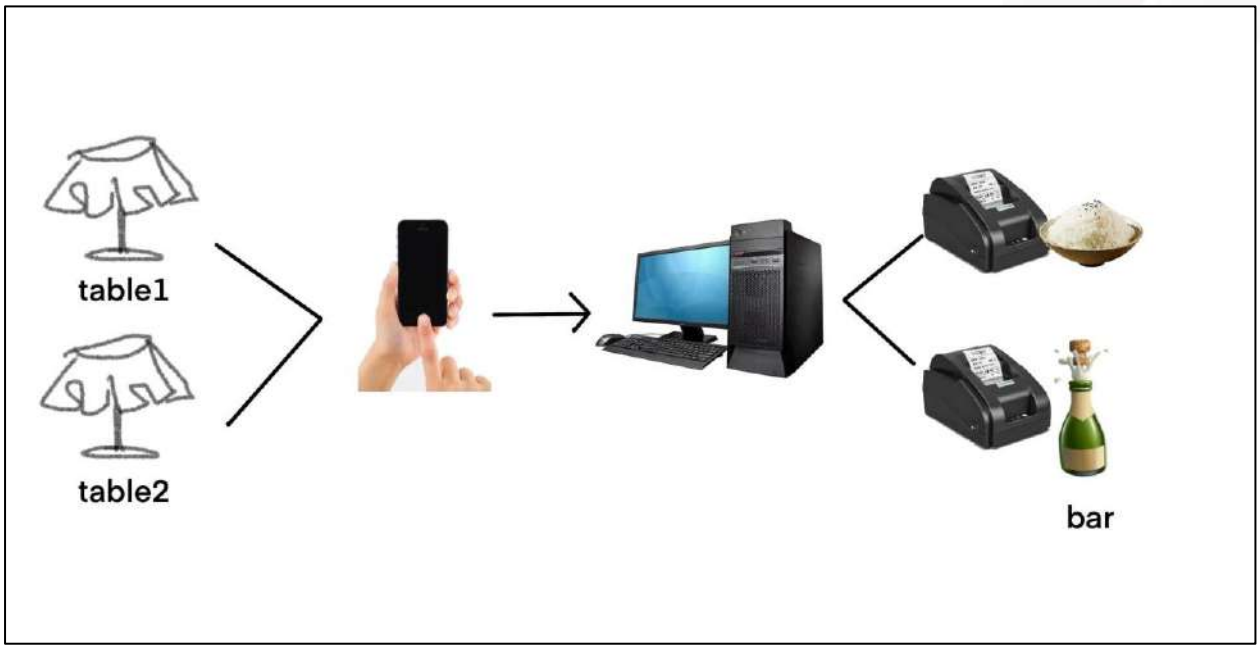
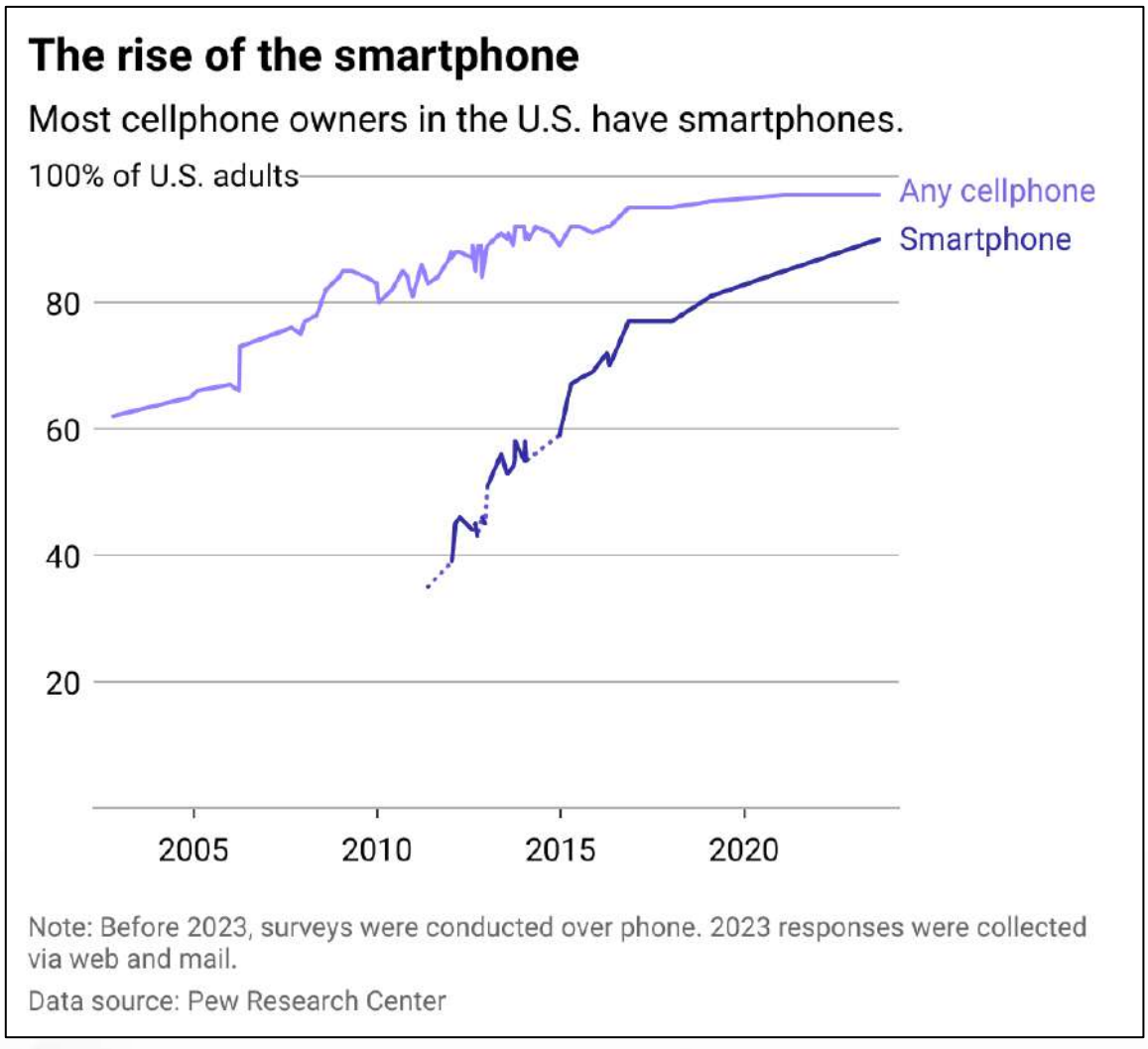
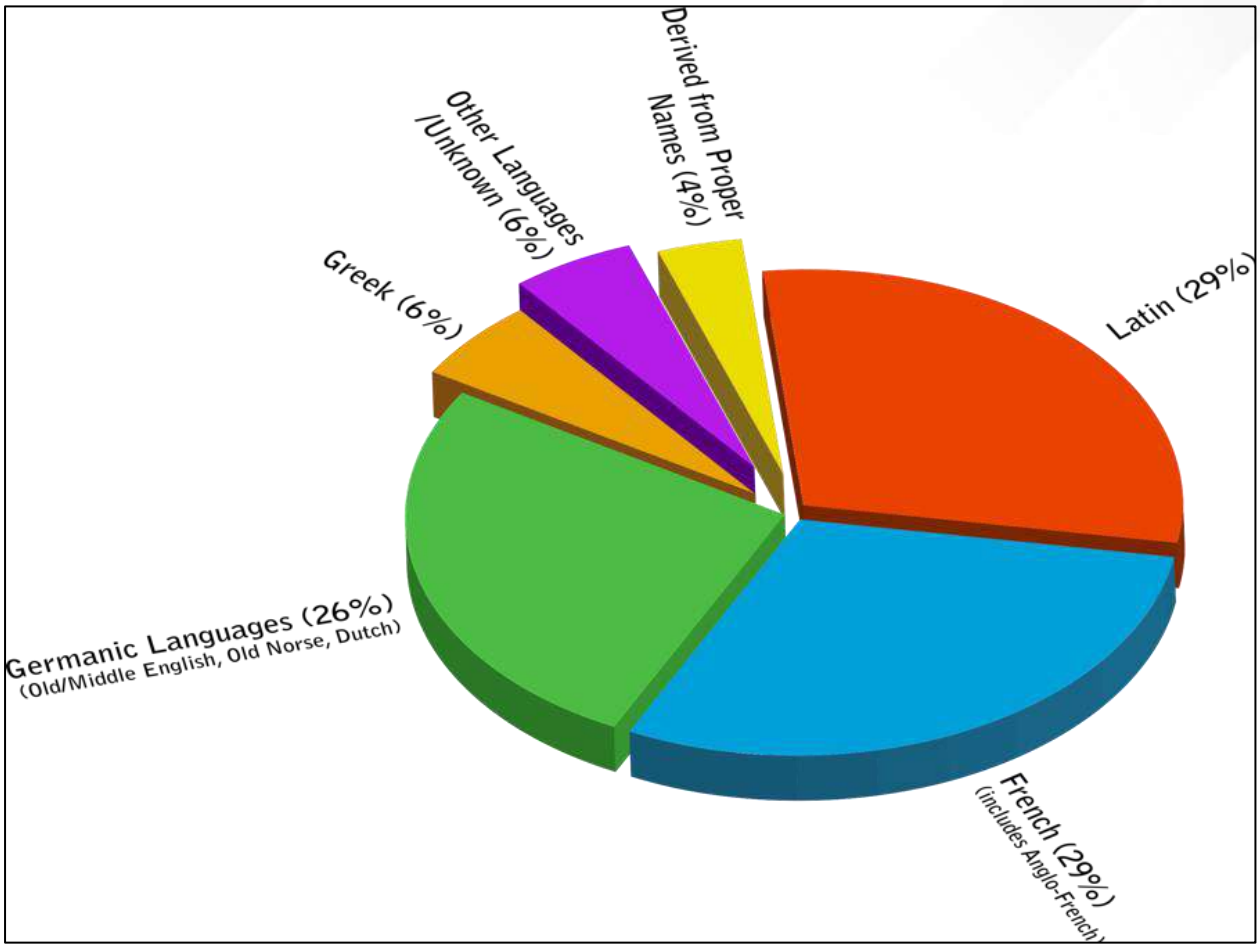
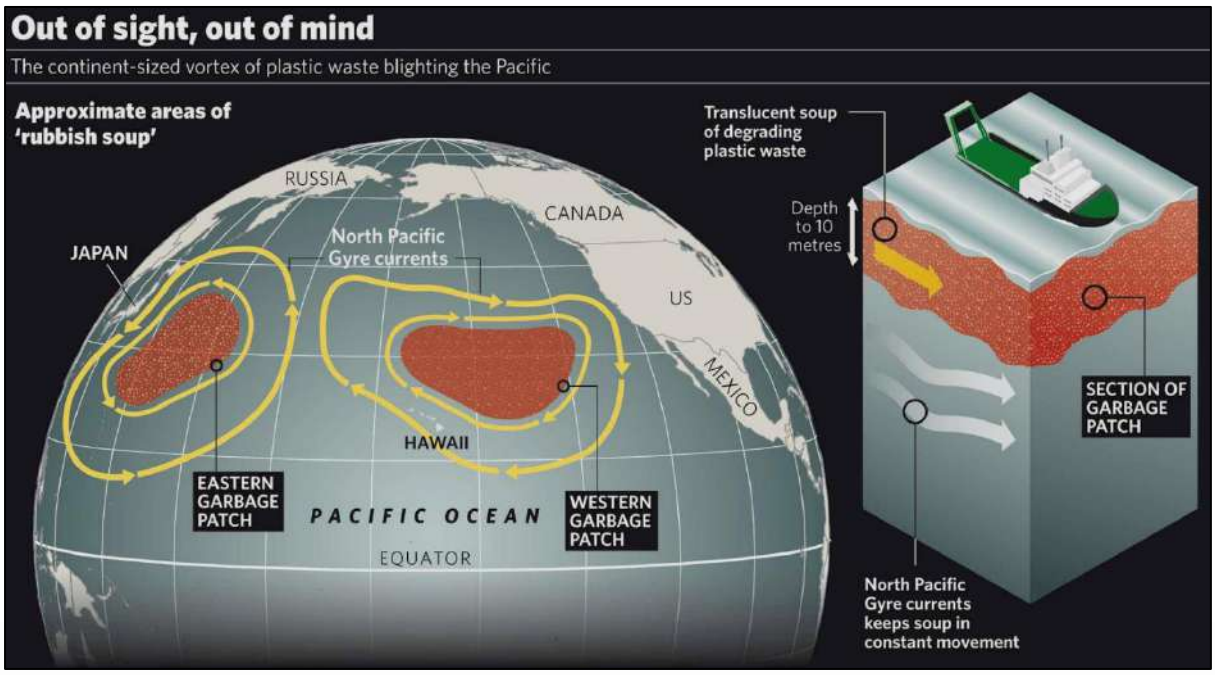
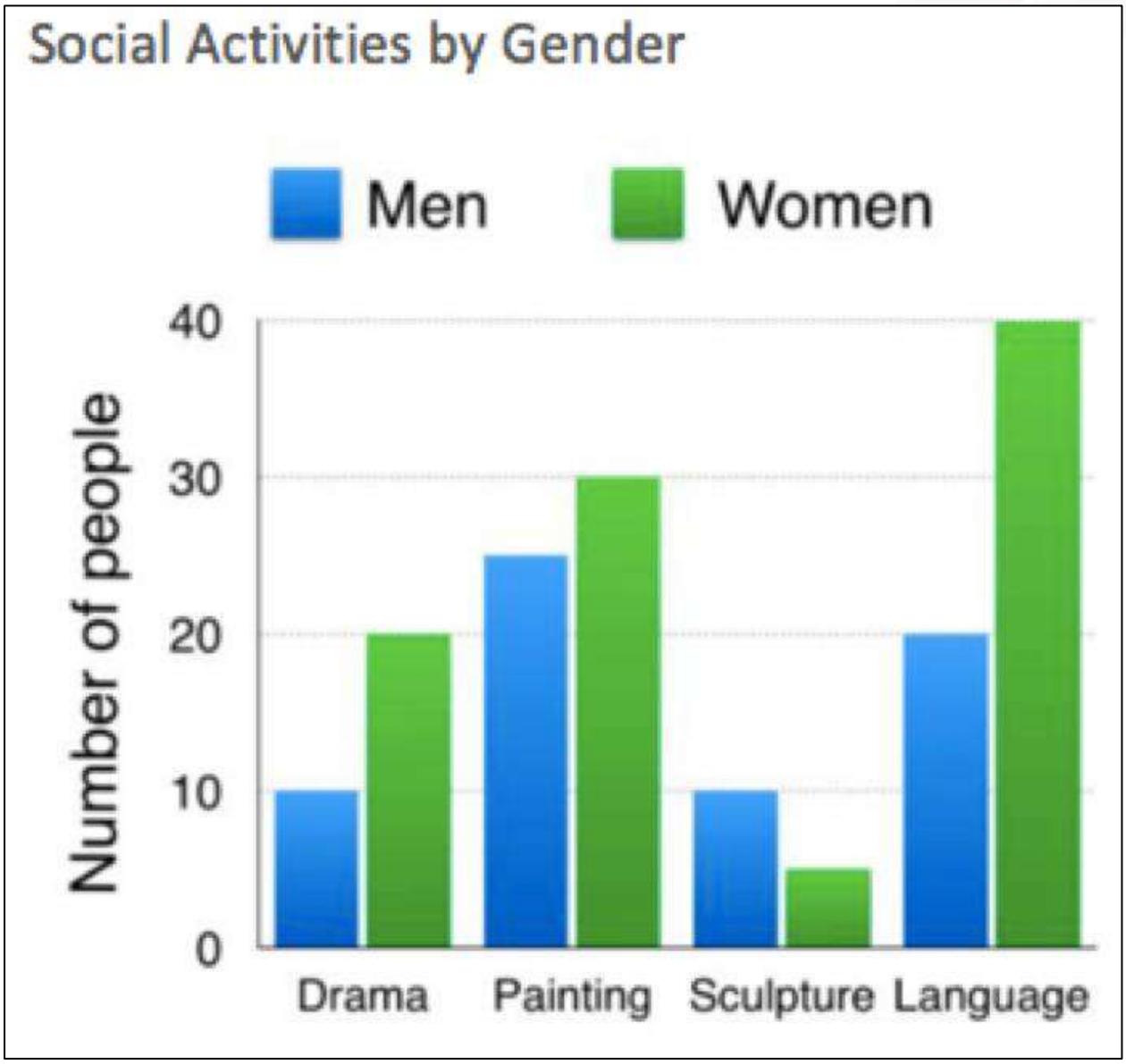


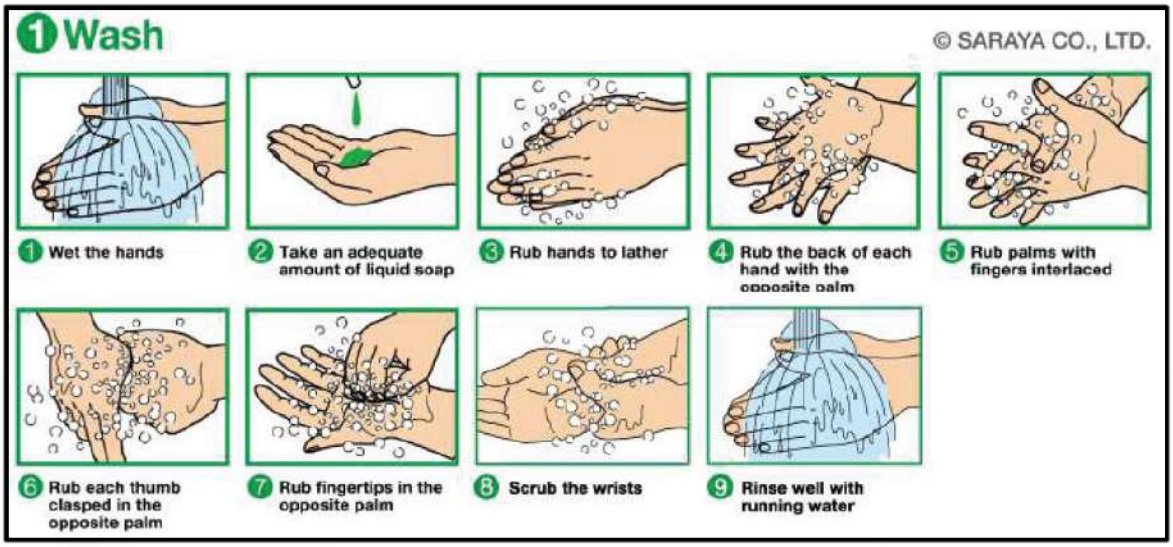
table1
table2
bar

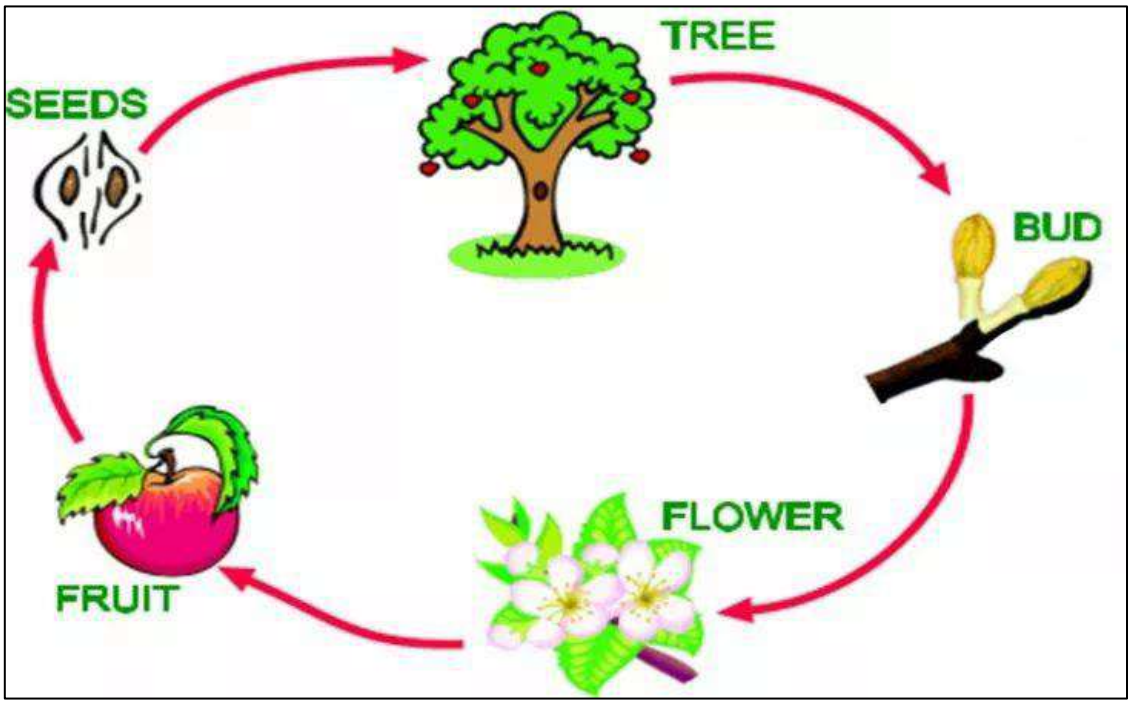

The rise of the smartphone
Most cellphone owners in the U.S. have smartphones.
100% of U.S. adults
Any cellphone
Smartphone
80
60
40
20
2005
2010
2015
2020
Note: Before 2023, surveys were conducted over phone. 2023 responses were collected via web and mail.
Data source: Pew Research Center

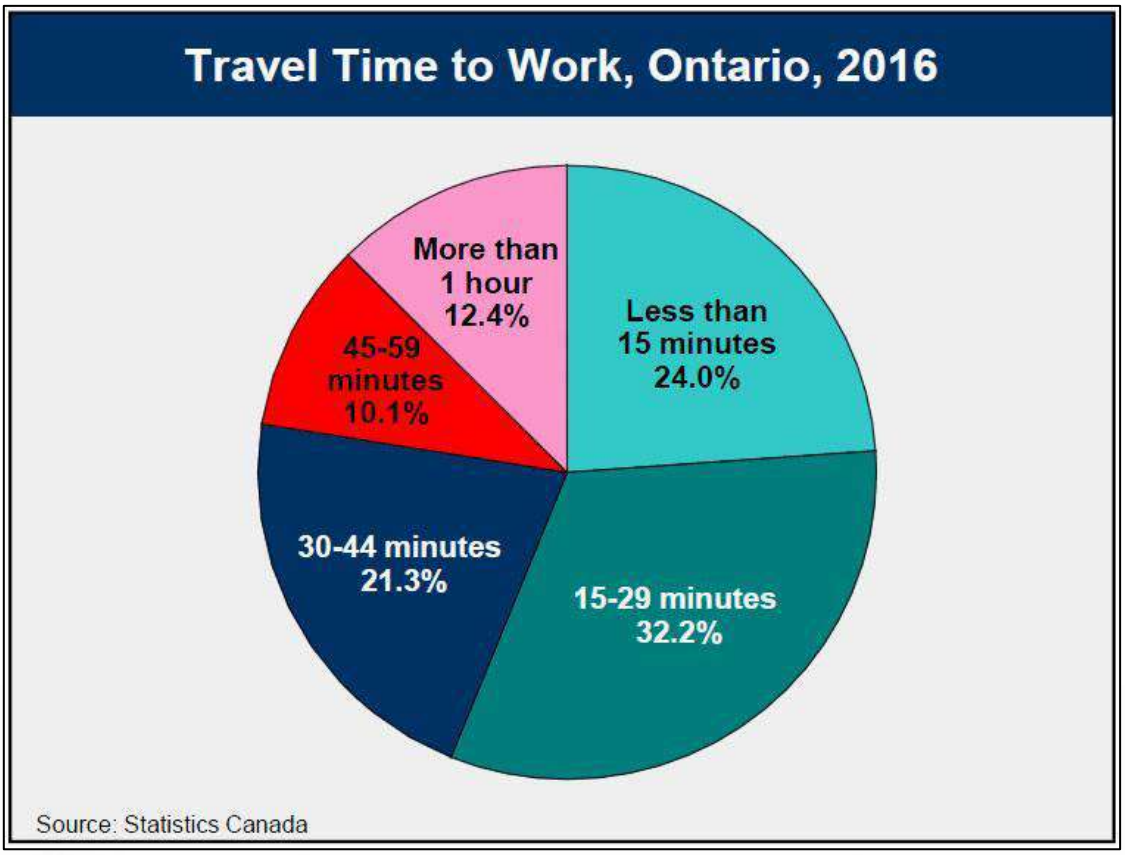

Derived from Proper Names (4%)
Other Languages /Unknown (6%)
Greek (6%)
Latin (29%)
Germanic Languages (26%)
(Old/Middle English, Old Norse, Dutch)
French (29%)
(includes Anglo-French)

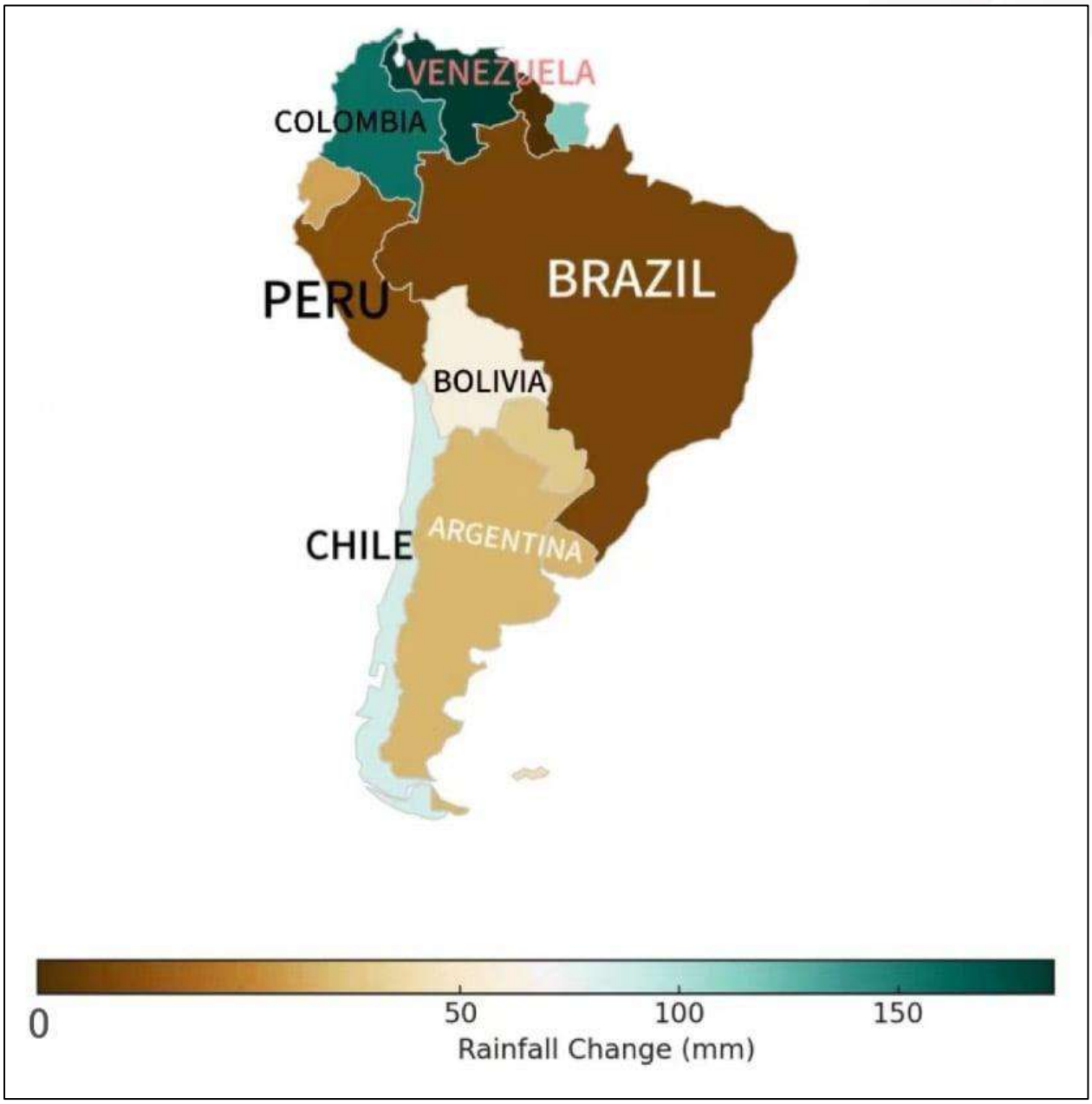

Out of sight, out of mind
The continent-sized vortex of plastic waste blighting the Pacific
Approximate areas of 'rubbish soup'
RUSSIA
CANADA
JAPAN
North Pacific Gyre currents
US
MEXICO
HAWAII
EASTERN GARBAGE PATCH
PACIFIC OCEAN
WESTERN GARBAGE PATCH
EQUATOR
Translucent soup of degrading plastic waste
Depth to 10 metres
SECTION OF GARBAGE PATCH
North Pacific Gyre currents keeps soup in constant movement

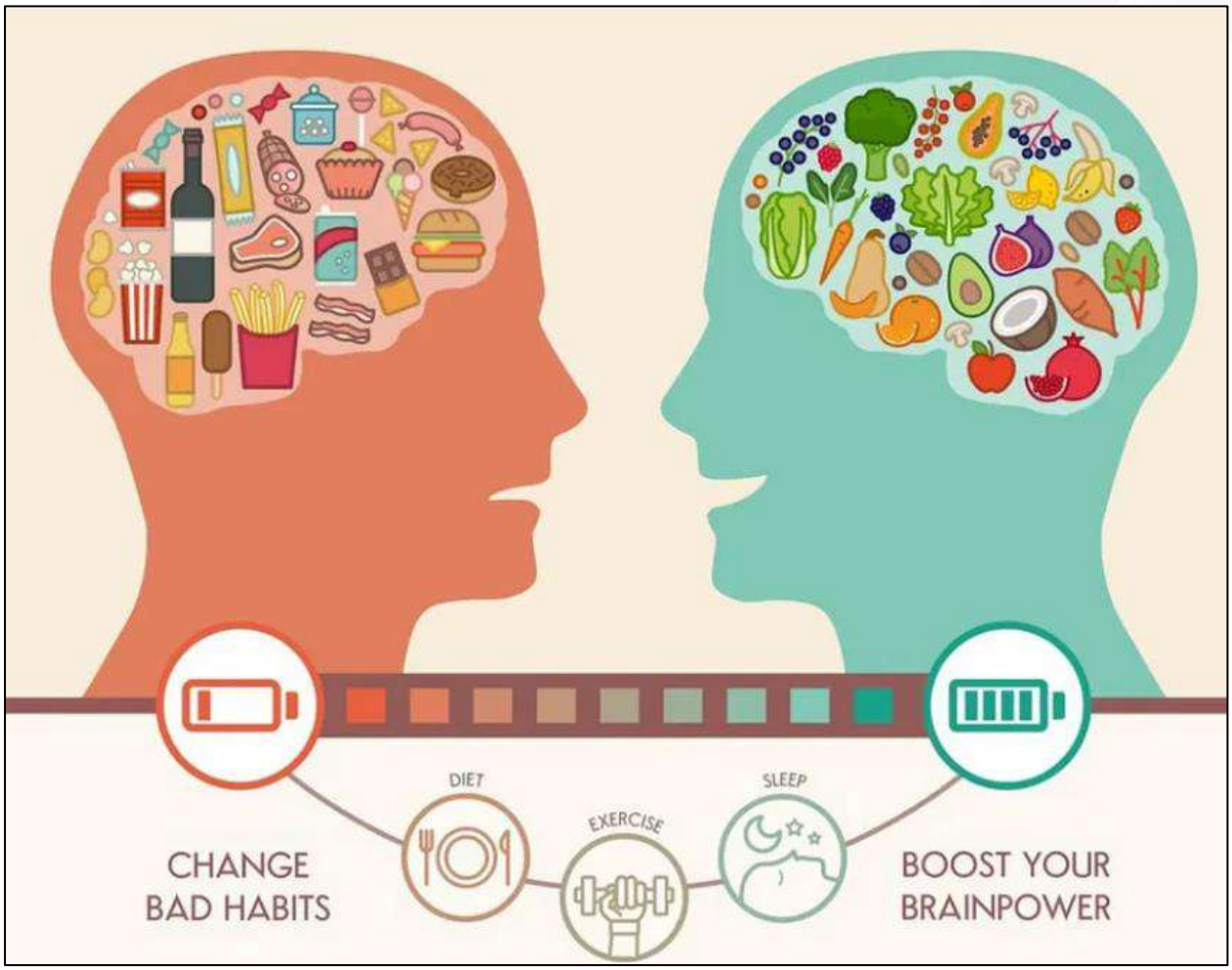

Social Activities by Gender
Men
Women
Number of people
40
30
20
10
0
Drama
Painting
Sculpture
Language

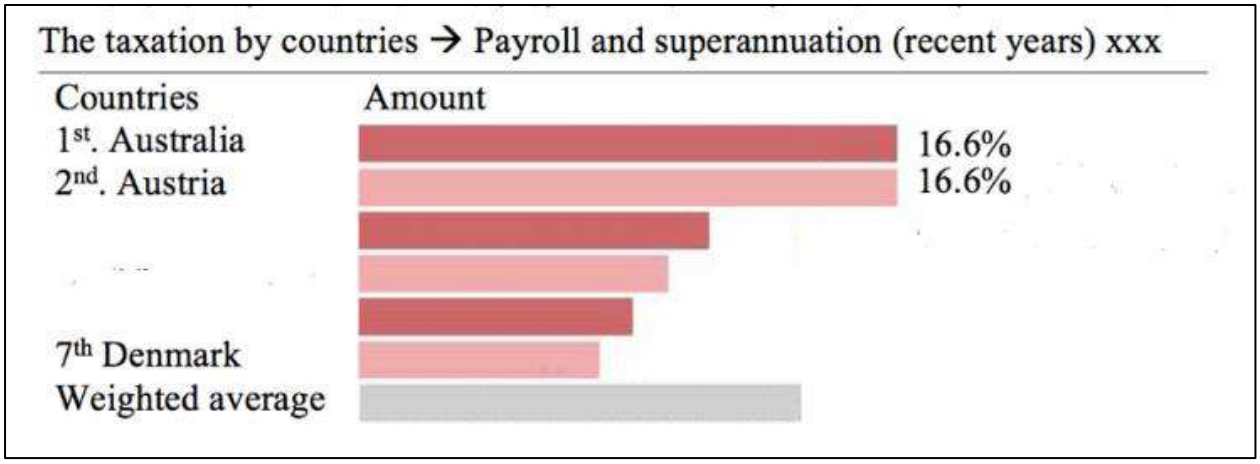

1 Wash
© SARAYA CO., LTD.
1 Wet the hands
2 Take an adequate amount of liquid soap
3 Rub hands to lather
4 Rub the back of each hand with the opposite palm
5 Rub palms with fingers interlaced
6 Rub each thumb clasped in the opposite palm
7 Rub fingertips in the opposite palm
8 Scrub the wrists
9 Rinse well with running water

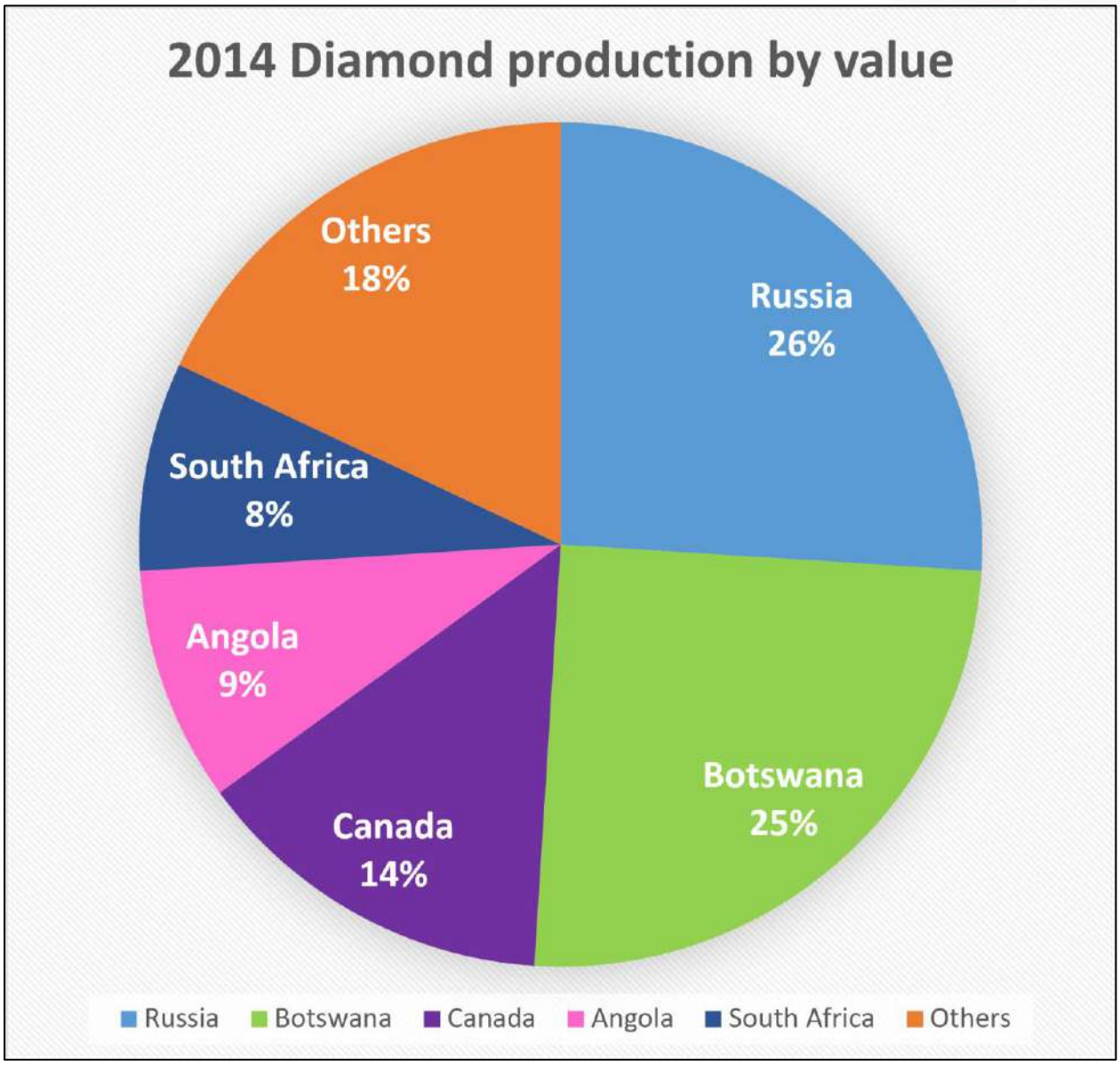

SEEDS
TREE
BUD
FLOWER
FRUIT

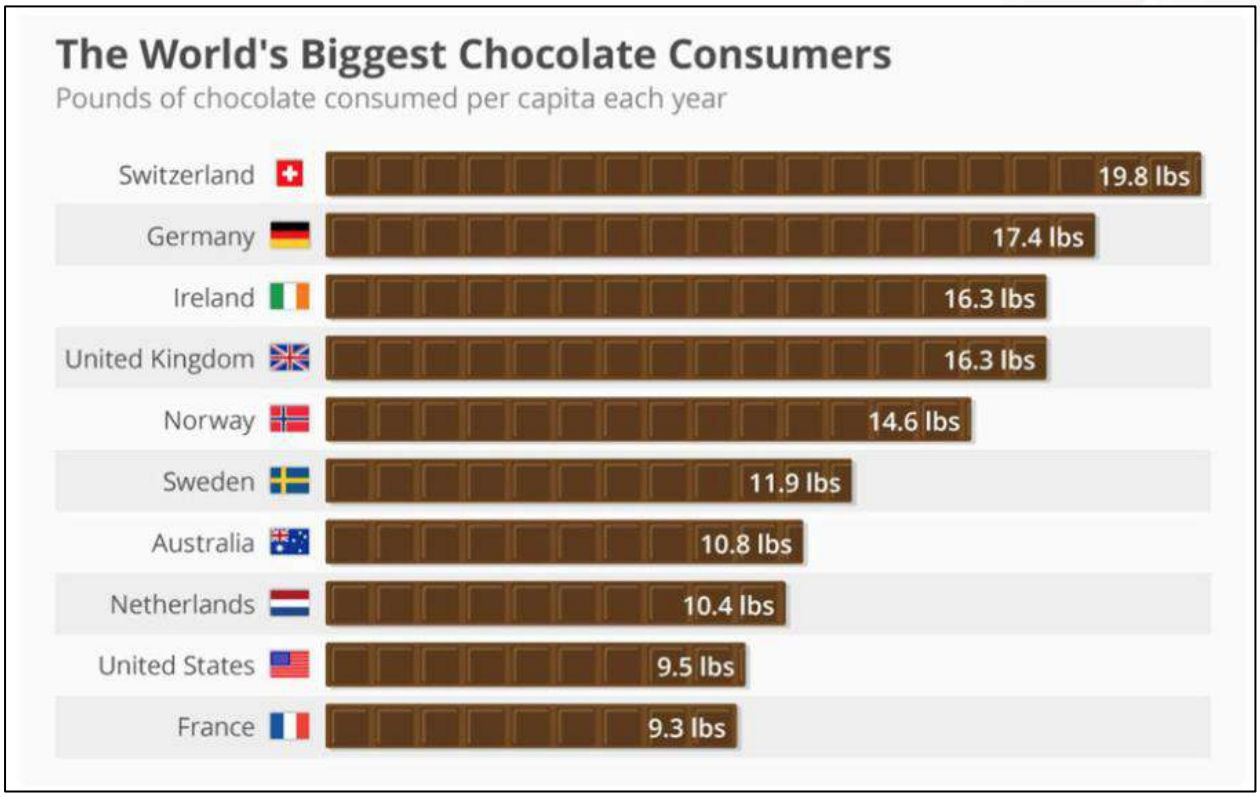

Travel Time to Work, Ontario, 2016
More than 1 hour 12.4%
Less than 15 minutes 24.0%
45-59 minutes 10.1%
30-44 minutes 21.3%
15-29 minutes 32.2%
Source: Statistics Canada

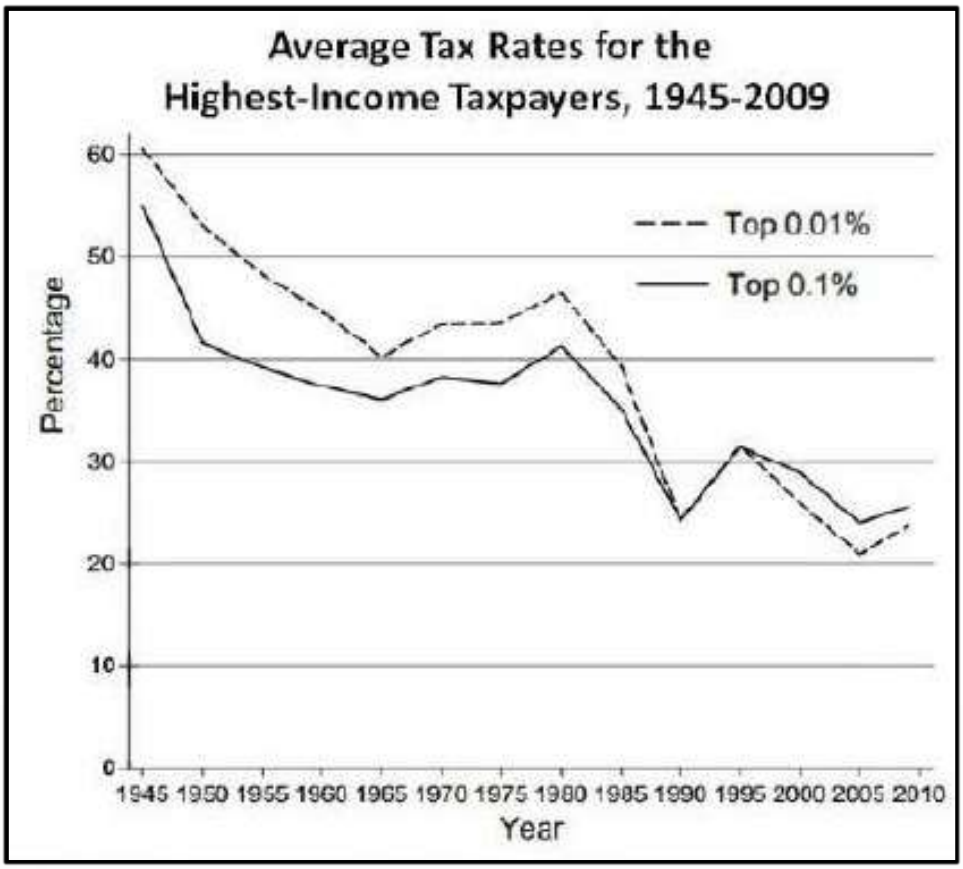

VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
CHILE
ARGENTINA
0
50
100
150
Rainfall Change (mm)

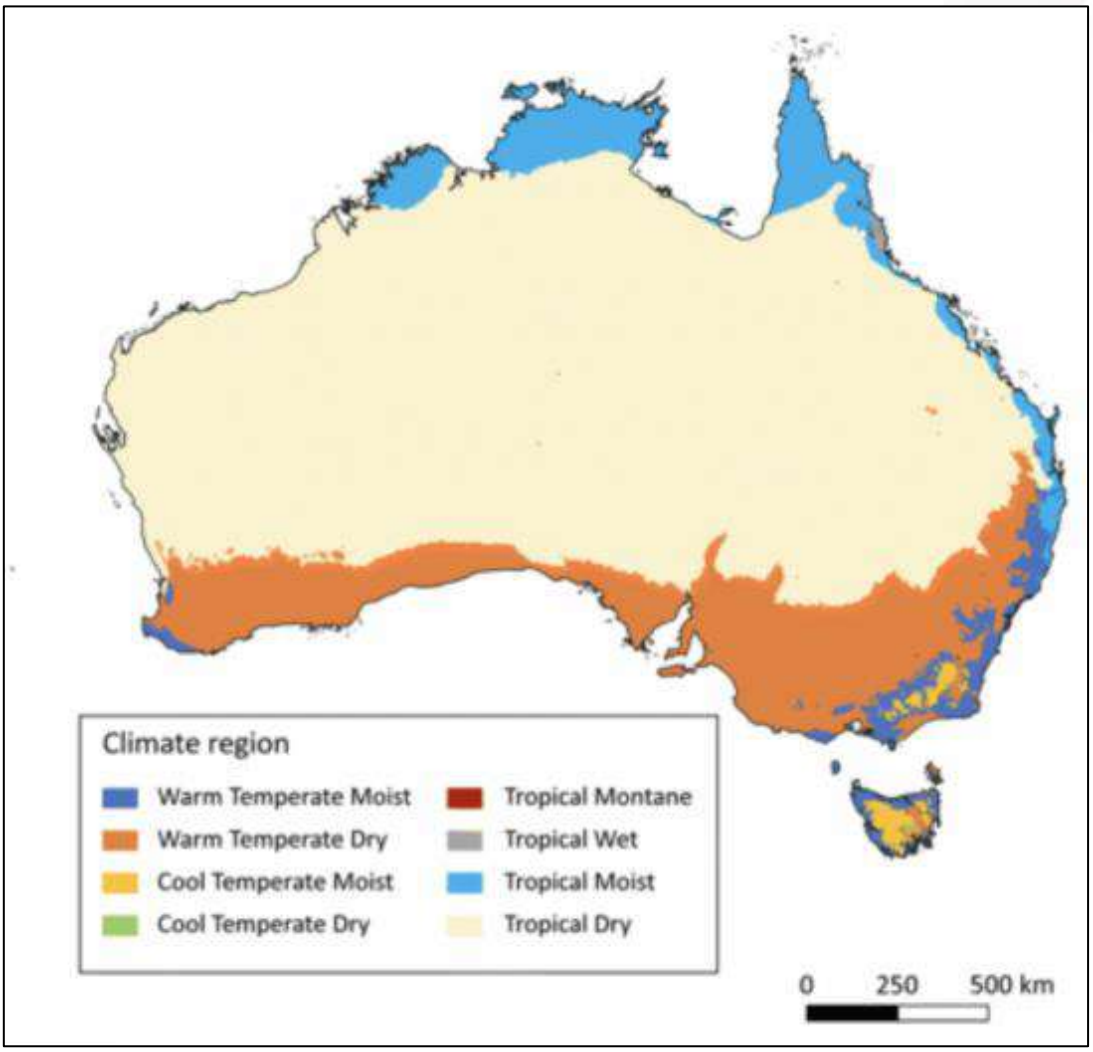

DIET
EXERCISE
SLEEP
CHANGE
BAD HABITS
BOOST YOUR
BRAINPOWER


The taxation by countries → Payroll and superannuation (recent years) xxx
Countries
Amount
1st. Australia
16.6%
2nd. Austria
16.6%
7th Denmark
Weighted average

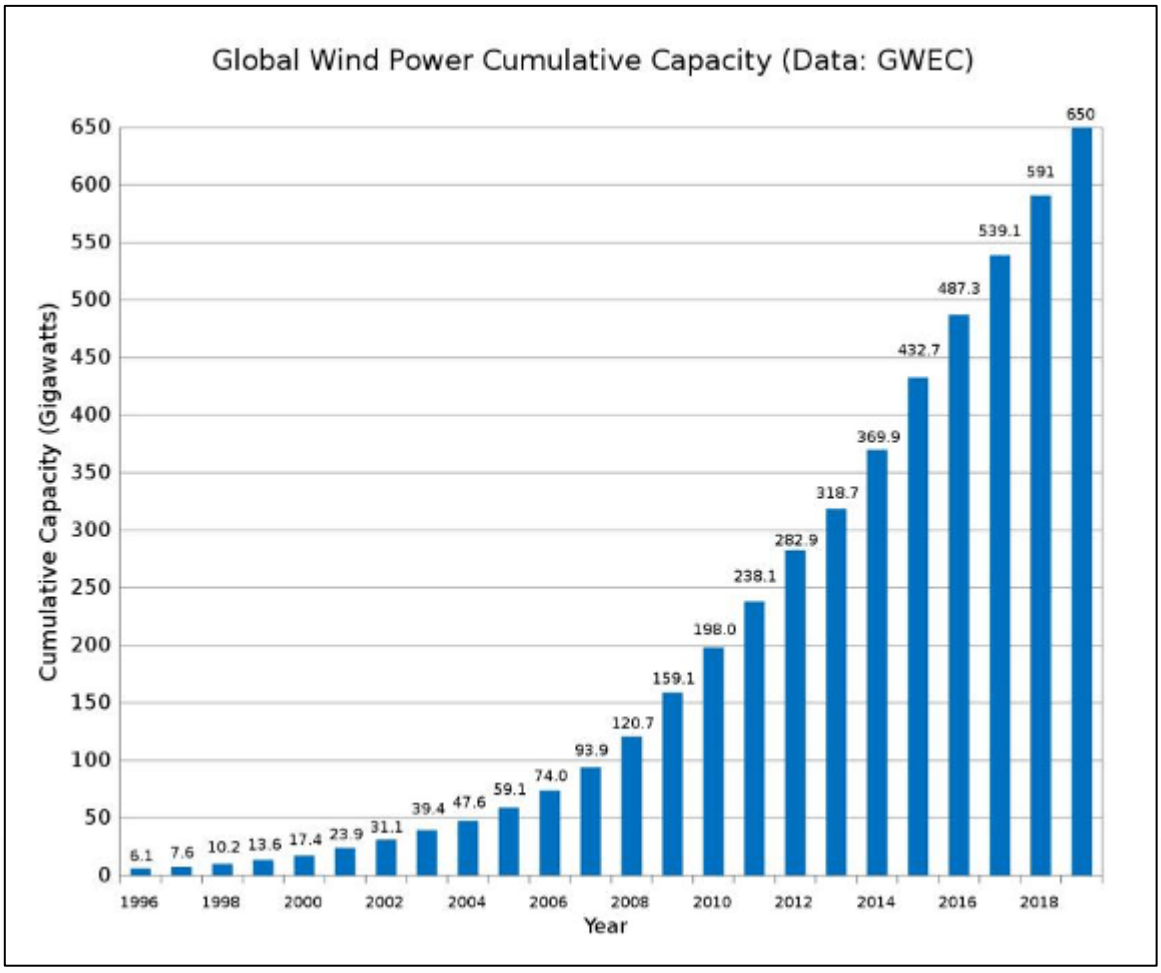

2014 Diamond production by value
Others 18%
Russia 26%
South Africa 8%
Angola 9%
Botswana 25%
Canada 14%
Russia
Botswana
Canada
Angola
South Africa
Others

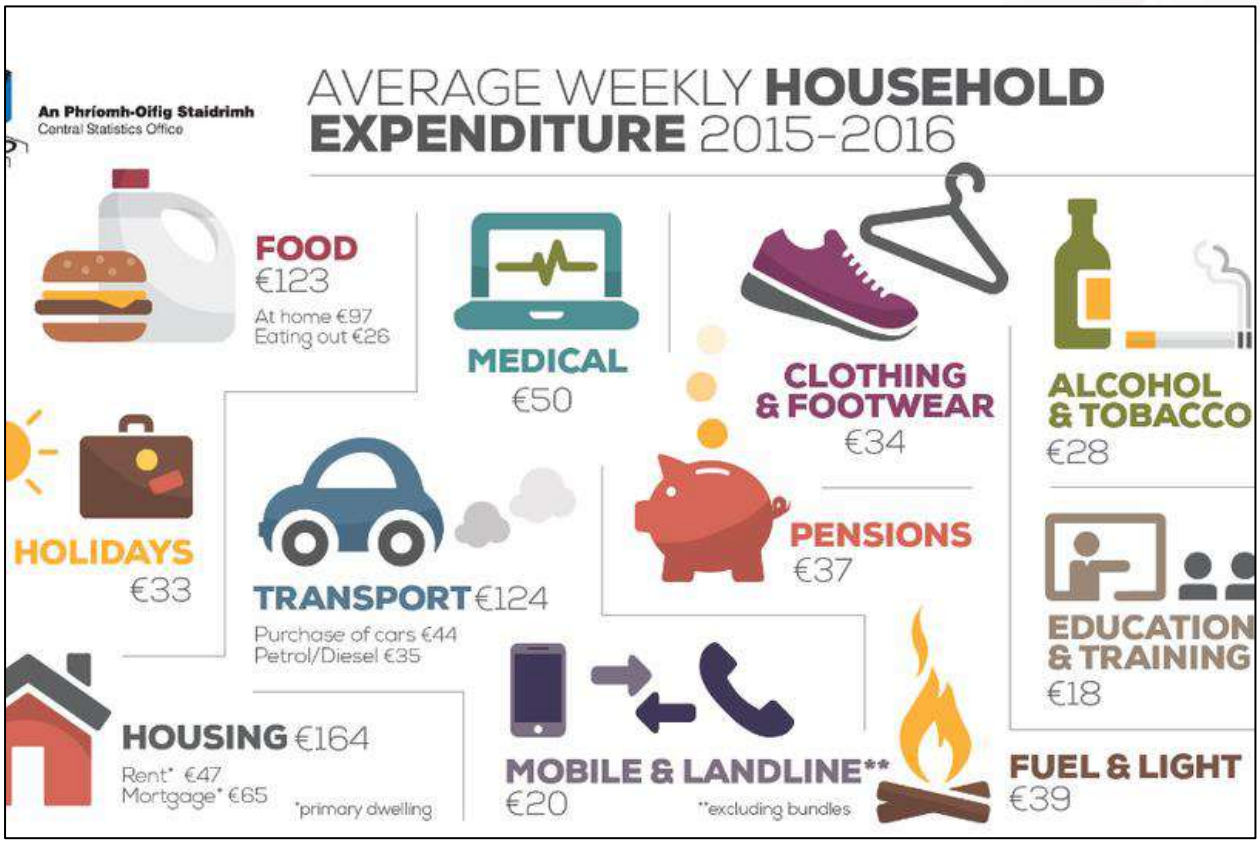

The World's Biggest Chocolate Consumers
Pounds of chocolate consumed per capita each year
Switzerland
19.8 lbs
Germany
17.4 lbs
Ireland
16.3 lbs
United Kingdom
16.3 lbs
Norway
14.6 lbs
Sweden
11.9 lbs
Australia
10.8 lbs
Netherlands
10.4 lbs
United States
9.5 lbs
France
9.3 lbs


Average Tax Rates for the
Highest-Income Taxpayers, 1945-2009
Percentage
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Top 0.01%
Top 0.1%
1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010
Year

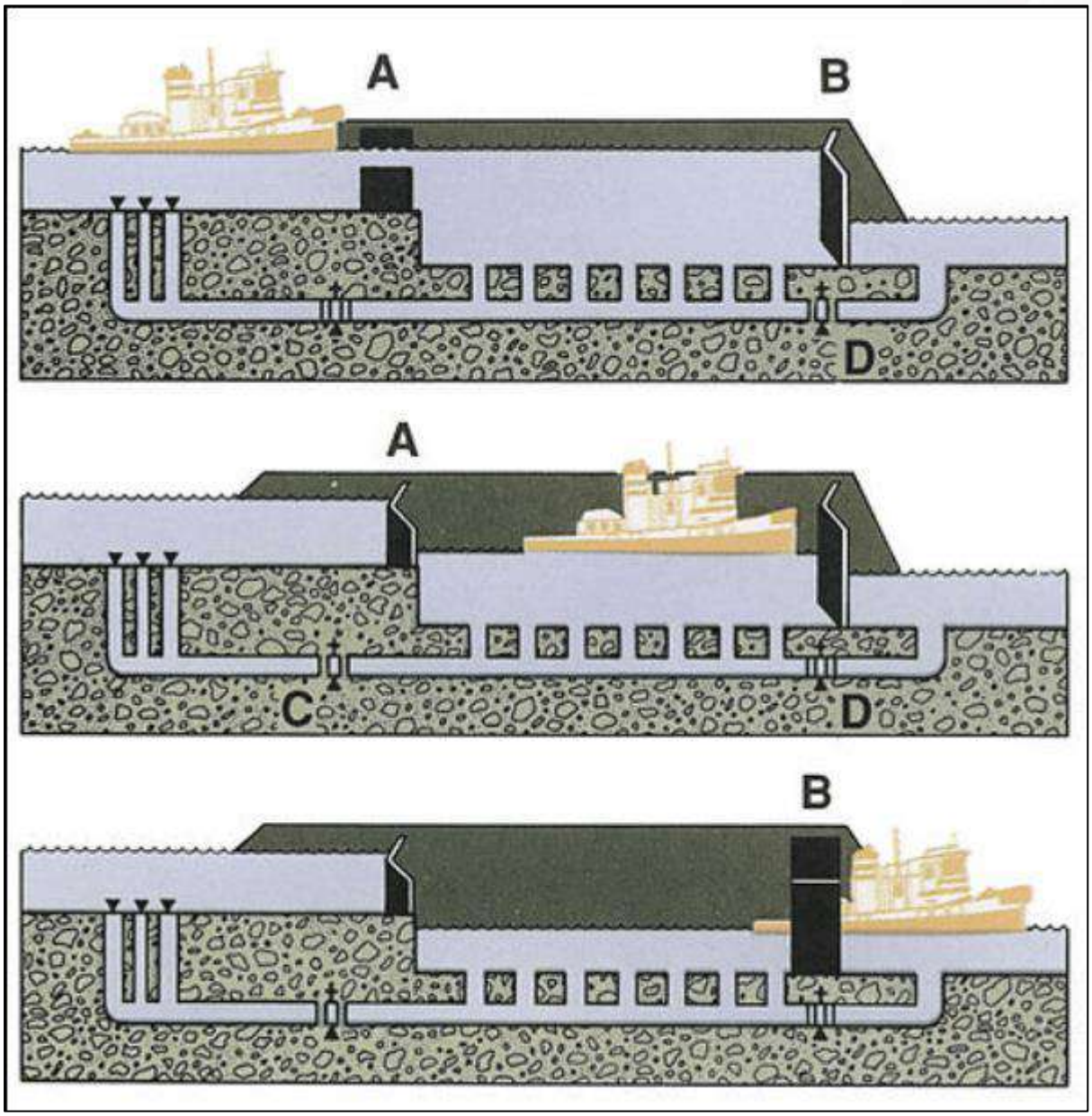

Climate region
Warm Temperate Moist
Warm Temperate Dry
Cool Temperate Moist
Cool Temperate Dry
Tropical Montane
Tropical Wet
Tropical Moist
Tropical Dry
0
250
500 km

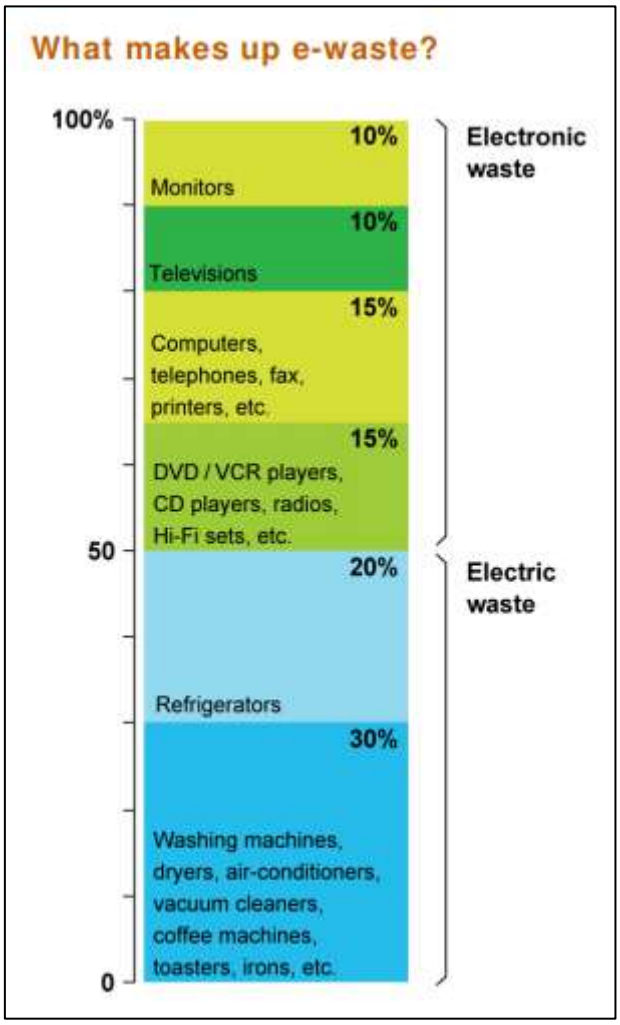
House prices have risen markedly in New Zealand
Evolution of real house prices, index 1990 = 100
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
1990
1994
1998
2002
2006
2010
2014
New Zealand
OECD
Source: OECD, Economic Survey of New Zealand 2015

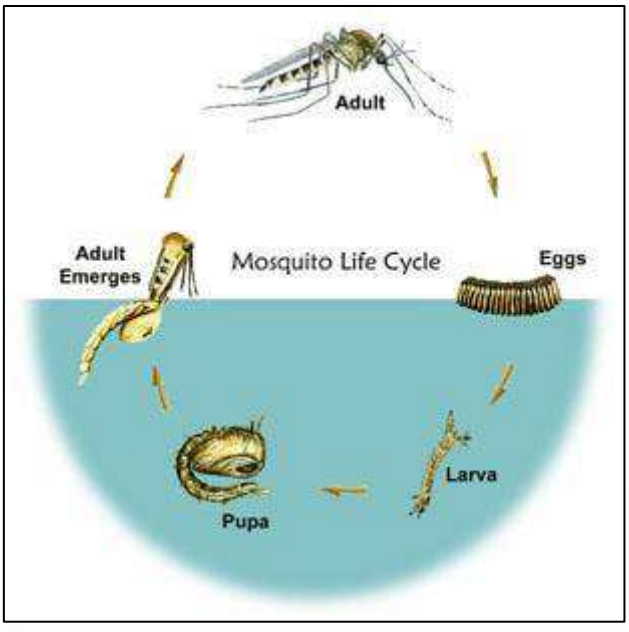

Global Wind Power Cumulative Capacity (Data: GWEC)
Cumulative Capacity (Gigawatts)
Year
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550
600
650
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
6.1
7.6
10.2
13.6
17.4
23.9
31.1
39.4
47.6
59.1
74.0
93.9
120.7
159.1
198.0
238.1
282.9
318.7
369.9
432.7
487.3
539.1
591
650


An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh
Central Statistics Office
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE 2015-2016
FOOD
€123
At home €97
Eating out €26
MEDICAL
€50
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR
€34
ALCOHOL & TOBACCO
€28
HOLIDAYS
€33
TRANSPORT €124
Purchase of cars €44
Petrol/Diesel €35
PENSIONS
€37
EDUCATION & TRAINING
€18
HOUSING €164
Rent* €47
Mortgage* €65
*primary dwelling
MOBILE & LANDLINE**
€20
**excluding bundles
FUEL & LIGHT
€39

Russia
Georgia
Azerbaijan
Armenia
Nagorno-Karabakh
Baku
Caspian Sea
Iran
Nakhichevan

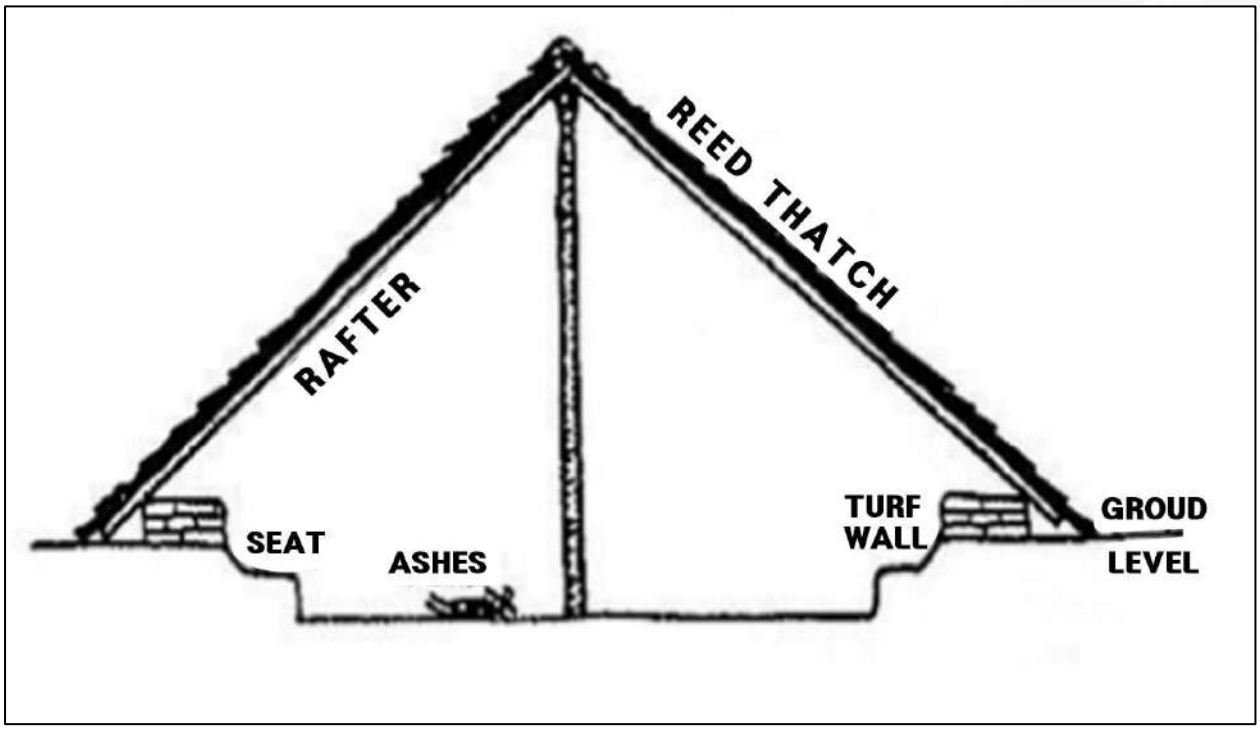

A
B
D
A
C
D
B

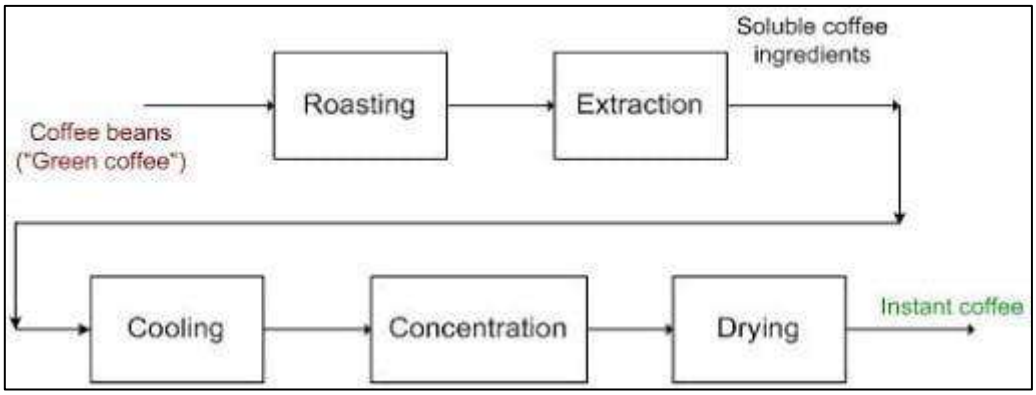

What makes up e-waste?
100%
50
0
10%
Monitors
10%
Televisions
15%
Computers, telephones, fax, printers, etc.
15%
DVD / VCR players, CD players, radios, Hi-Fi sets, etc.
20%
Refrigerators
30%
Washing machines, dryers, air-conditioners, vacuum cleaners, coffee machines, toasters, irons, etc.
Electronic waste
Electric waste

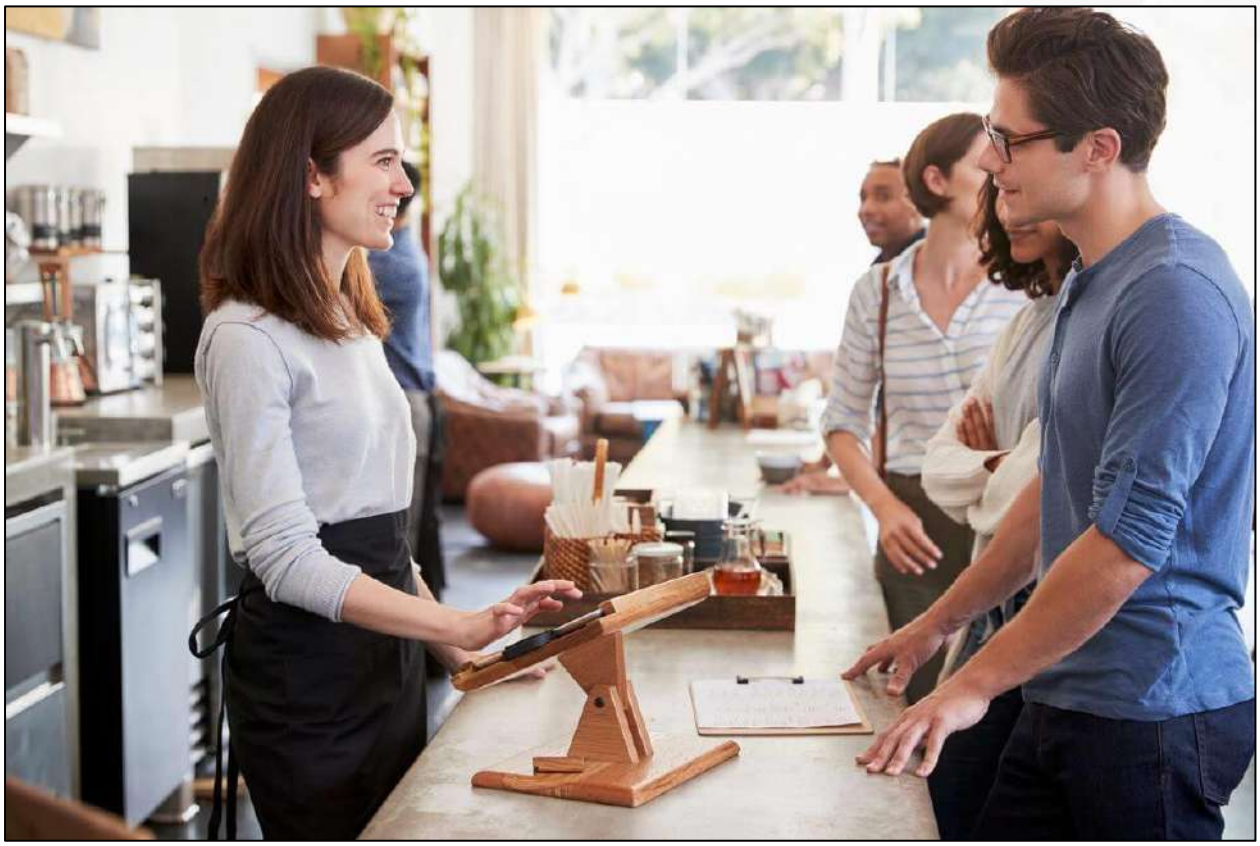

Adult
Adult Emerges
Mosquito Life Cycle
Eggs
Larva
Pupa

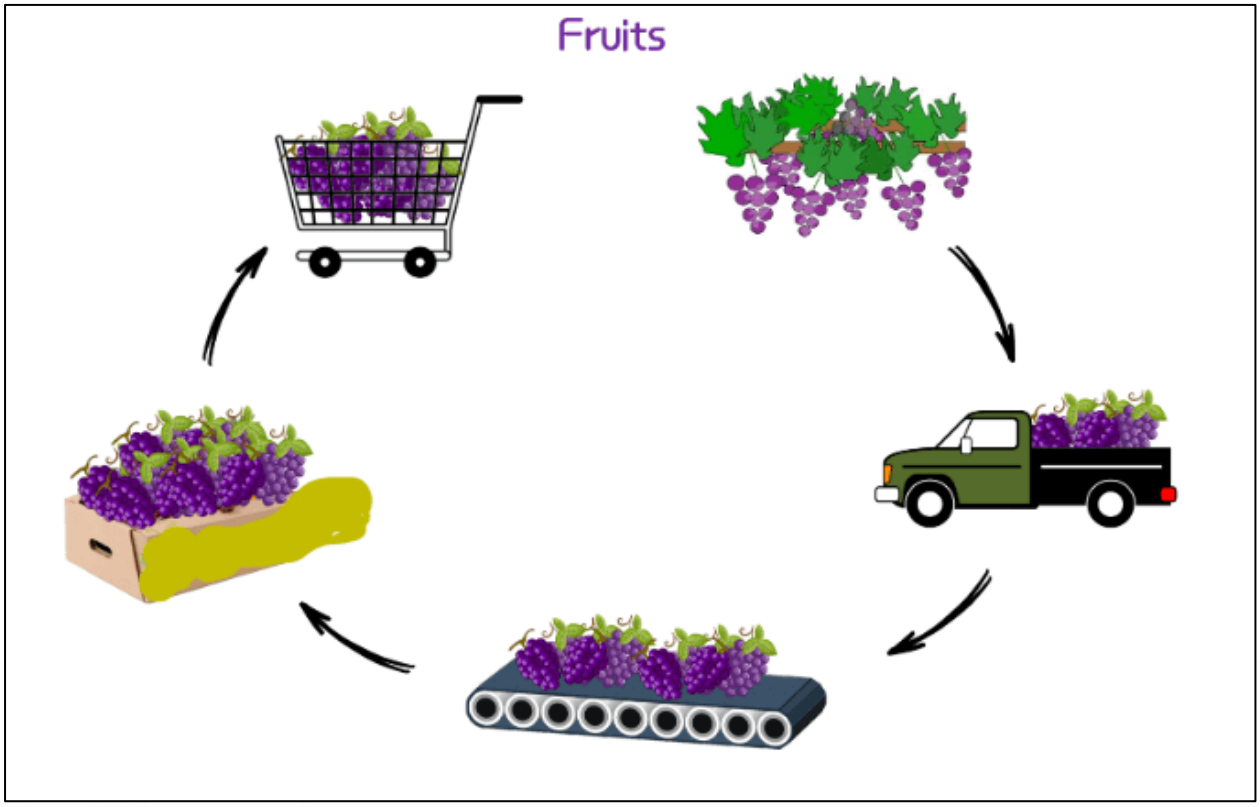
PLEASE RESPECT & ENJOY
THESE HISTORIC GARDENS

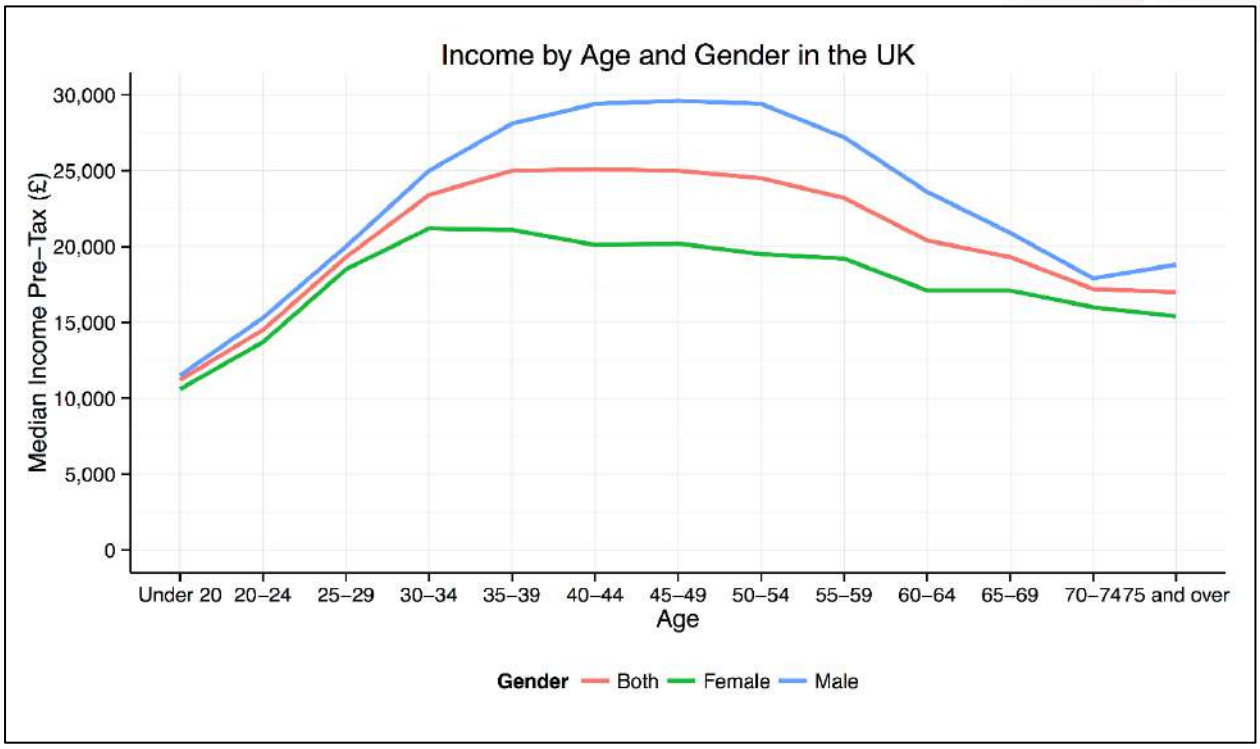
Ice is Never 100% Safe!
4"
5-7"
8-12"
12-15"
Minimum Ice Thickness Guidelines
for New Clear Ice Only

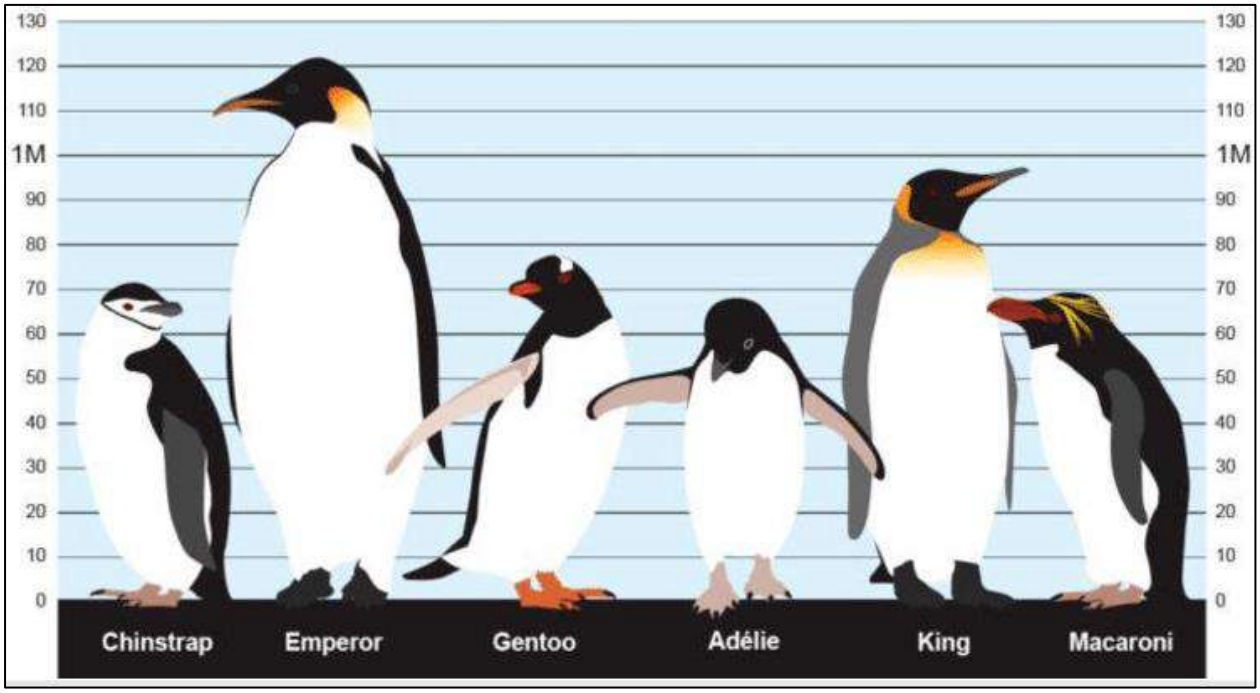

REED THATCH
RAFTER
SEAT
ASHES
TURF WALL
GROUD LEVEL

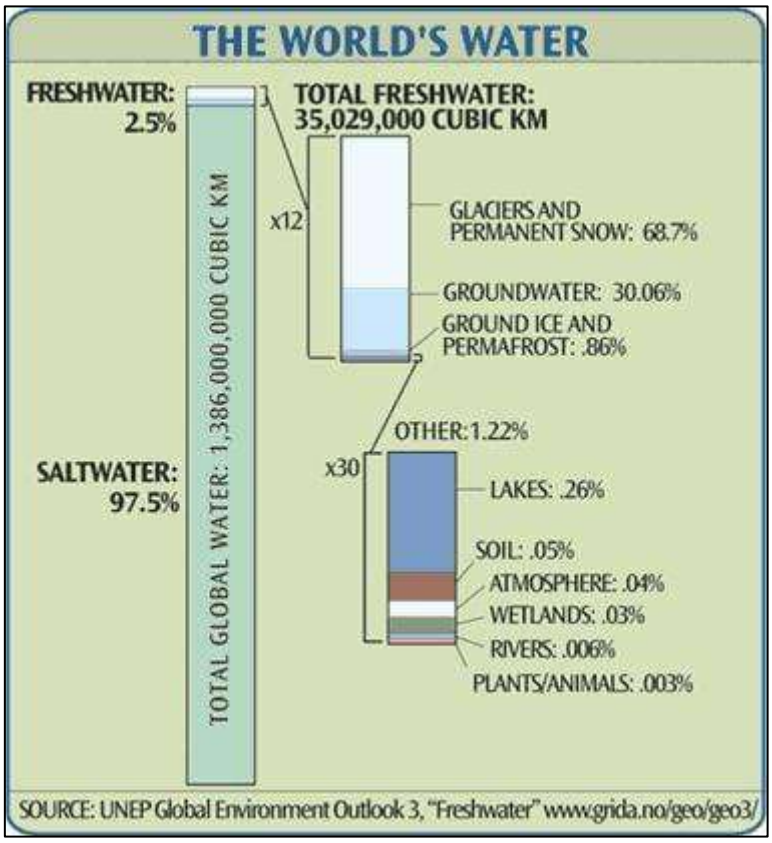

Soluble coffee ingredients
Roasting
Extraction
Coffee beans ("Green coffee")
Cooling
Concentration
Drying
Instant coffee

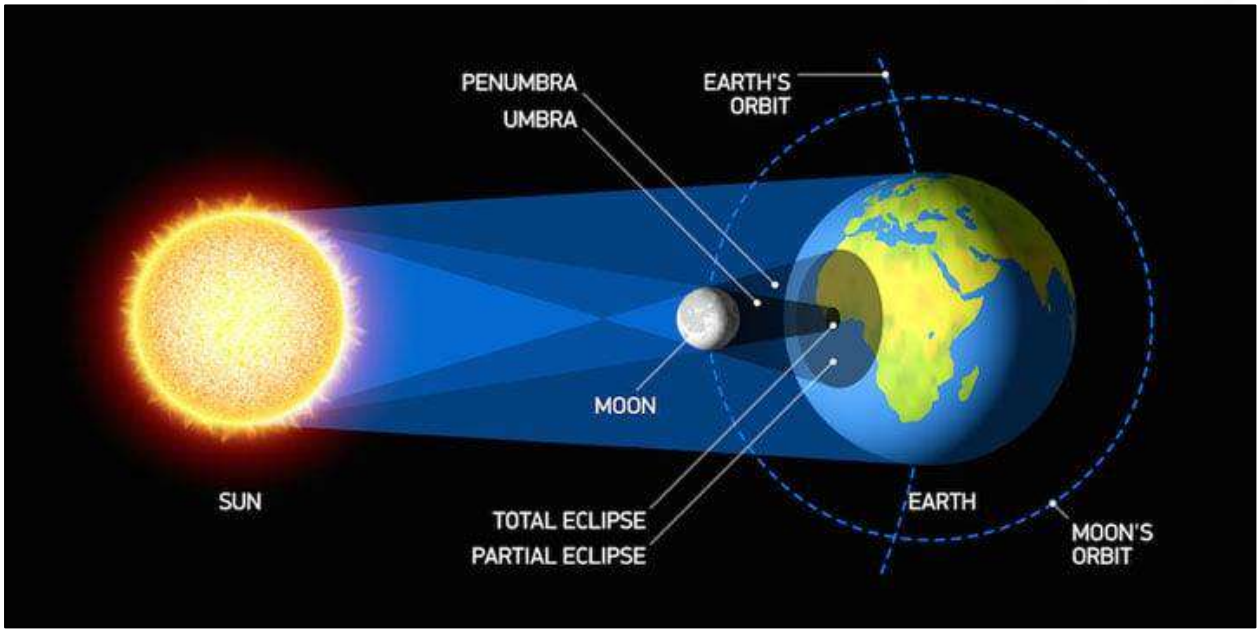


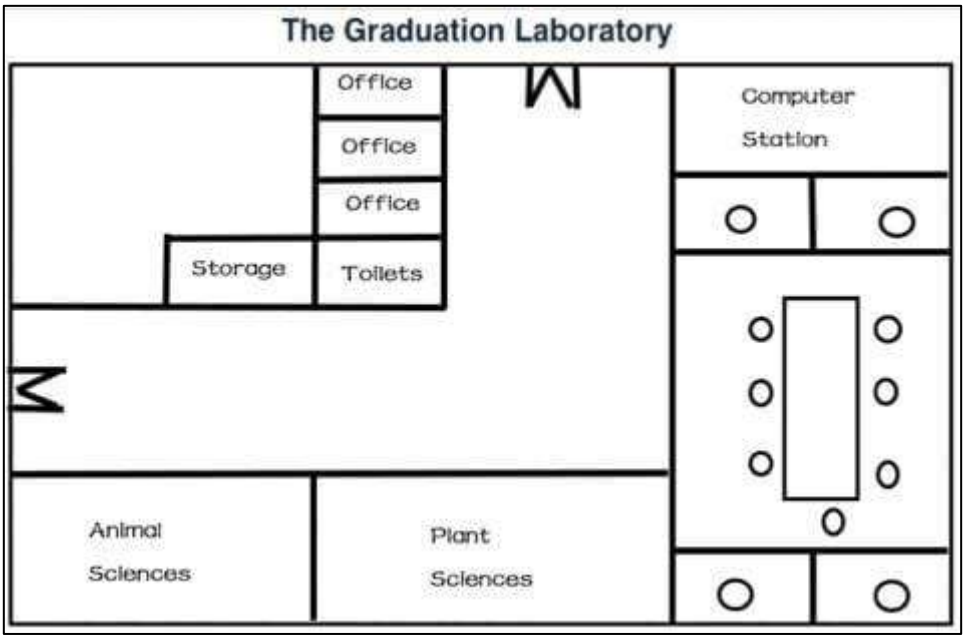

Fruits

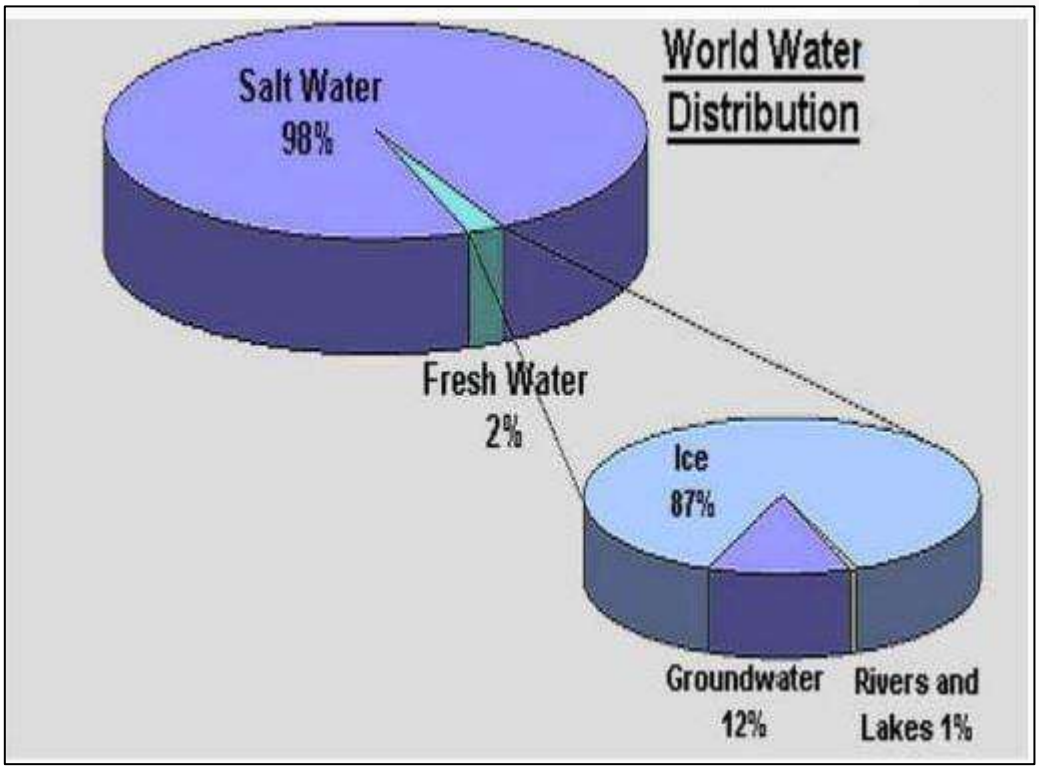

Income by Age and Gender in the UK
Median Income Pre–Tax (£)
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Under 20
20–24
25–29
30–34
35–39
40–44
45–49
50–54
55–59
60–64
65–69
70–74
75 and over
Age
Gender
Both
Female
Male

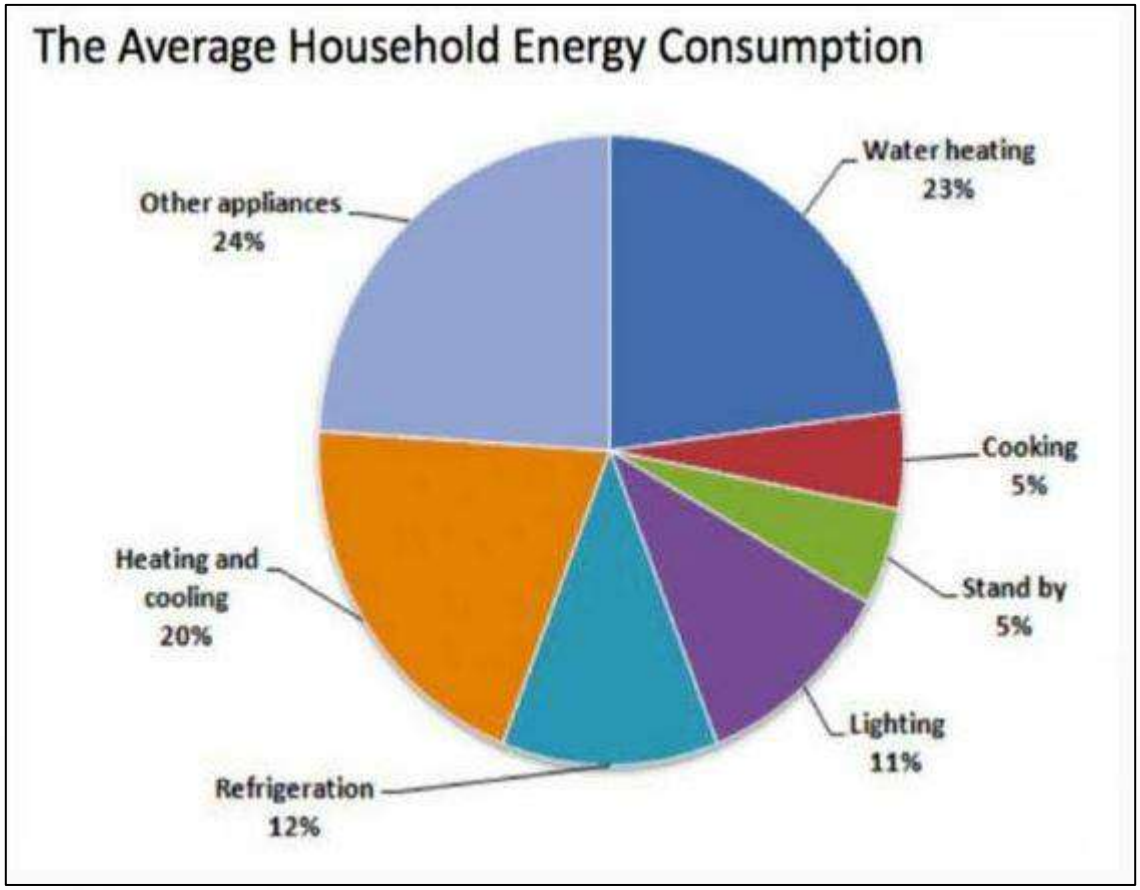

130
120
110
1M
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Chinstrap
Emperor
Gentoo
Adélie
King
Macaroni

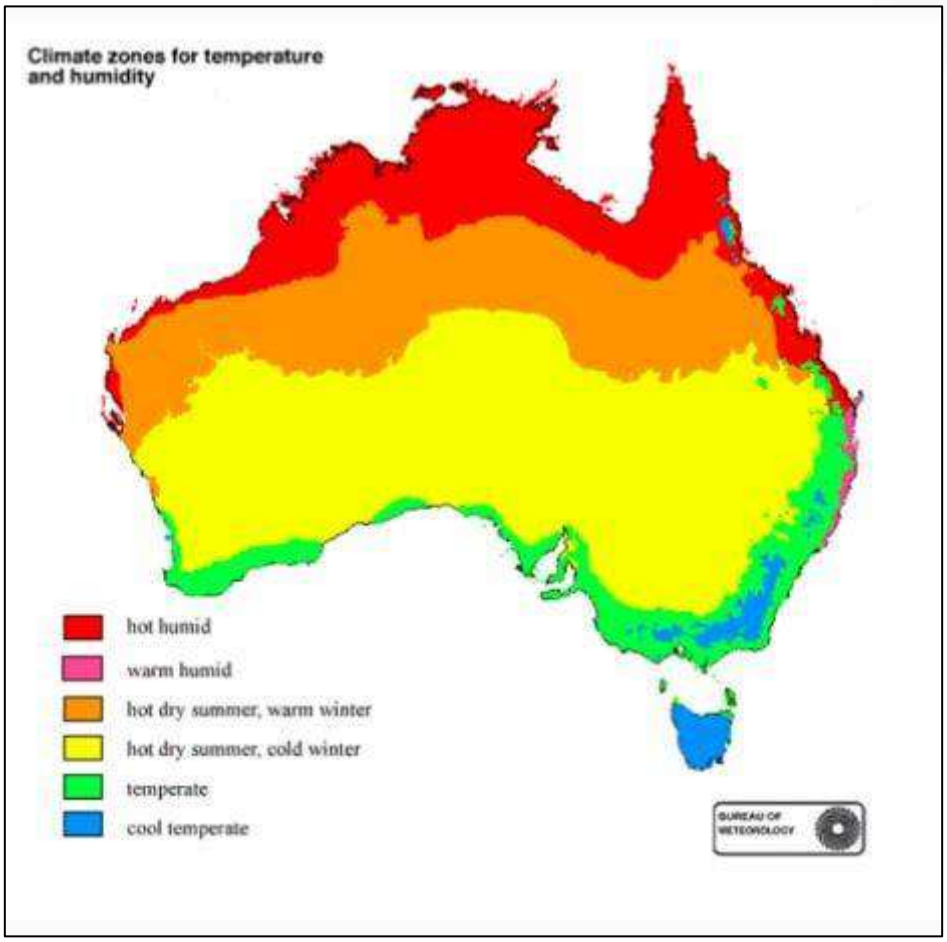

THE WORLD'S WATER
FRESHWATER: 2.5%
SALTWATER: 97.5%
TOTAL GLOBAL WATER: 1,386,000,000 CUBIC KM
TOTAL FRESHWATER: 35,029,000 CUBIC KM
x12
GLACIERS AND PERMANENT SNOW: 68.7%
GROUNDWATER: 30.06%
GROUND ICE AND PERMAFROST: .86%
OTHER: 1.22%
x30
LAKES: .26%
SOIL: .05%
ATMOSPHERE: .04%
WETLANDS: .03%
RIVERS: .006%
PLANTS/ANIMALS: .003%
SOURCE: UNEP Global Environment Outlook 3, "Freshwater" www.grida.no/geo/geo3/


PENUMBRA
UMBRA
EARTH'S ORBIT
MOON
SUN
TOTAL ECLIPSE
PARTIAL ECLIPSE
EARTH
MOON'S ORBIT

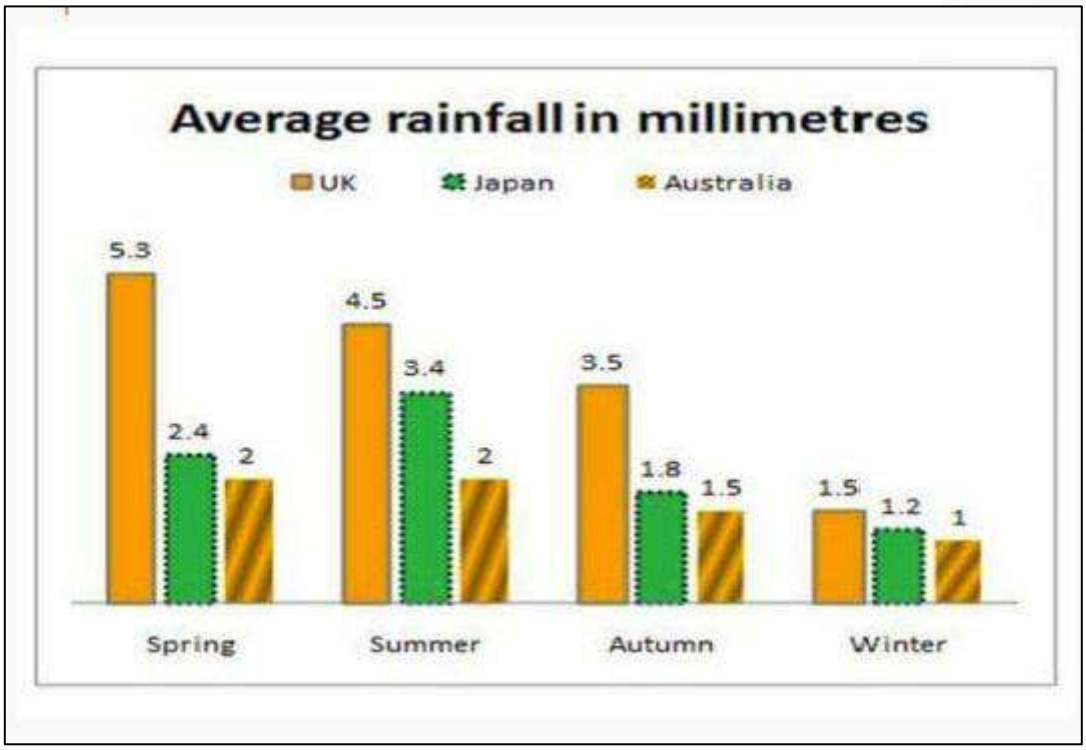

The Graduation Laboratory
Office
Office
Office
Storage
Toilets
Computer Station
Animal Sciences
Plant Sciences

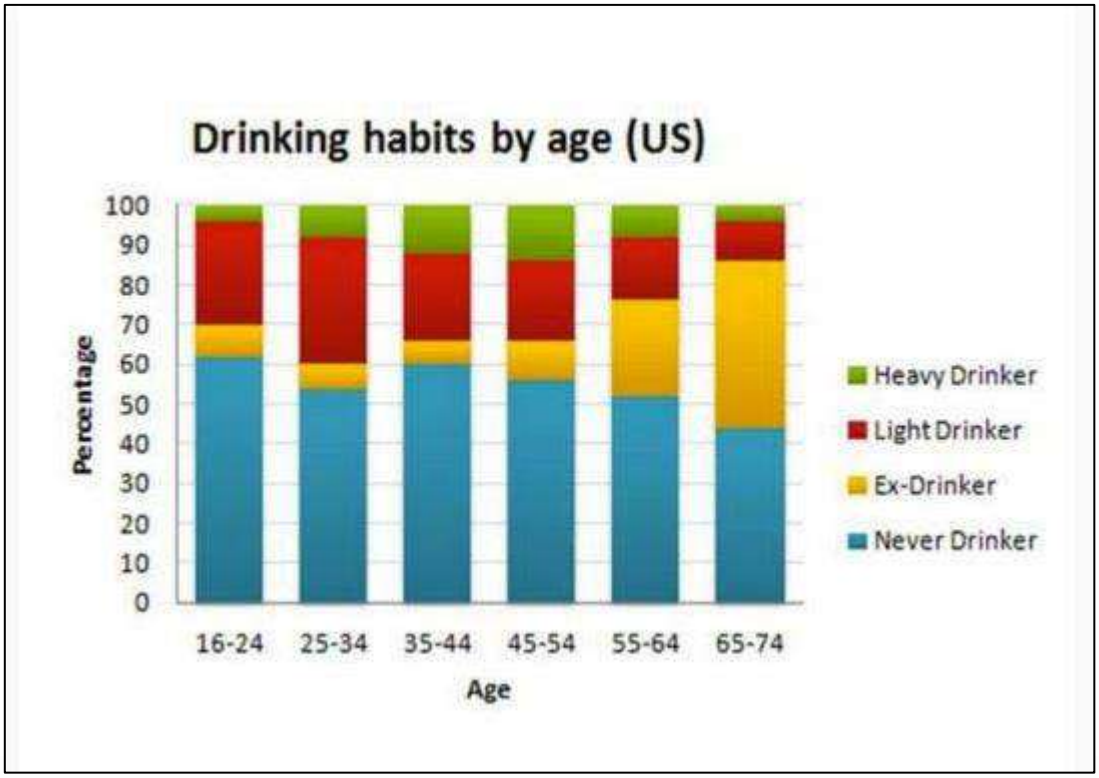

World Water Distribution
Salt Water 98%
Fresh Water 2%
Ice 87%
Groundwater 12%
Rivers and Lakes 1%

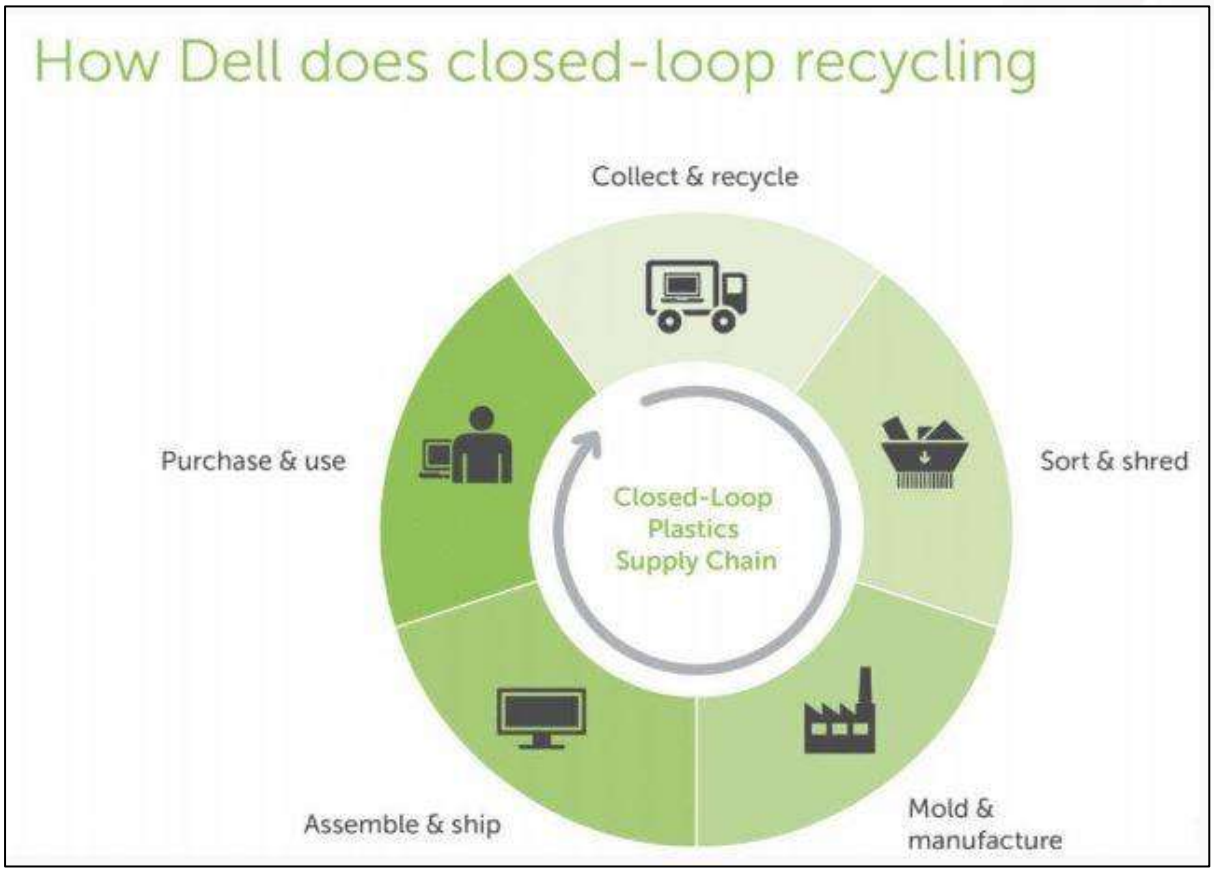

The Average Household Energy Consumption
Water heating 23%
Cooking 5%
Stand by 5%
Lighting 11%
Refrigeration 12%
Heating and cooling 20%
Other appliances 24%


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

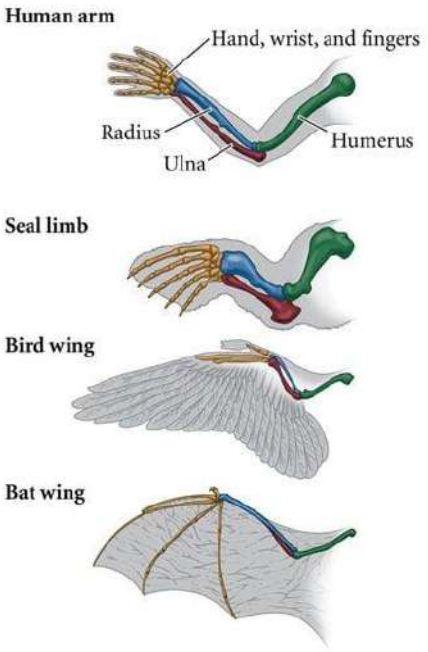
New Jersey 50.680
Chicago 46.750
South Carolina 38.520
Michigan 26.710
Virginia 18.950


Average rainfall in millimetres
UK
Japan
Australia
5.3
2.4
2
4.5
3.4
2
3.5
1.8
1.5
1.5
1.2
1
Spring
Summer
Autumn
Winter


Drinking habits by age (US)
Percentage
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
16-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64
65-74
Age
Heavy Drinker
Light Drinker
Ex-Drinker
Never Drinker



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



***DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY*, 9e, Figure 1.19**

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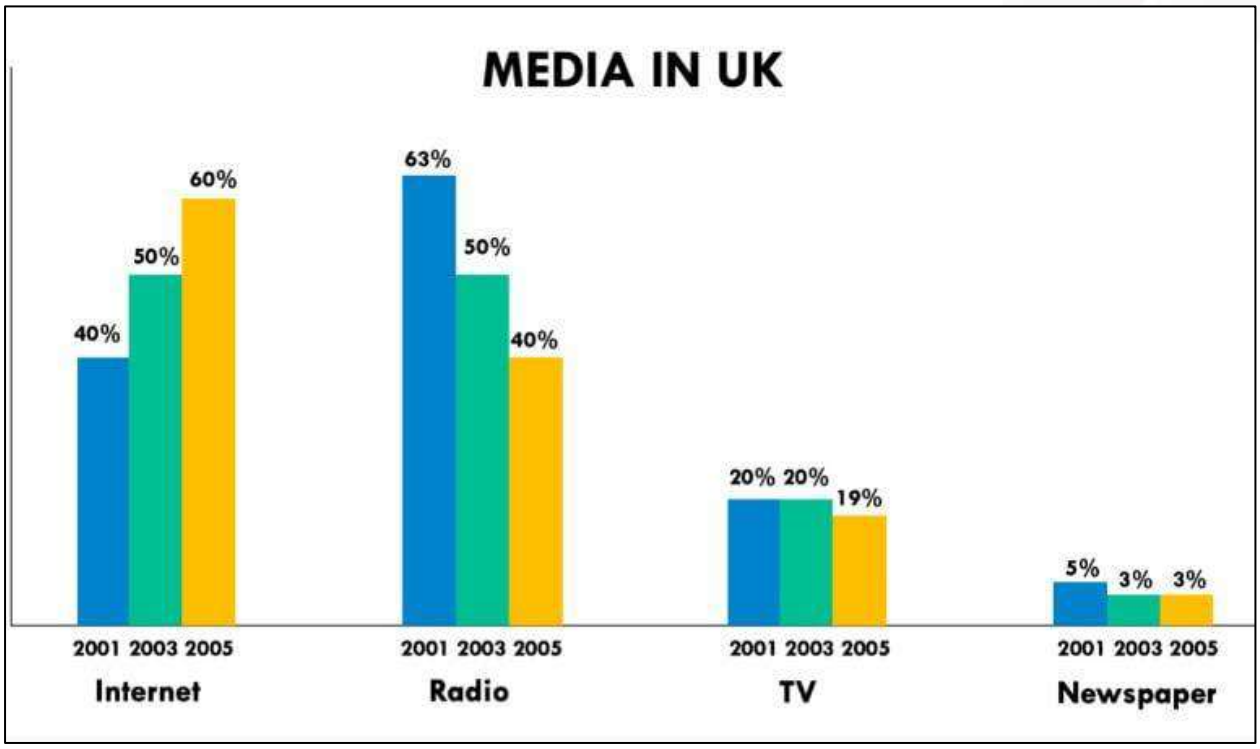
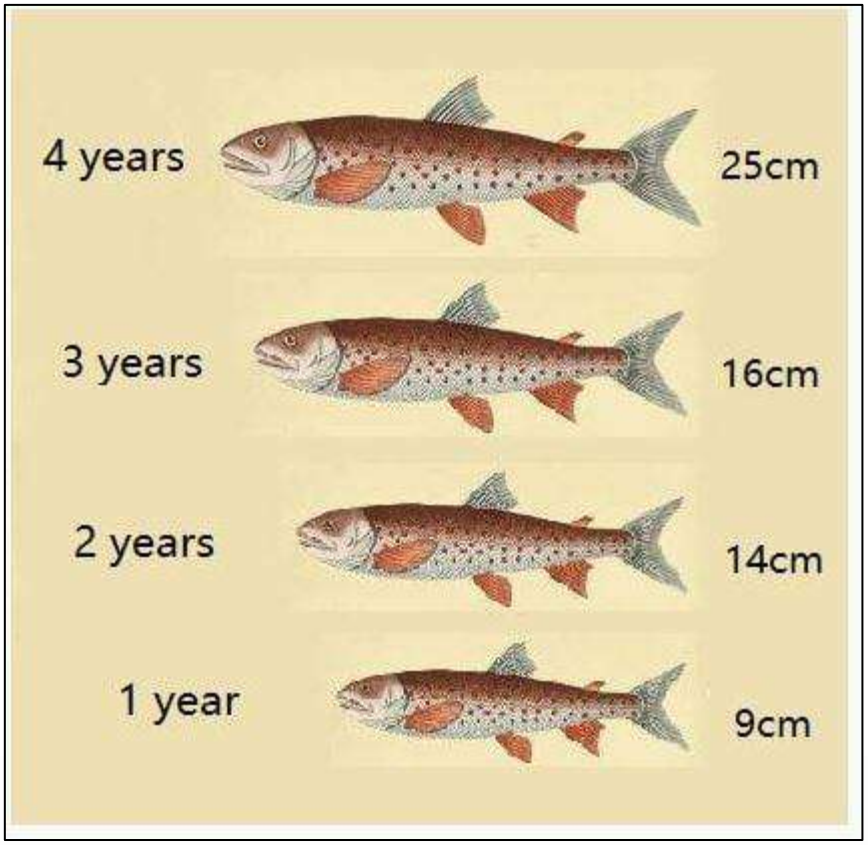
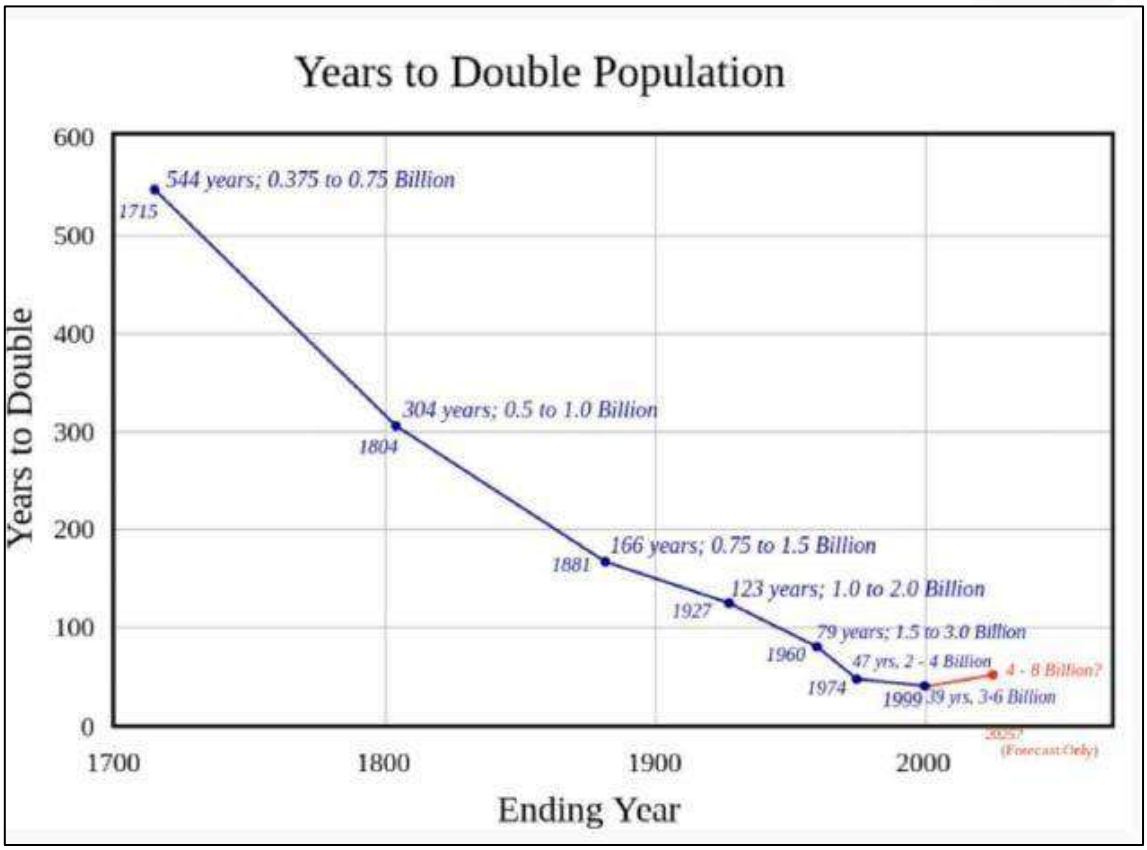
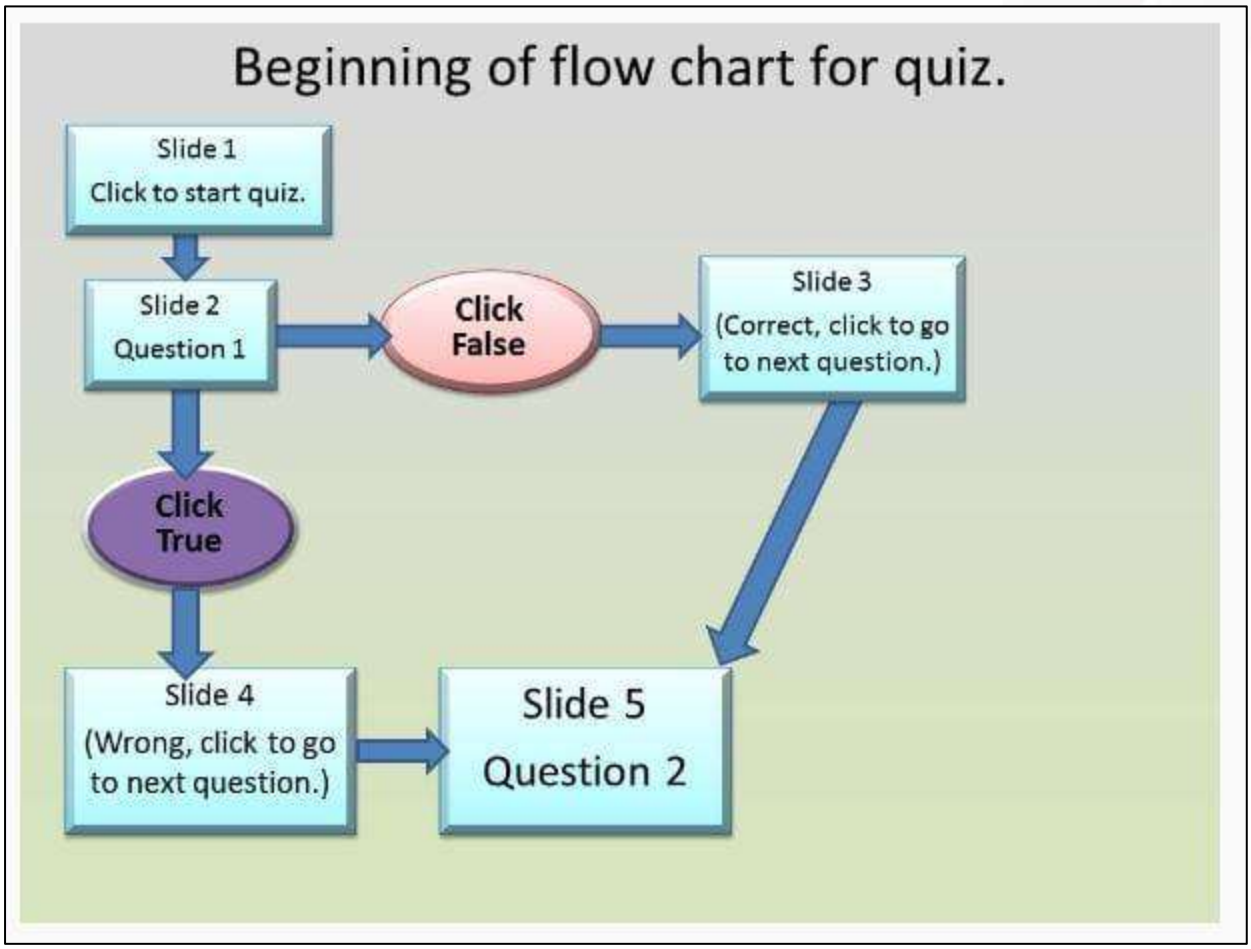
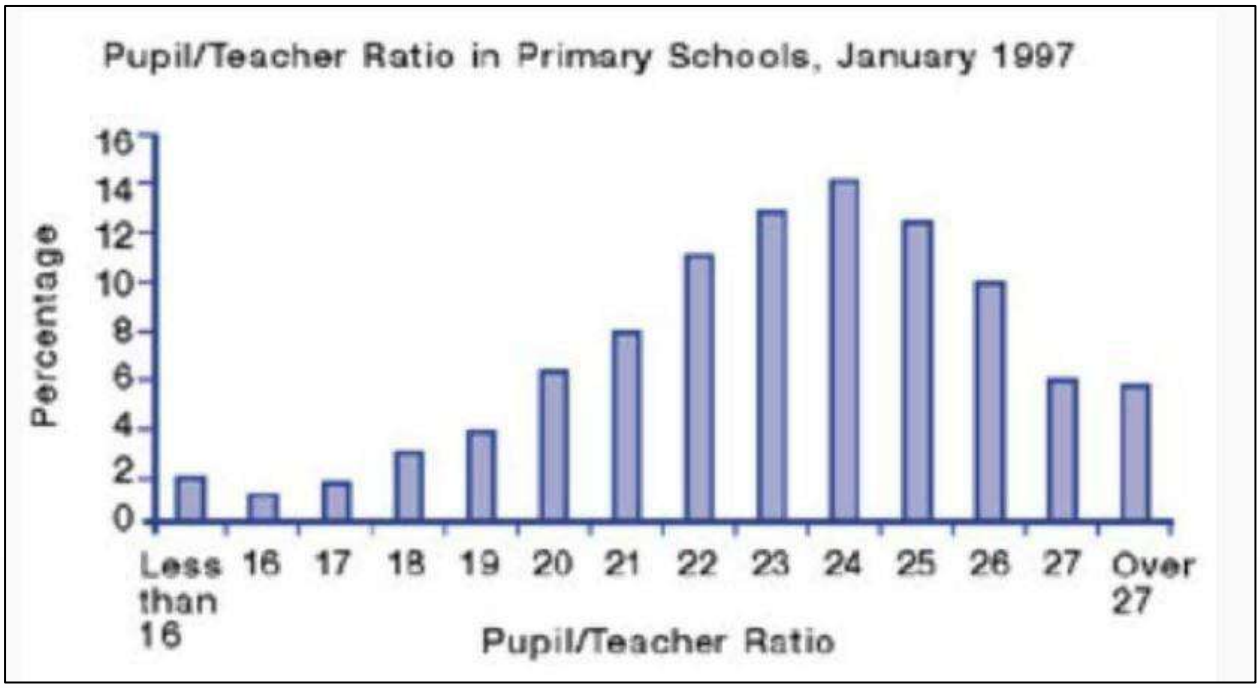

MEDIA IN UK
40%
50%
60%
63%
50%
40%
20% 20%
19%
5%
3%
3%
2001 2003 2005
Internet
2001 2003 2005
Radio
2001 2003 2005
TV
2001 2003 2005
Newspaper


4 years
25cm
3 years
16cm
2 years
14cm
1 year
9cm


Years to Double Population
Years to Double
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
544 years; 0.375 to 0.75 Billion
1715
304 years; 0.5 to 1.0 Billion
1804
166 years; 0.75 to 1.5 Billion
1881
123 years; 1.0 to 2.0 Billion
1927
79 years; 1.5 to 3.0 Billion
1960
47 yrs, 2 - 4 Billion
1974
4 - 8 Billion?
1999
39 yrs, 3-6 Billion
2025?
(Forecast Only)
1700
1800
1900
2000
Ending Year

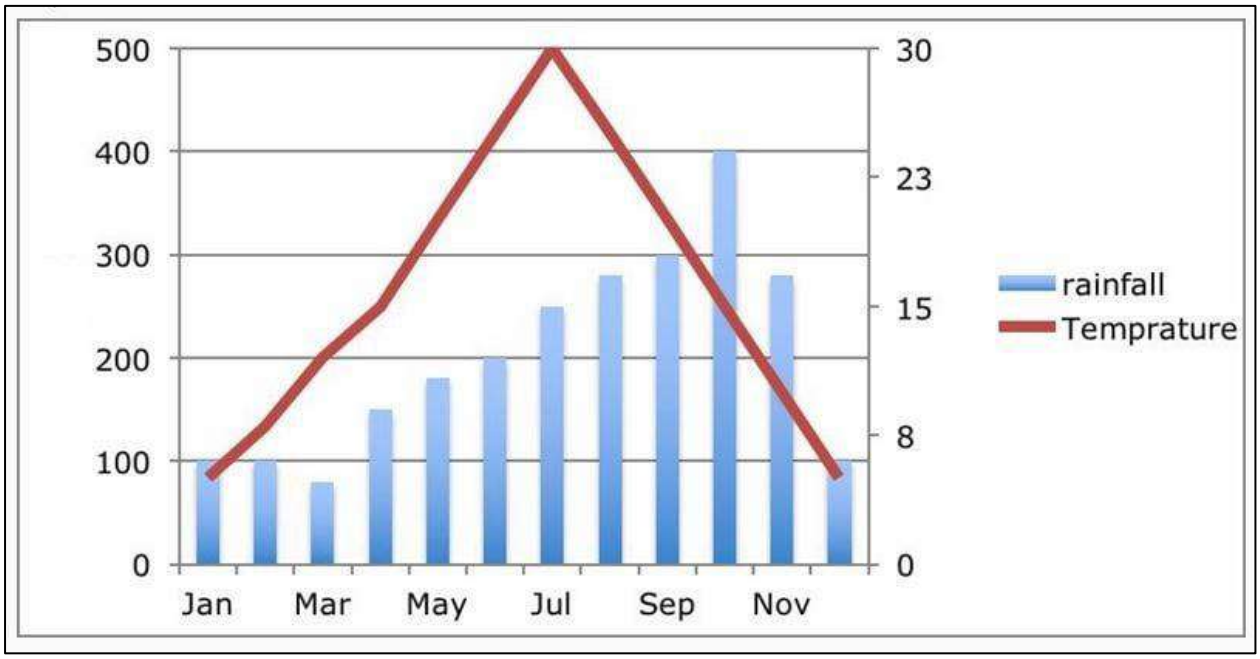

Beginning of flow chart for quiz.
Slide 1
Click to start quiz.
Slide 2
Question 1
Click
False
Slide 3
(Correct, click to go to next question.)
Click
True
Slide 4
(Wrong, click to go to next question.)
Slide 5
Question 2

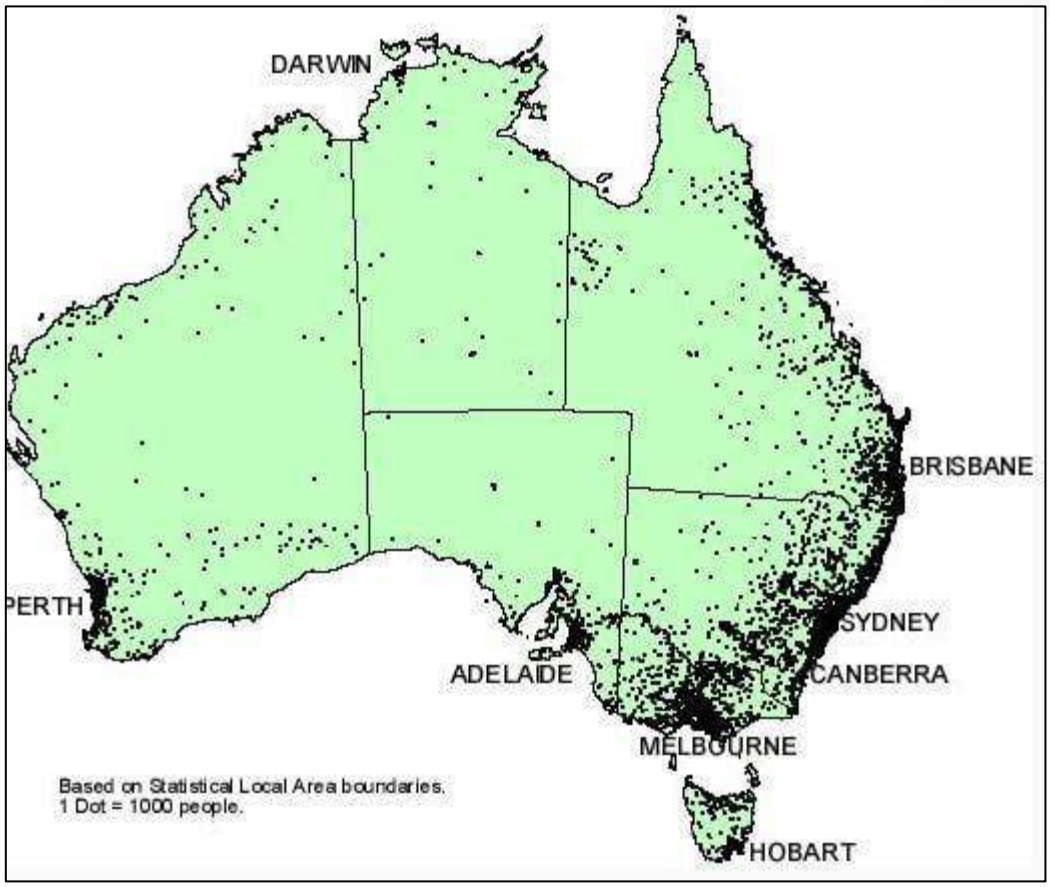

Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools, January 1997
Percentage
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
Less than 16
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
Over 27
Pupil/Teacher Ratio

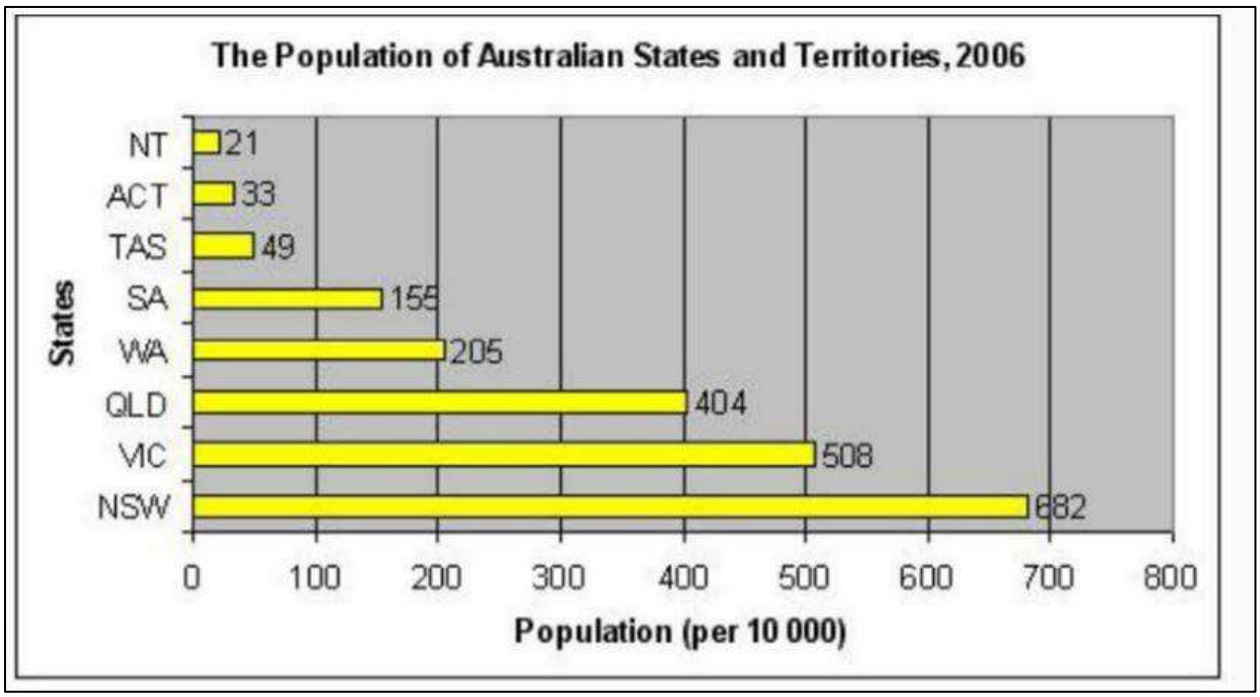
Change of Primary Funding Sources of International Students in the U.S., 2003/04 -2013/14

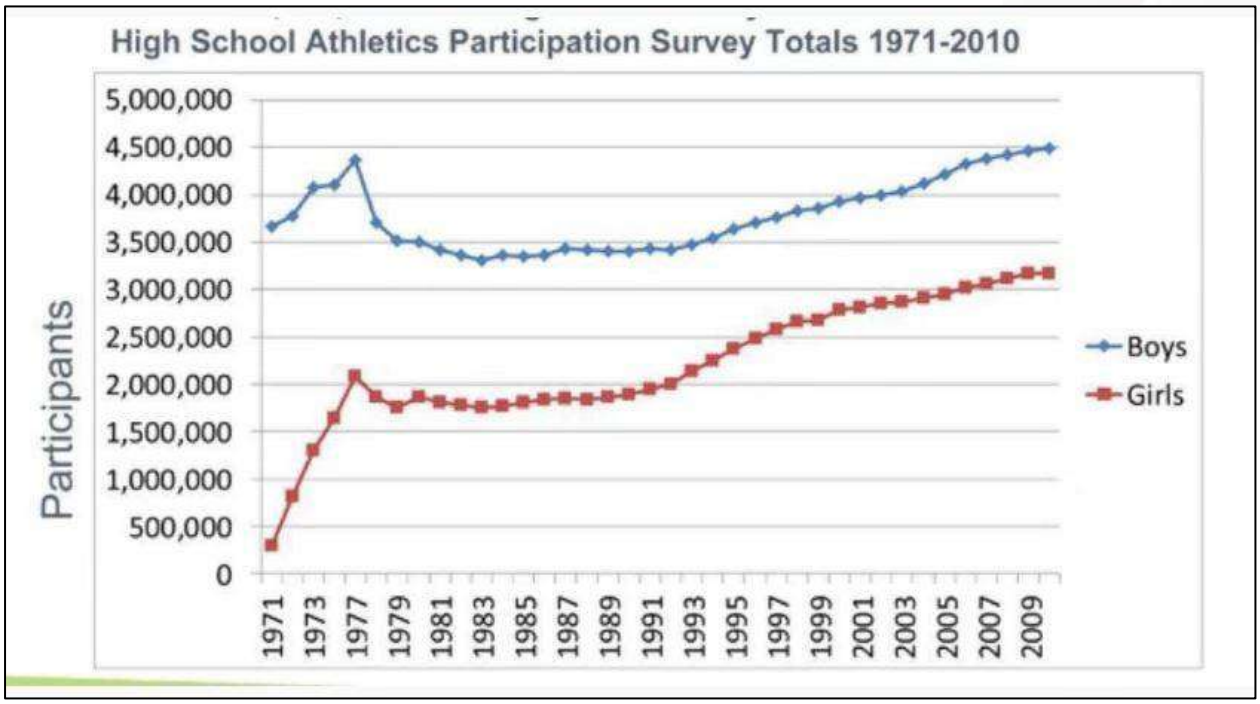
PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING	2003/04		2013/14		% CHANGE FROM 2003/04 TO 2013/14
	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	
Personal and Family	385,543	67%	574,129	65%	49%
U.S. College or University	134,015	23%	171,218	19%	28%
Foreign Government or University	13,699	2%	66,147	7%	383%
Current Employer	10,111	2%	49,503	6%	390%
Other Sources	29,141	5%	25,055	3%	-14%
Total	572,509	100%	886,052	100%	55%

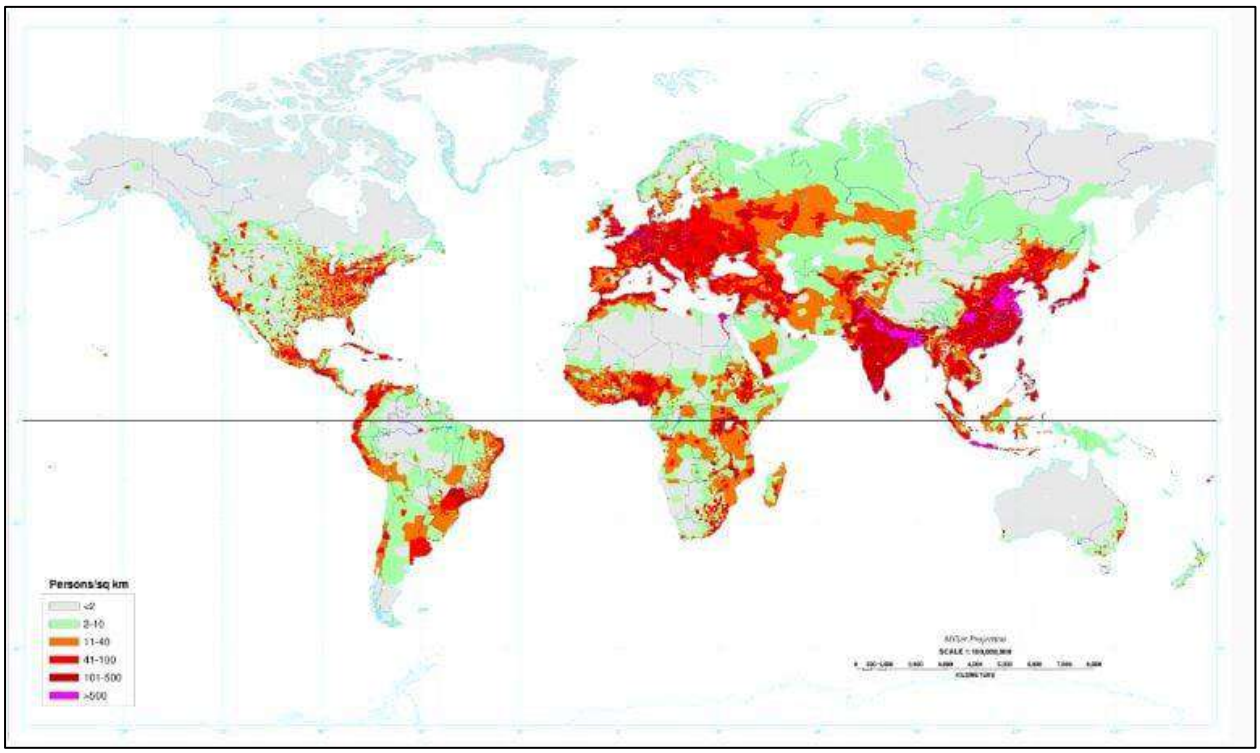
Source: Based on WES analysis of IIE Open Doors data (2014).



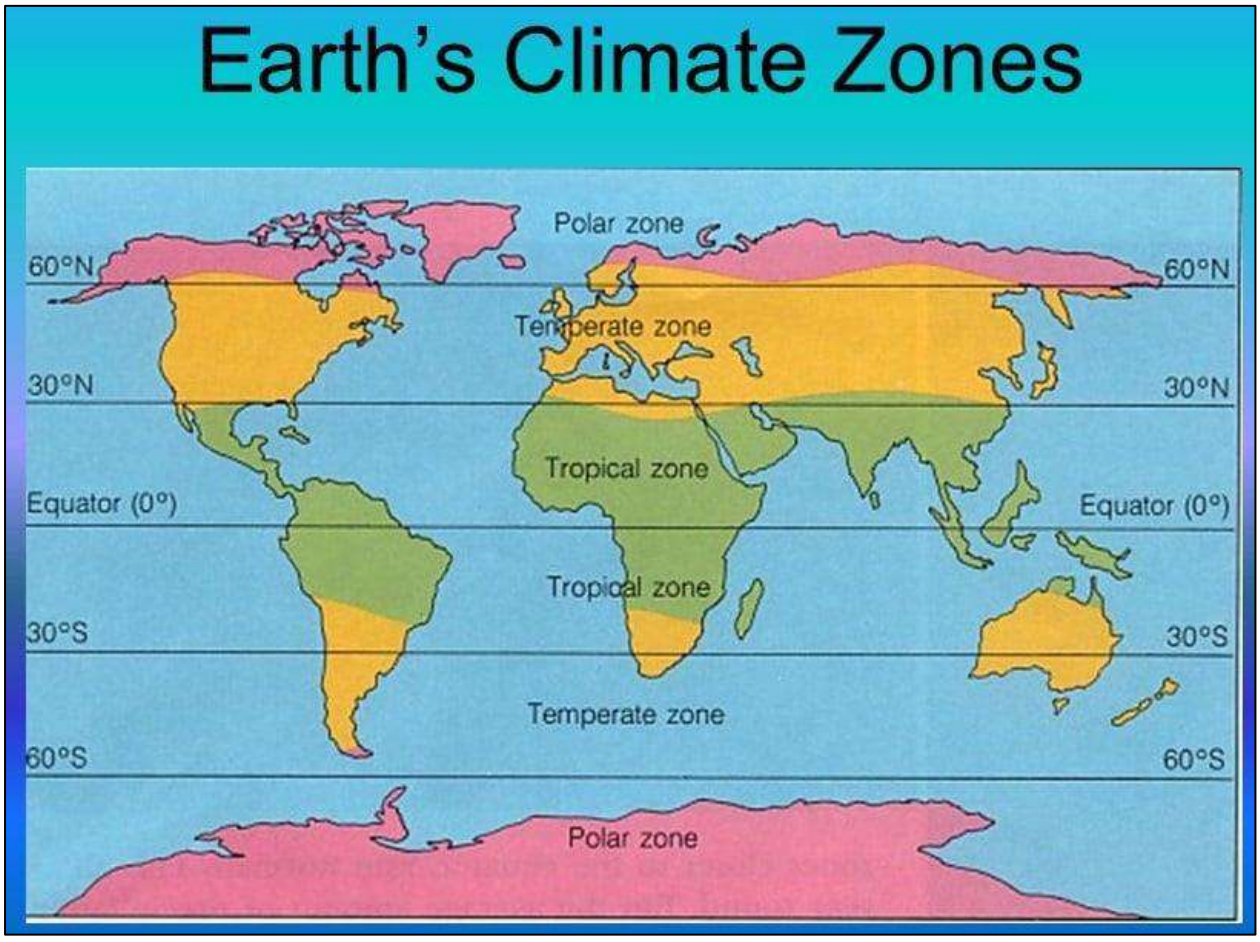

DARWIN
BRISBANE
PERTH
SYDNEY
ADELAIDE
CANBERRA
MELBOURNE
HOBART
Based on Statistical Local Area boundaries.
1 Dot = 1000 people.


The Population of Australian States and Territories, 2006
States
NT
ACT
TAS
SA
WA
QLD
VIC
NSW
21
33
49
155
205
404
508
682
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
Population (per 10 000)

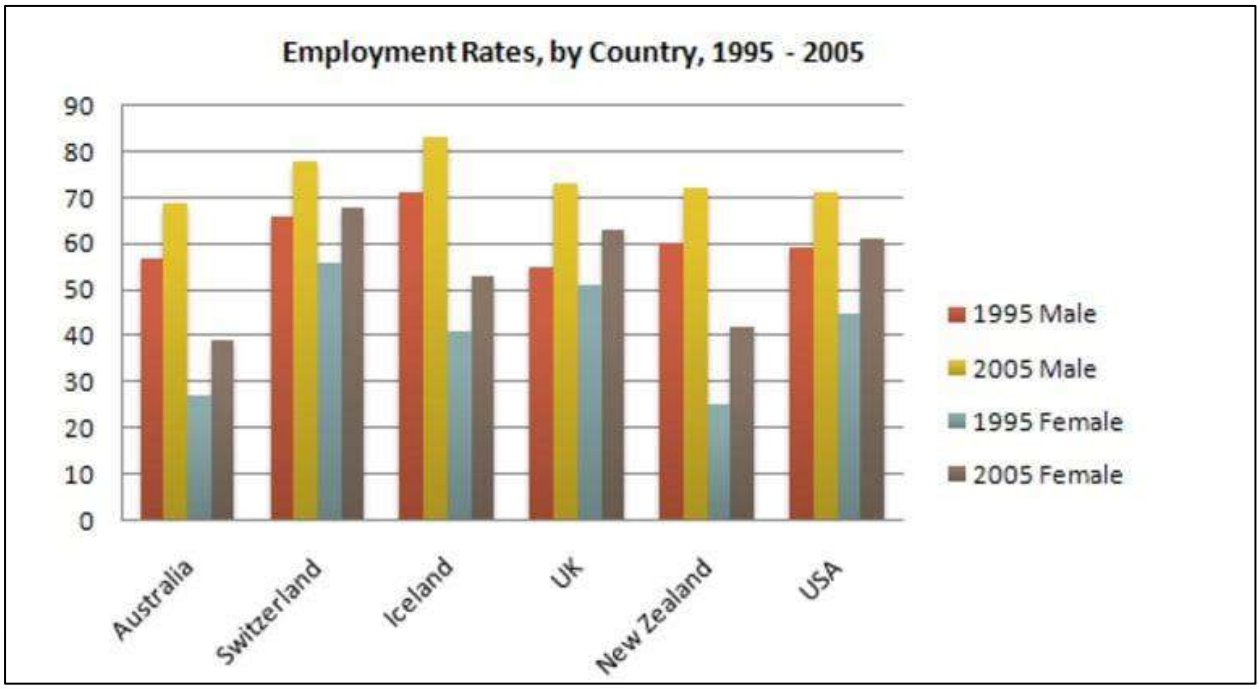

High School Athletics Participation Survey Totals 1971-2010
Participants
5,000,000
4,500,000
4,000,000
3,500,000
3,000,000
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
1971
1973
1977
1979
1981
1983
1985
1987
1989
1991
1993
1995
1997
1999
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
Boys
Girls

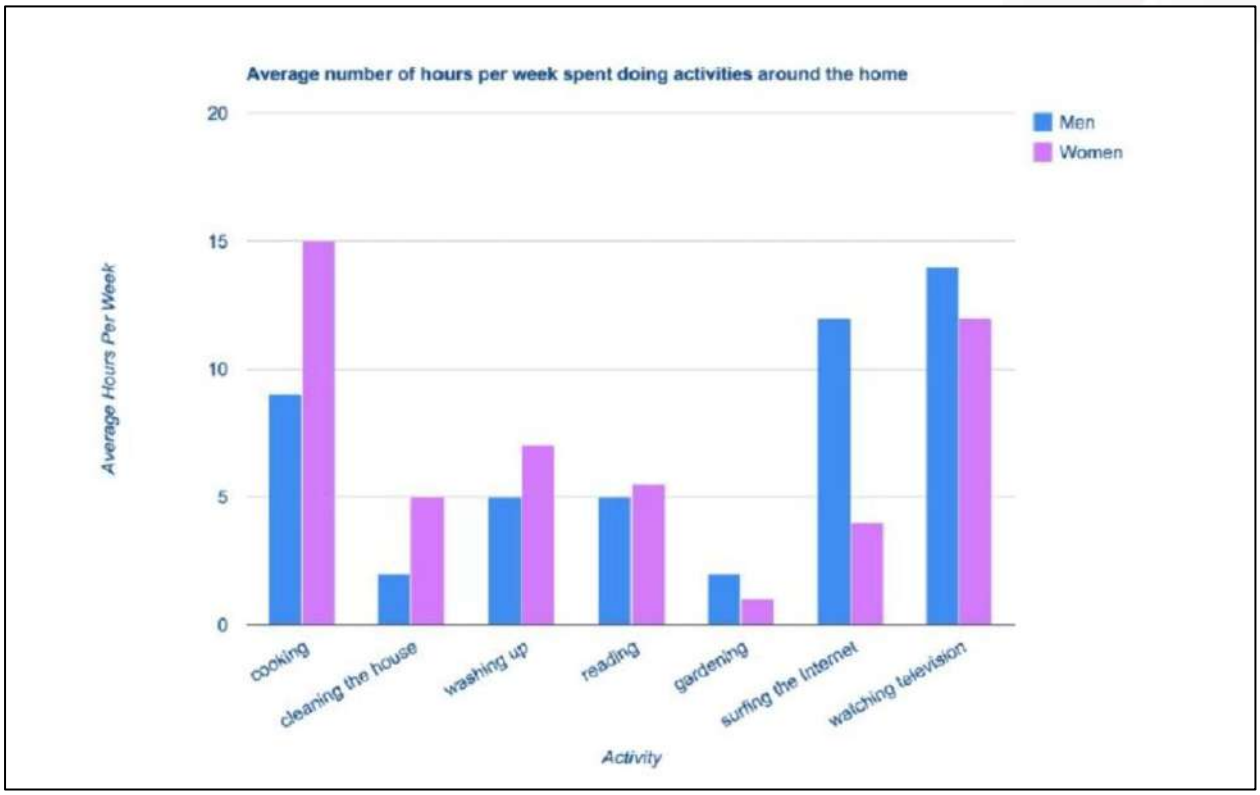

Persons/sq km
<2
2-10
11-40
41-100
101-500
>500

TRADING GOODS
Imports
Exports
Cedar oil Timber
Copper Semi-precious stones Gold
Ebony Ivory Slaves Exotic animals
Horses Fruit Honey Pots Copper
ancient egypt
Linen Tools Beads Beer Weapons Oil
from Lebanon
from Nubia
from other parts of tropical Africa
from countries around the Mediterranean

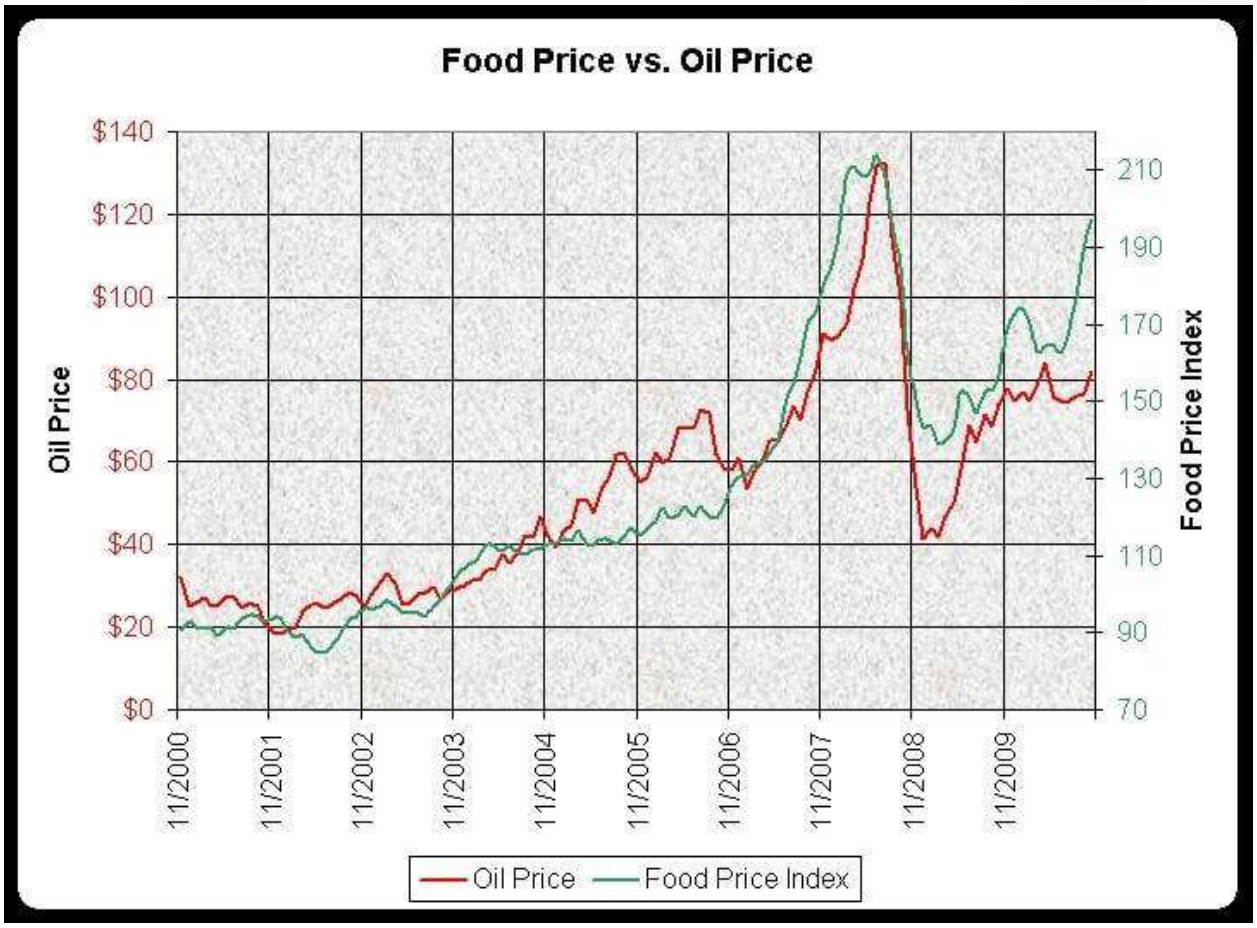

Earth's Climate Zones
Polar zone
60°N
60°N
Temperate zone
30°N
30°N
Tropical zone
Equator (0°)
Equator (0°)
Tropical zone
30°S
30°S
Temperate zone
60°S
60°S
Polar zone

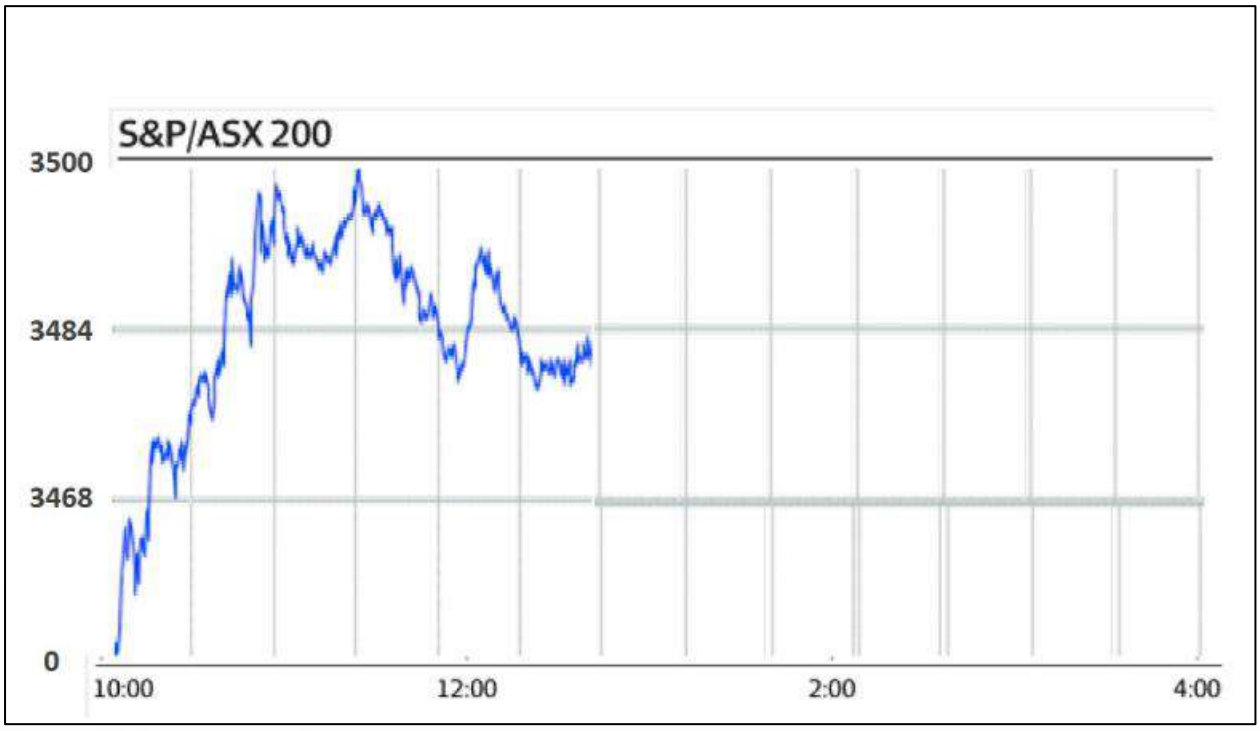
2018
Sweden Government Budget
Surplus
+44
Revenue SEK
1043
billion
Expenditure SEK
999
billion

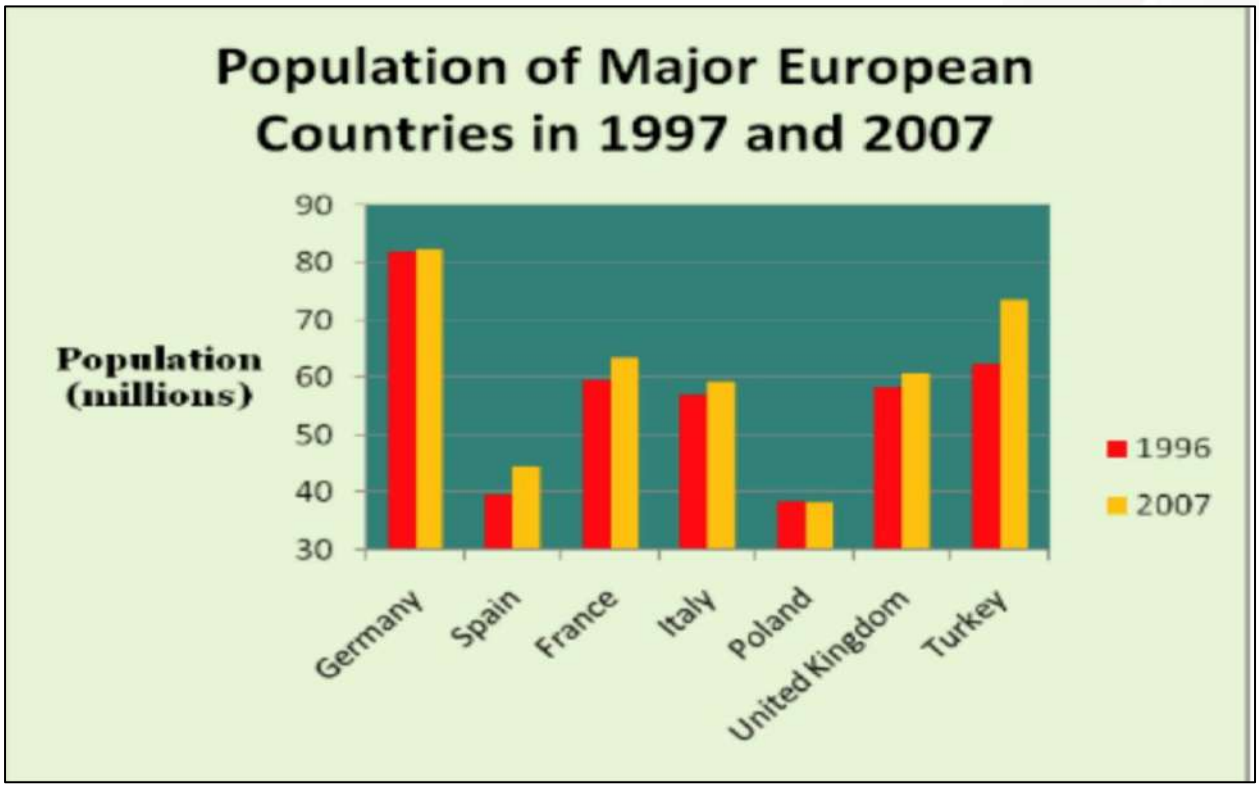

Employment Rates, by Country, 1995 - 2005
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Australia
Switzerland
Iceland
UK
New Zealand
USA
1995 Male
2005 Male
1995 Female
2005 Female

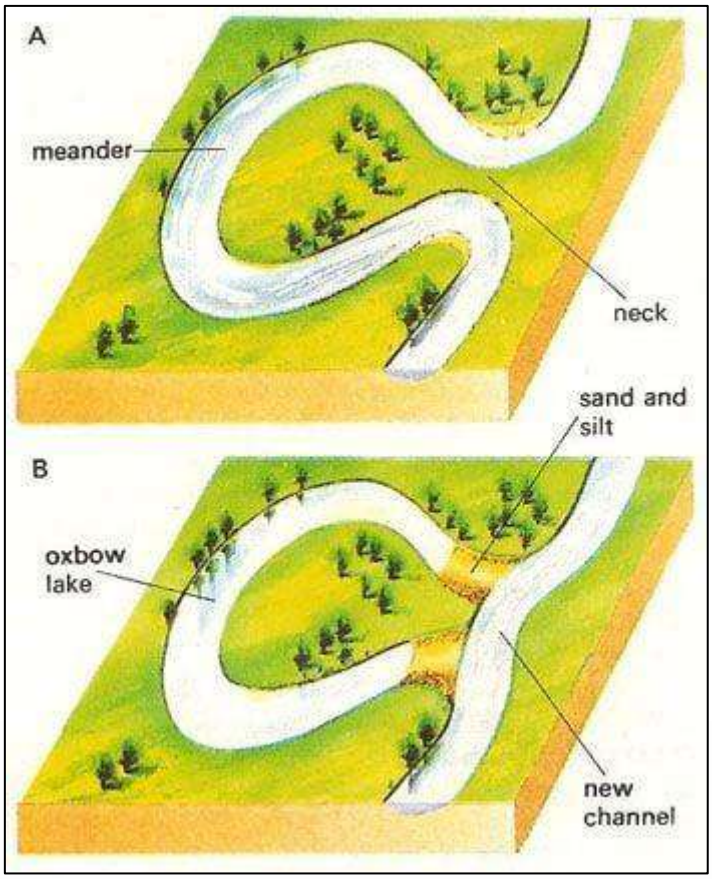


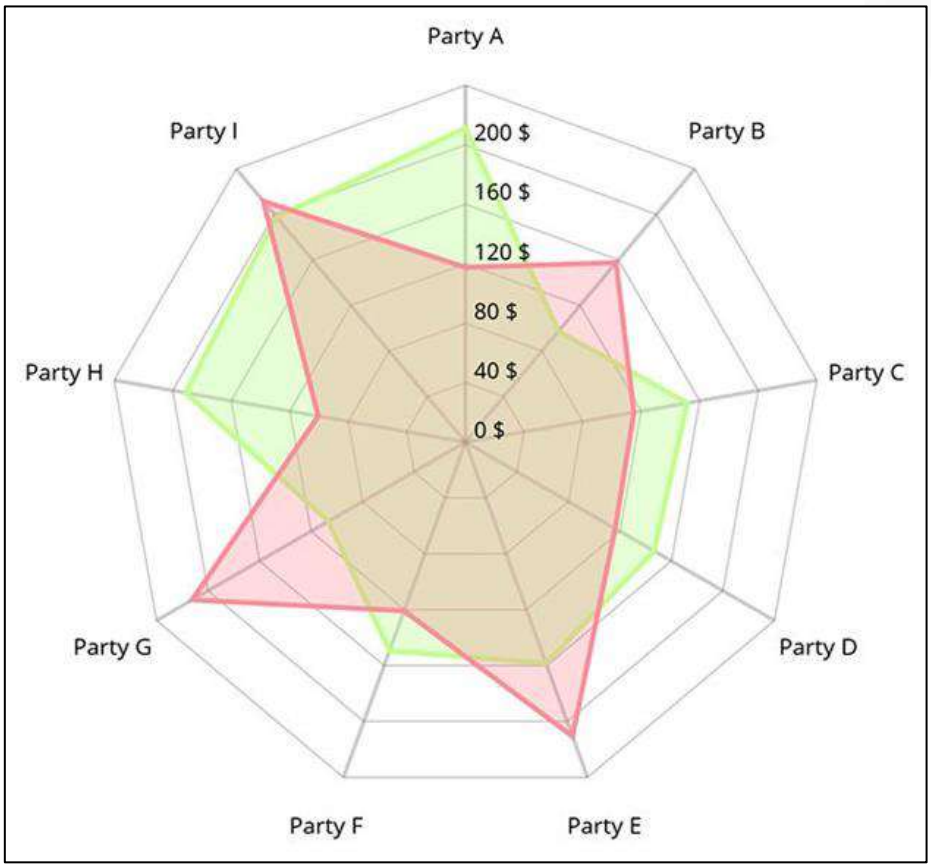
Graph : The graph shows the level of sports player's salaries from 1970 to 2000

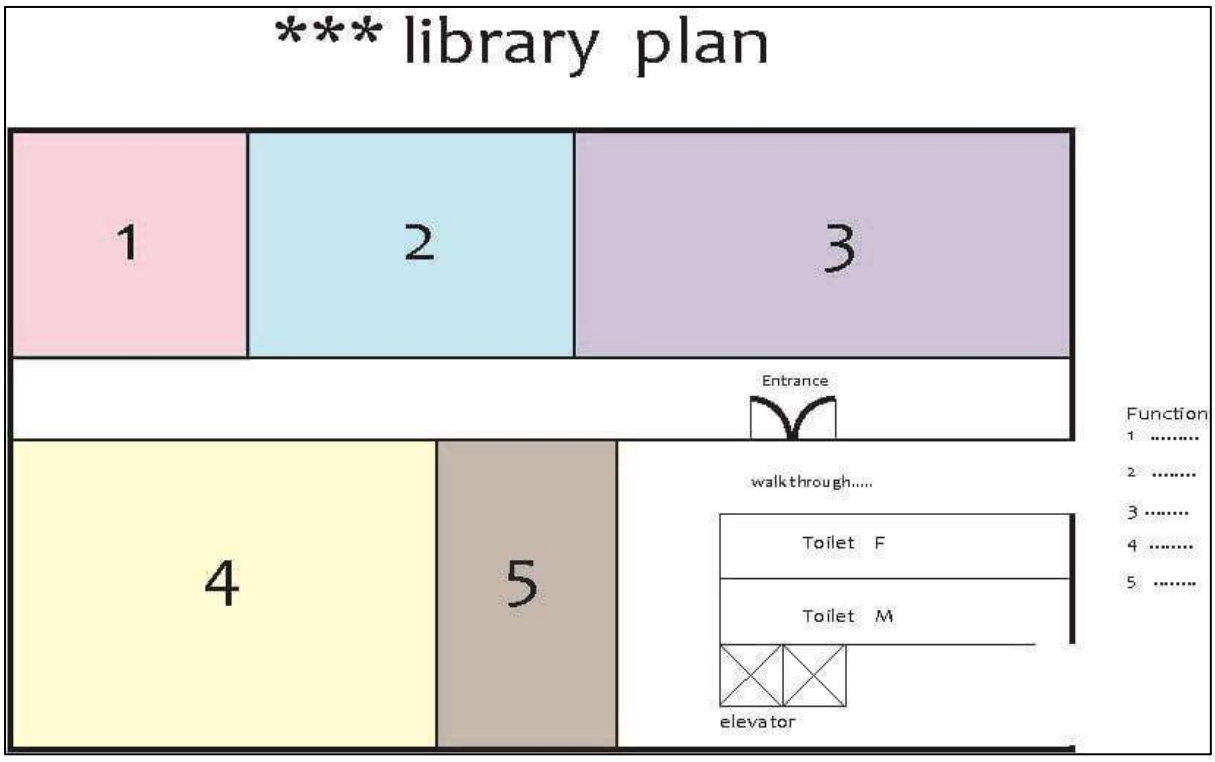

Food Price vs. Oil Price
Oil Price
$140
$120
$100
$80
$60
$40
$20
$0
Food Price Index
210
190
170
150
130
110
90
70
11/2000
11/2001
11/2002
11/2003
11/2004
11/2005
11/2006
11/2007
11/2008
11/2009
Oil Price
Food Price Index

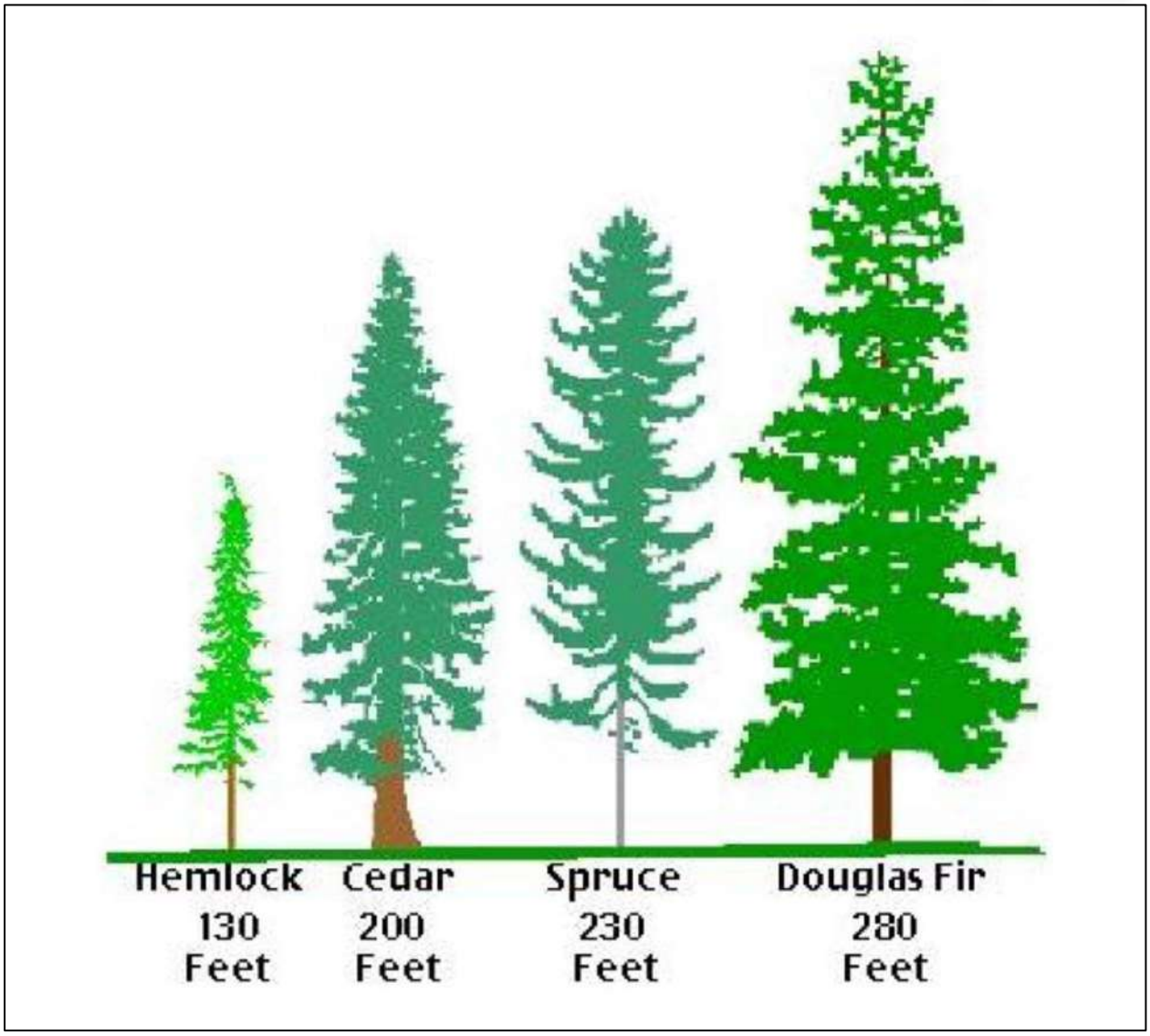

S&P/ASX 200
3500
3484
3468
0
10:00
12:00
2:00
4:00

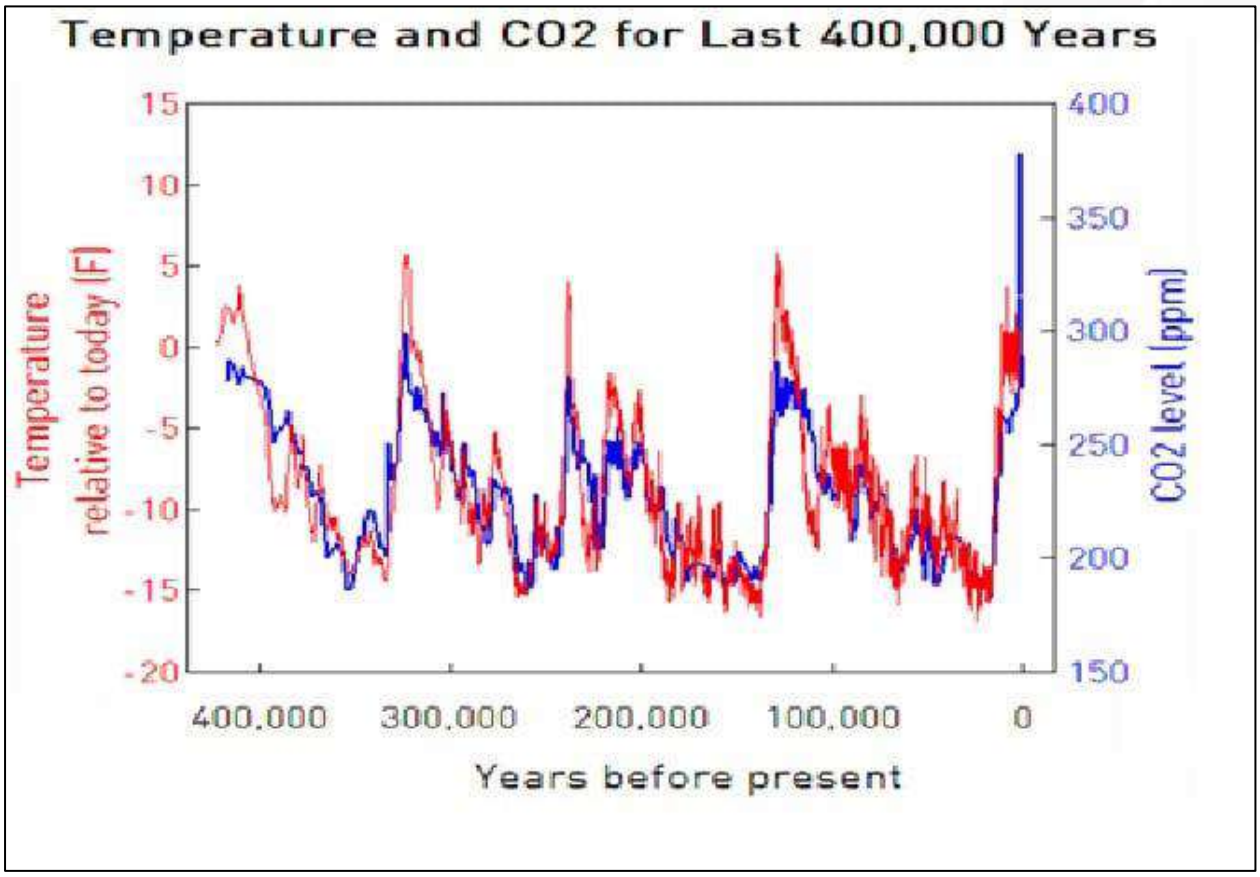

Population of Major European Countries in 1997 and 2007
Population (millions)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
Germany
Spain
France
Italy
Poland
United Kingdom
Turkey
1996
2007

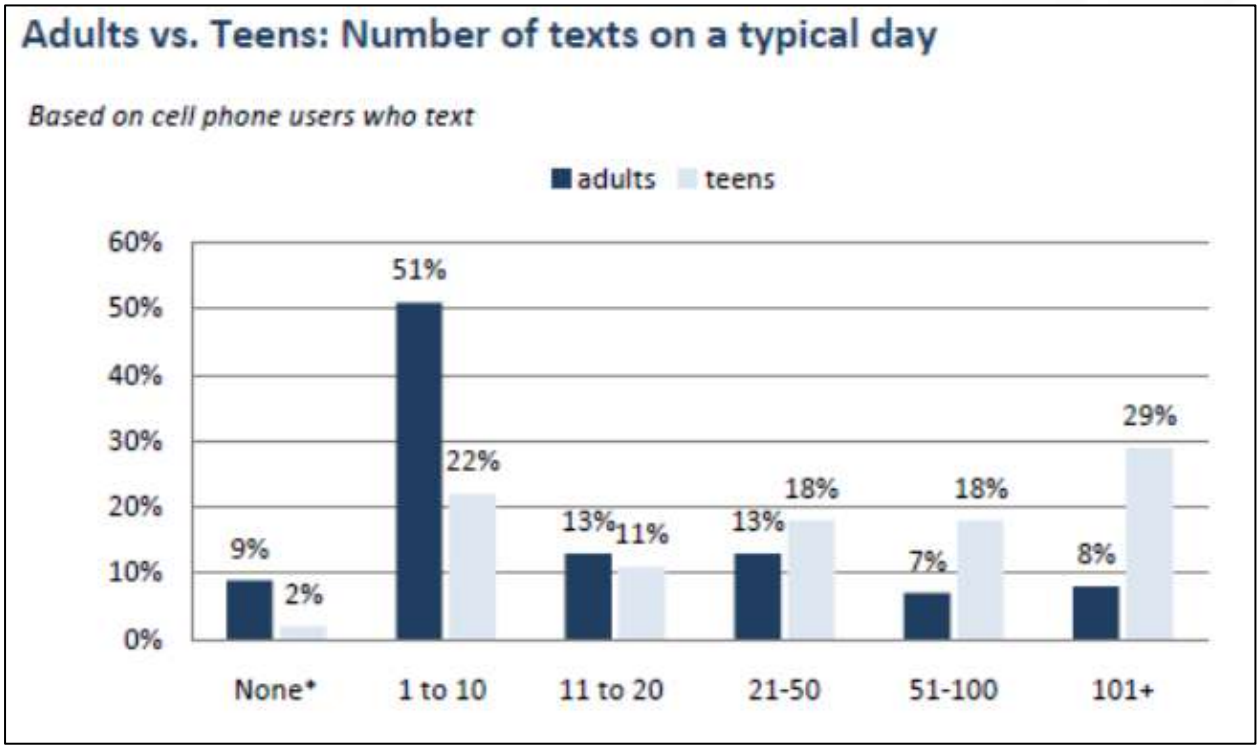

A
meander
neck
sand and silt
B
oxbow lake
new channel

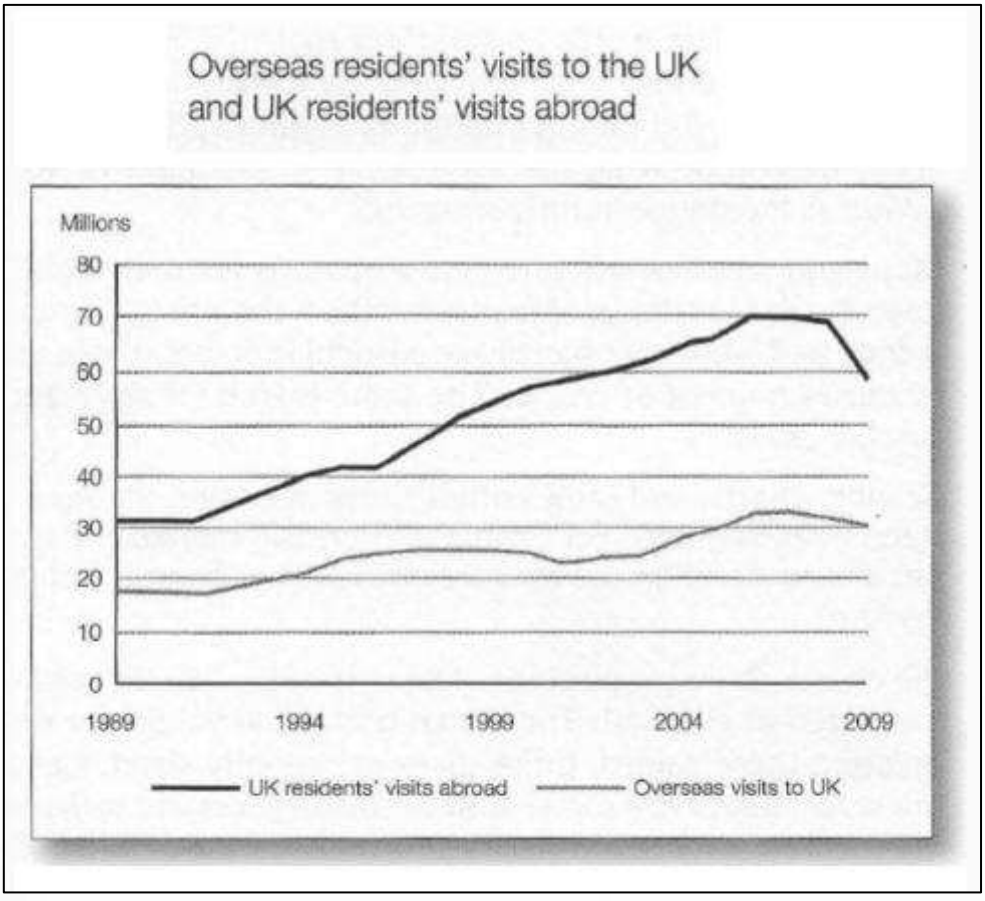

Party A
Party B
Party C
Party D
Party E
Party F
Party G
Party H
Party I
200 $
160 $
120 $
80 $
40 $
0 $

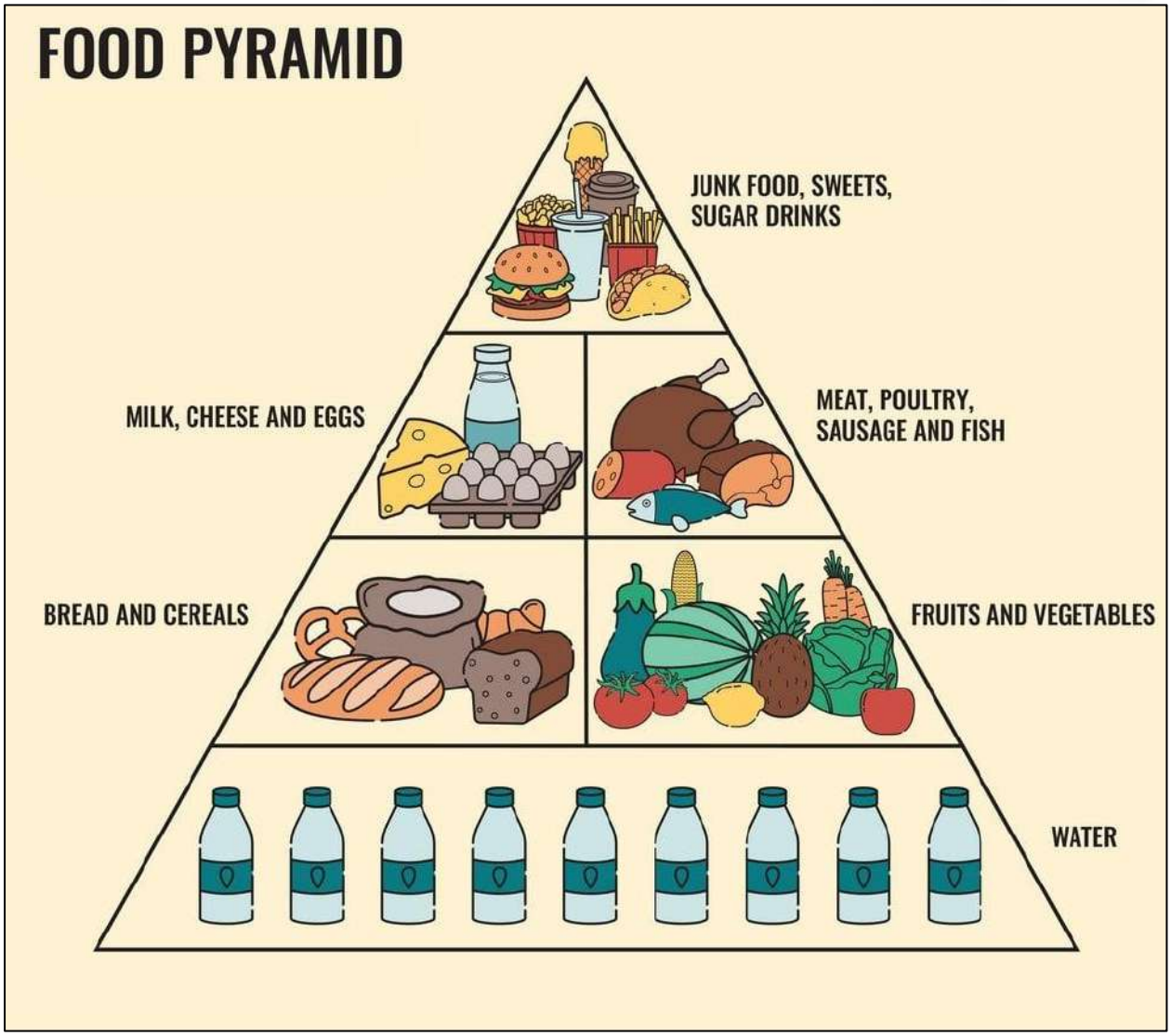

*** library plan
1
2
3
Entrance
4
5
walk through.....
Toilet F
Toilet M
elevator
Function
1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....


Hemlock
130
Feet
Cedar
200
Feet
Spruce
230
Feet
Douglas Fir
280
Feet

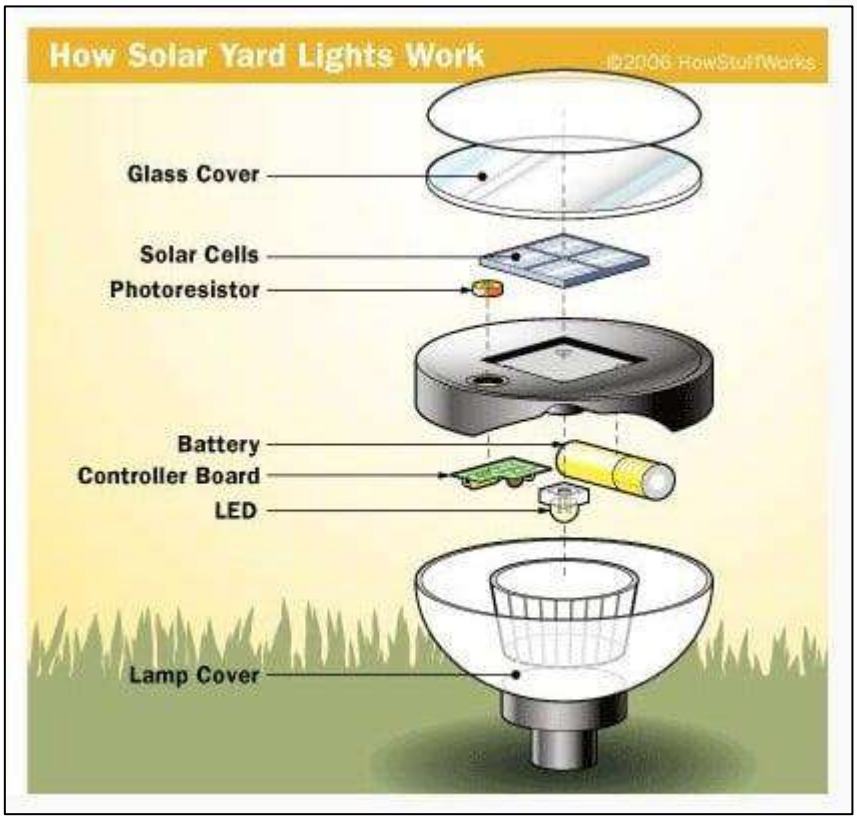

Temperature and CO2 for Last 400,000 Years
Temperature relative to today (F)
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
CO2 level (ppm)
400
350
300
250
200
150
400,000
300,000
200,000
100,000
0
Years before present

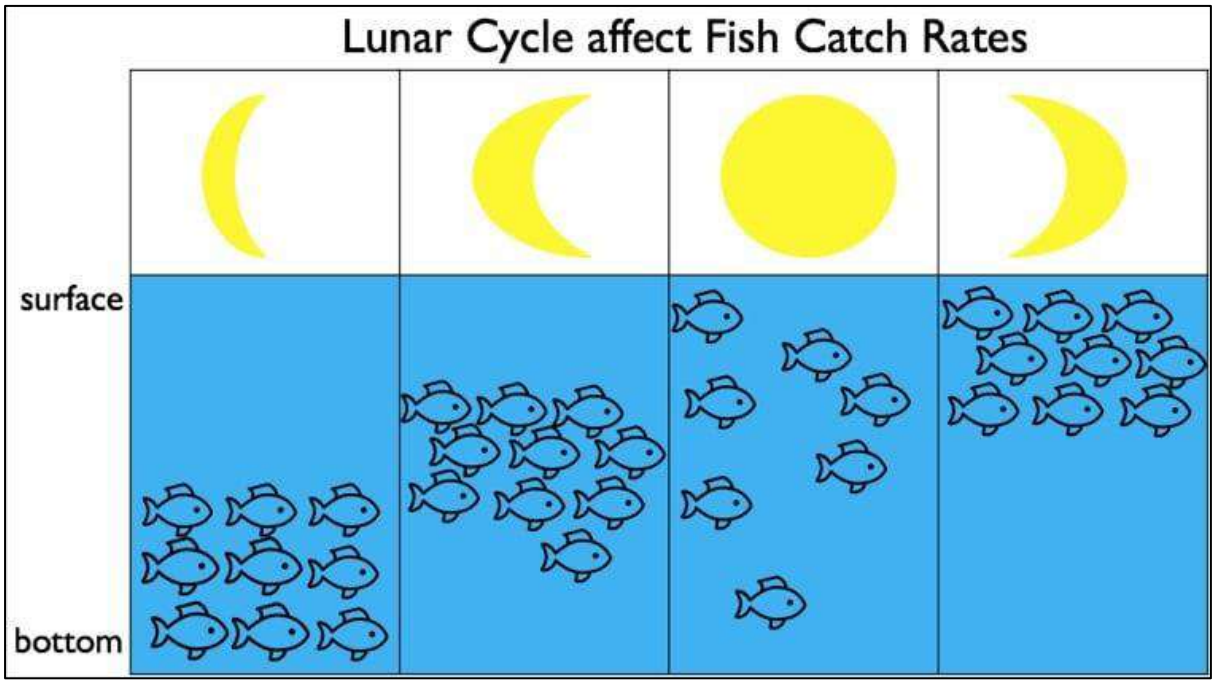

Adults vs. Teens: Number of texts on a typical day
Based on cell phone users who text
adults
teens
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
9%
2%
51%
22%
13%
11%
13%
18%
7%
18%
8%
29%
None*
1 to 10
11 to 20
21-50
51-100
101+

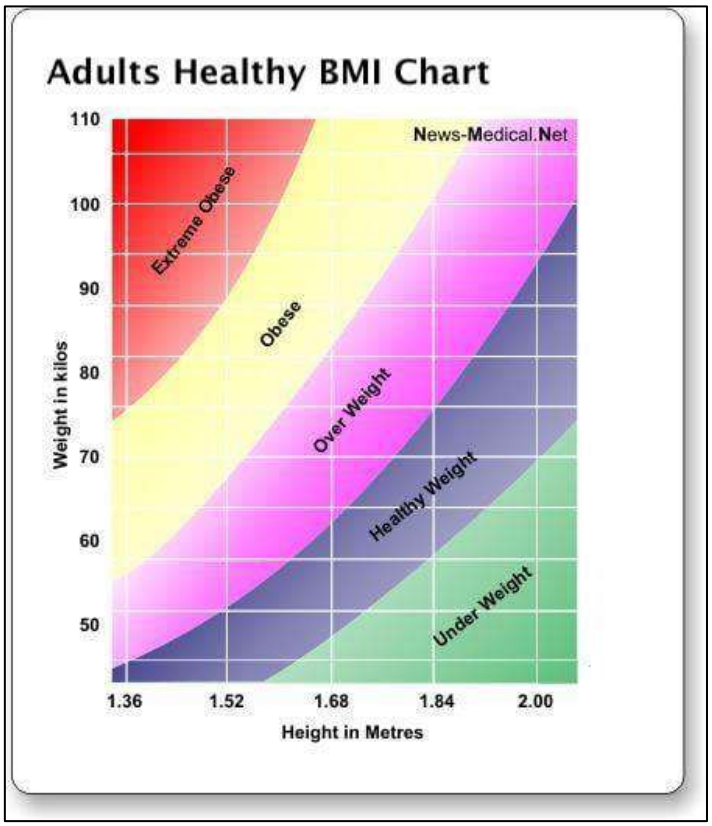

Overseas residents' visits to the UK
and UK residents' visits abroad
Millions
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1989
1994
1999
2004
2009
UK residents' visits abroad
Overseas visits to UK

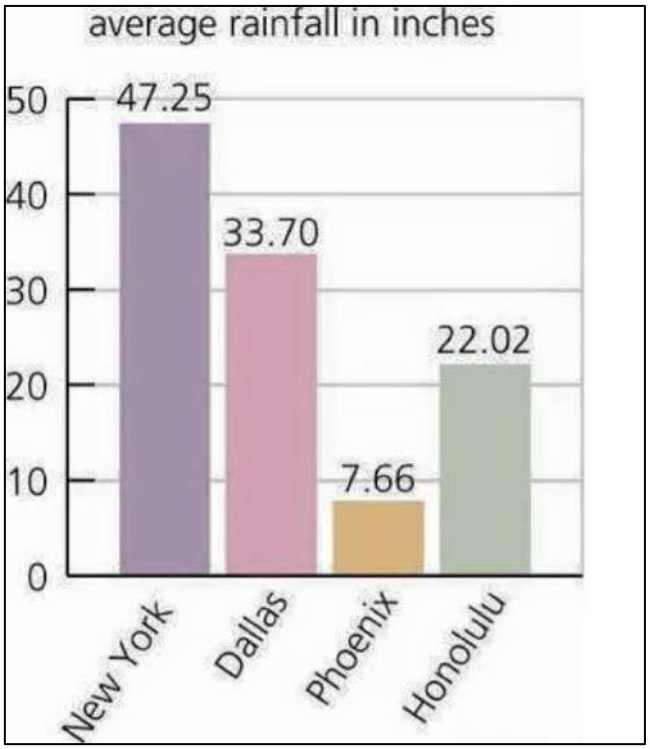

FOOD PYRAMID
JUNK FOOD, SWEETS, SUGAR DRINKS
MILK, CHEESE AND EGGS
MEAT, POULTRY, SAUSAGE AND FISH
BREAD AND CEREALS
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
WATER

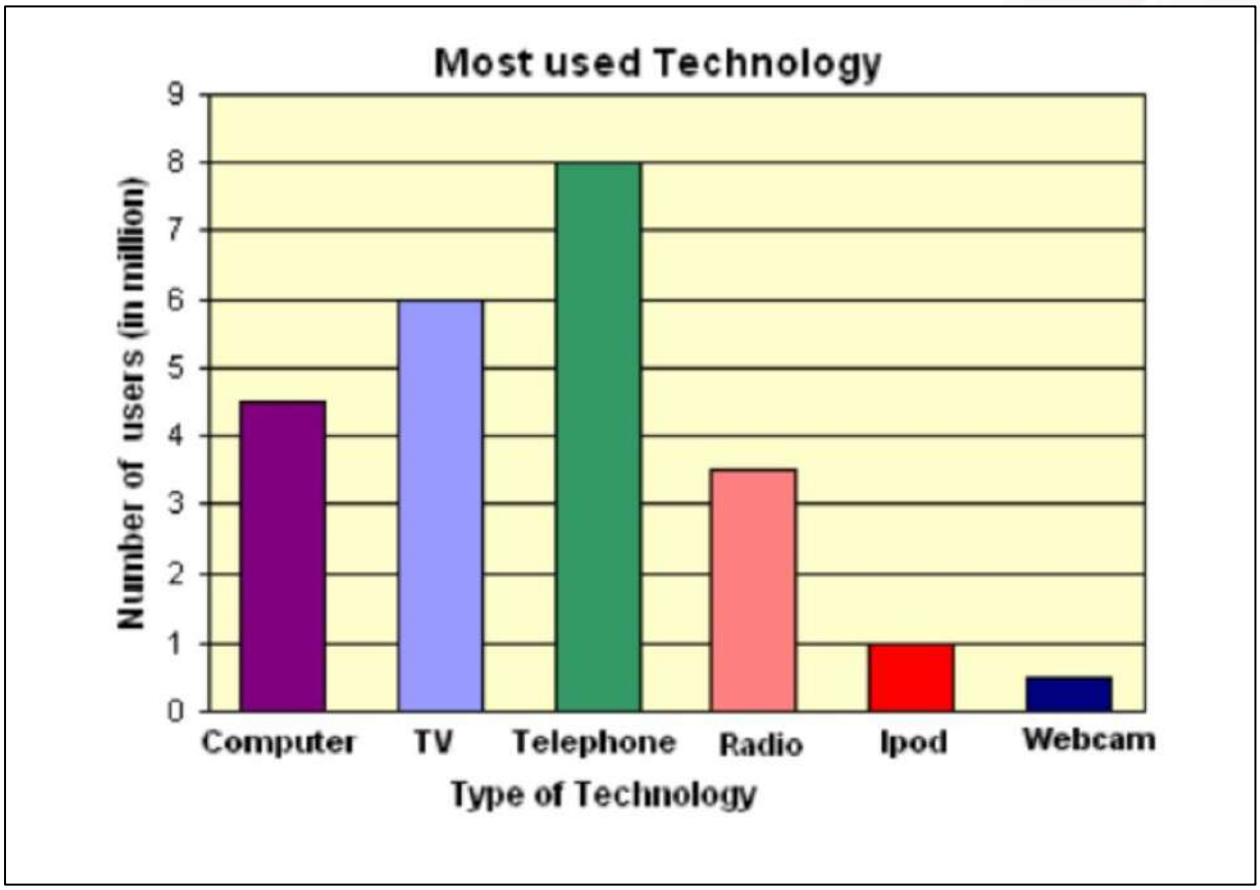
Bird Migration Route
Range
Breeding
Wintering
Year-round
Migration
Spring
Fall

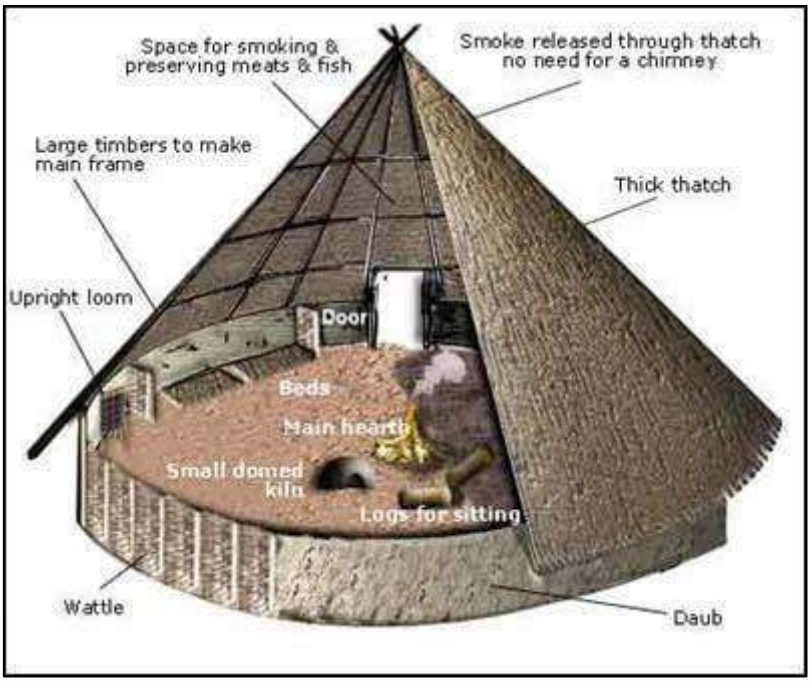

How Solar Yard Lights Work
©2006 HowStuffWorks
Glass Cover
Solar Cells
Photoresistor
Battery
Controller Board
LED
Lamp Cover

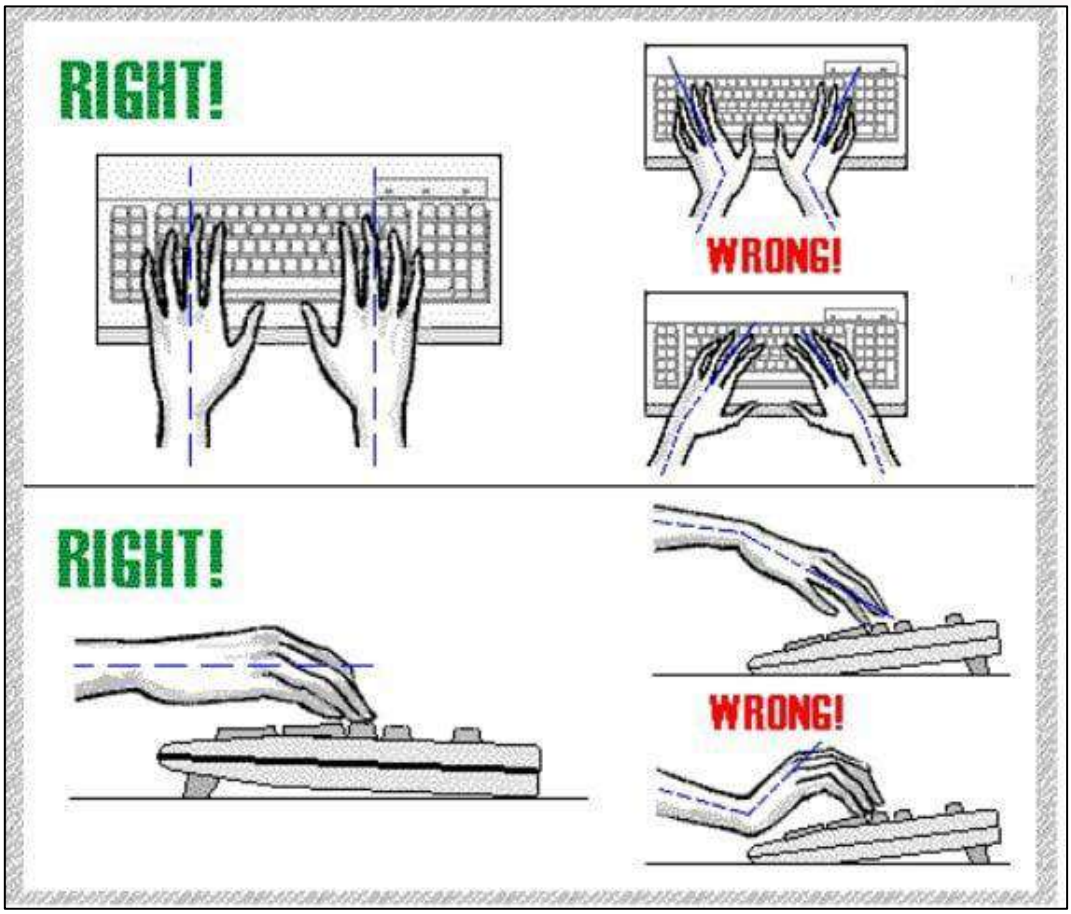

Lunar Cycle affect Fish Catch Rates
surface
bottom

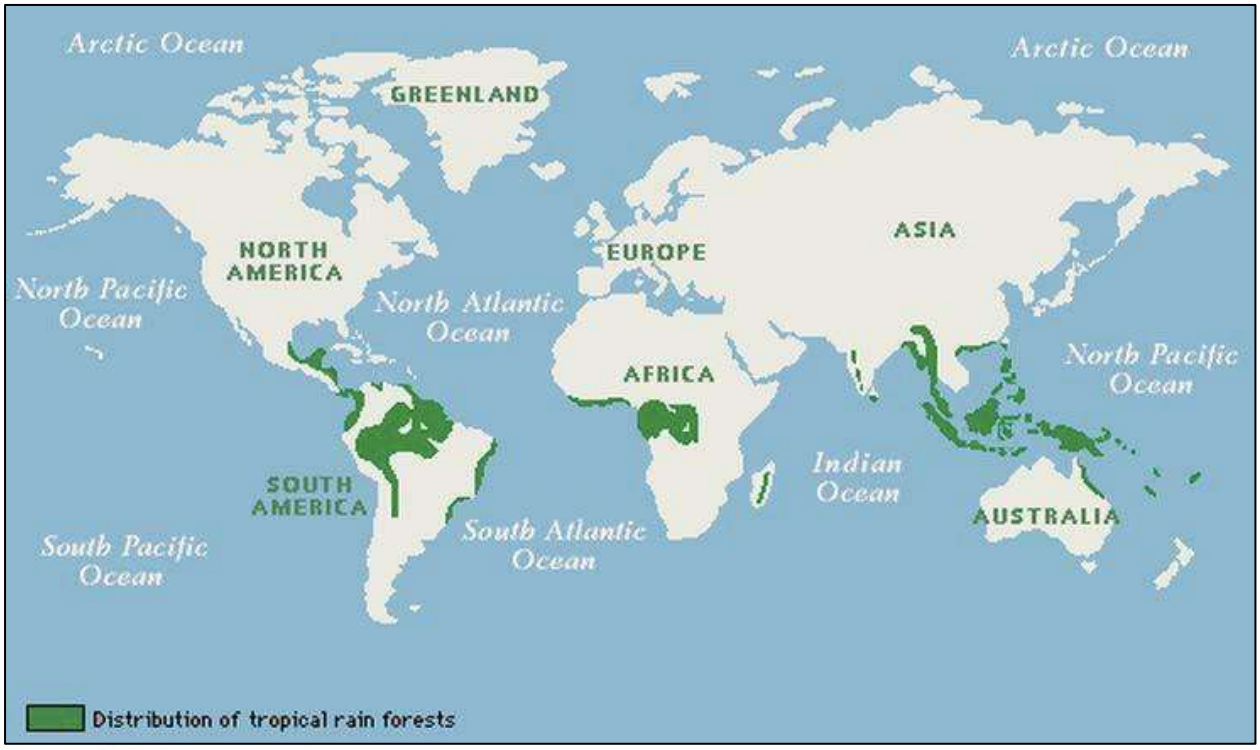

Adults Healthy BMI Chart
News-Medical.Net
Extreme Obese
Obese
Over Weight
Healthy Weight
Under Weight
Weight in kilos
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
1.36
1.52
1.68
1.84
2.00
Height in Metres

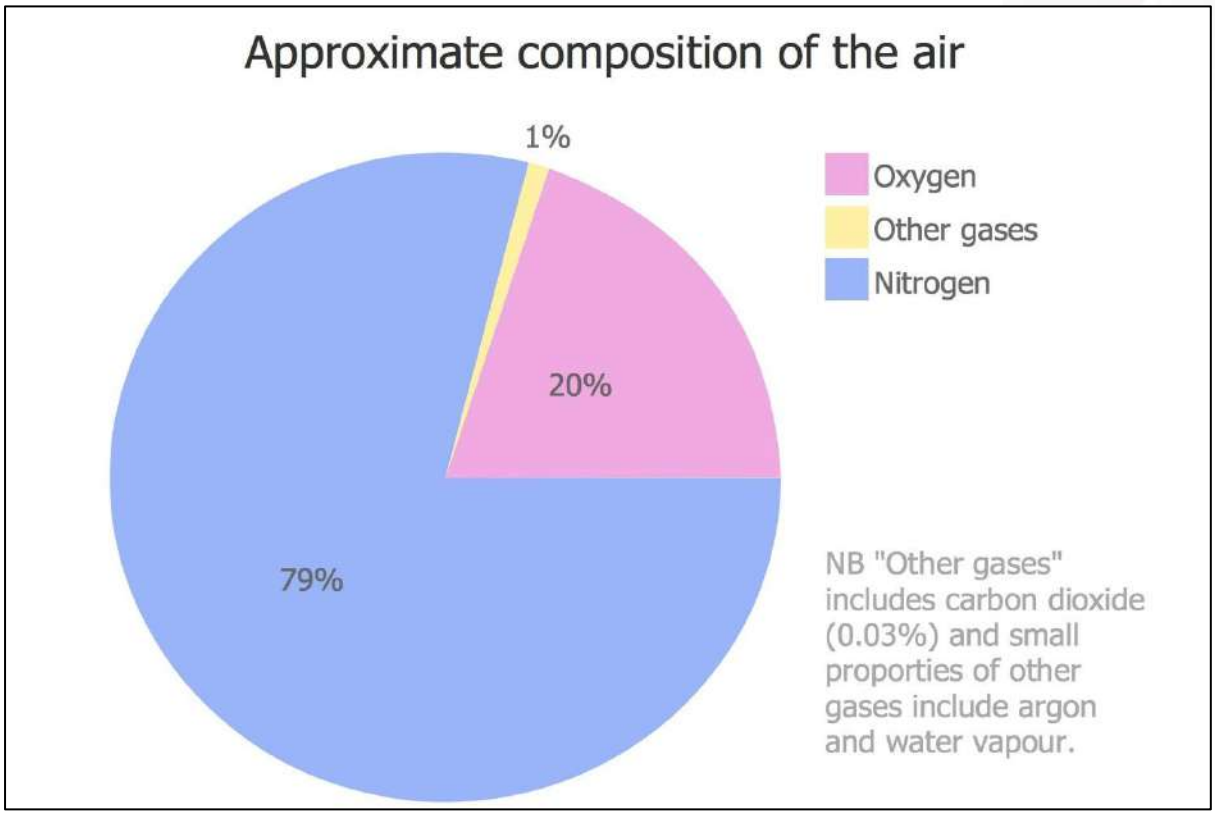

average rainfall in inches
50
40
30
20
10
0
47.25
33.70
7.66
22.02
New York
Dallas
Phoenix
Honolulu

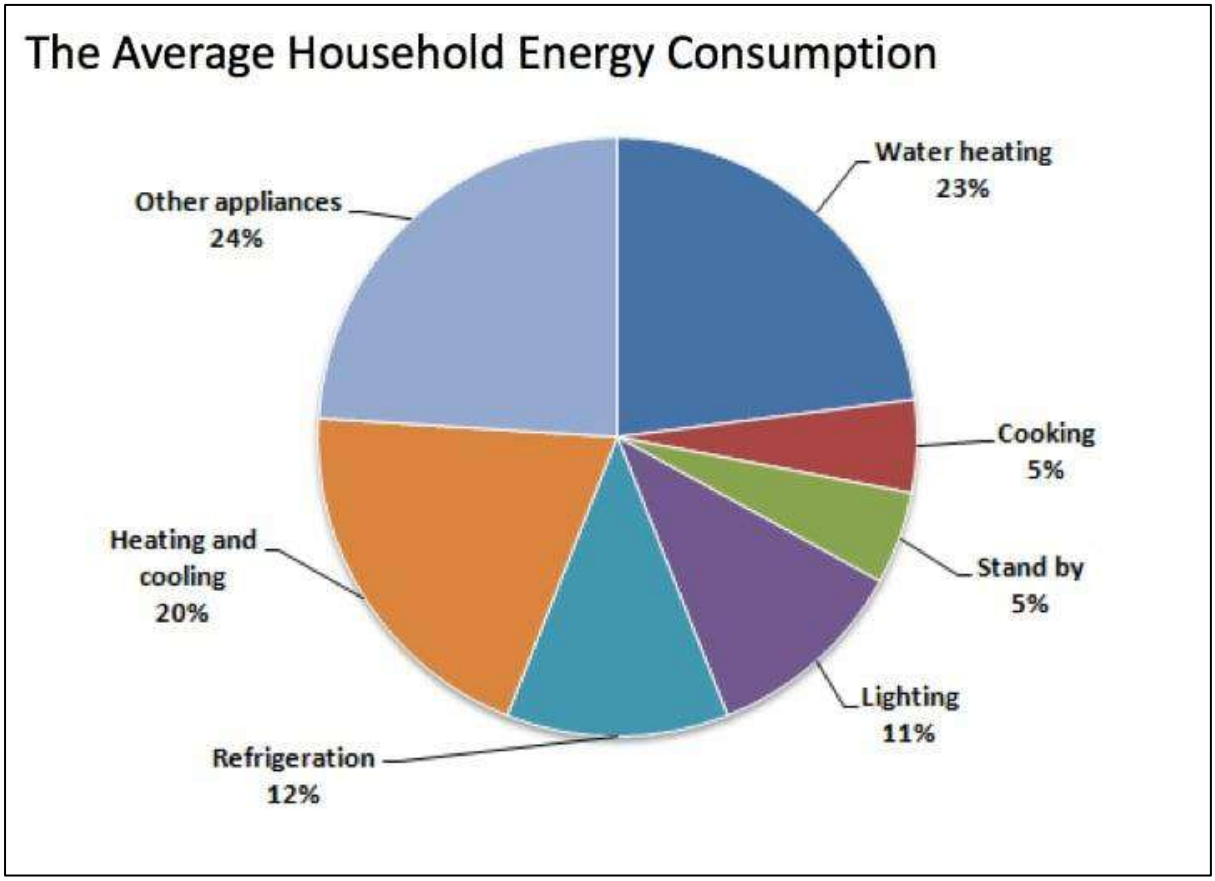

Most used Technology
Number of users (in million)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Computer
TV
Telephone
Radio
Ipod
Webcam
Type of Technology


Space for smoking & preserving meats & fish
Smoke released through thatch no need for a chimney
Large timbers to make main frame
Thick thatch
Upright loom
Door
Beds
Main hearth
Small domed kiln
Logs for sitting
Wattle
Daub

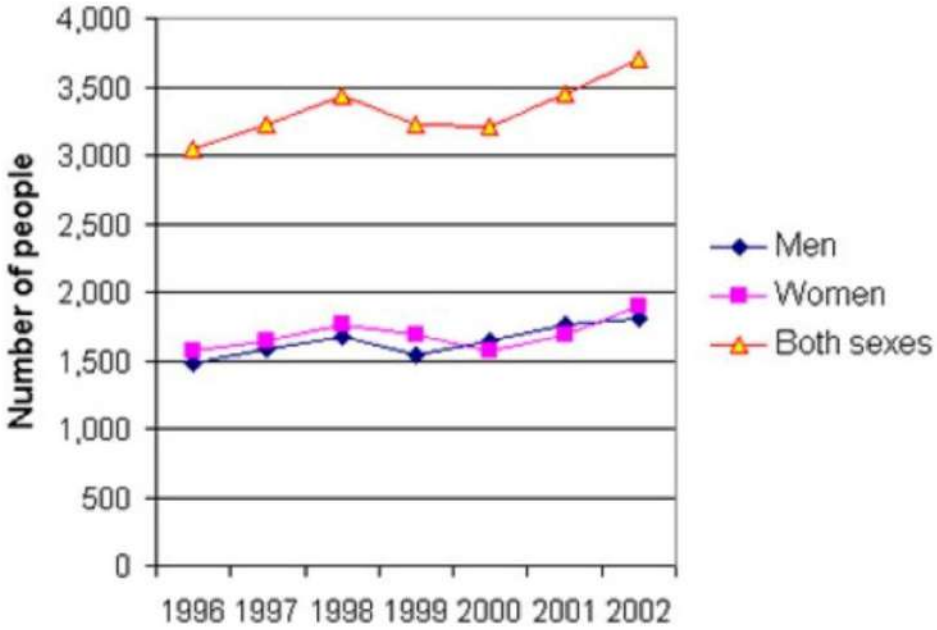

RIGHT!
WRONG!
RIGHT!
WRONG!

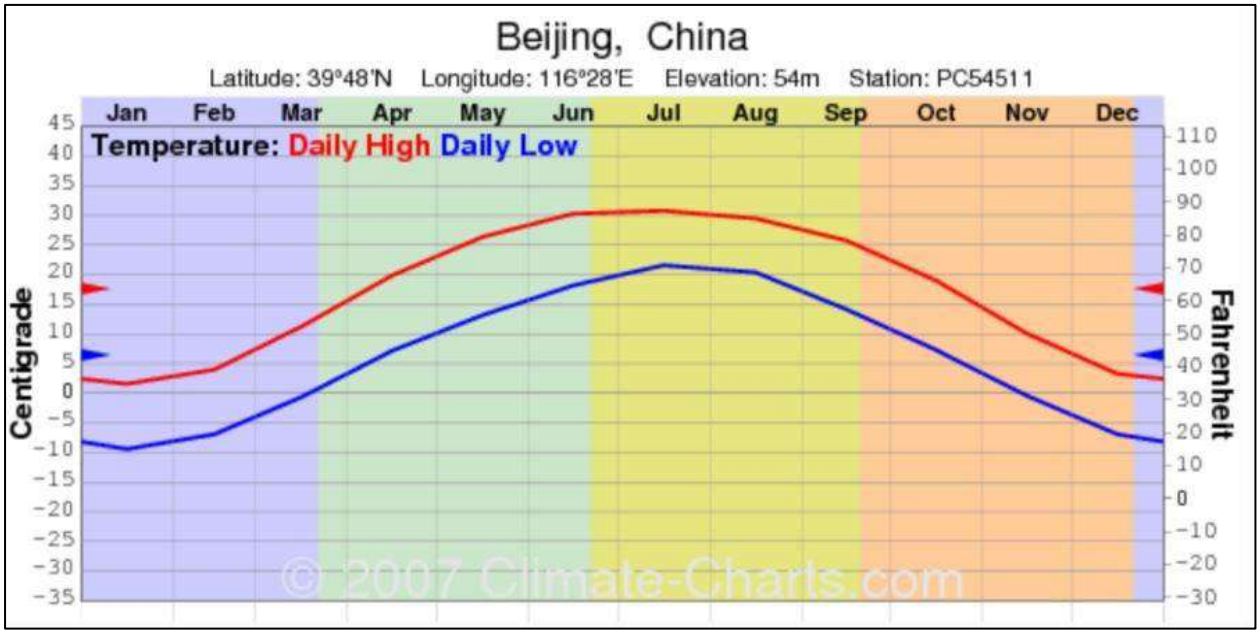

Arctic Ocean
Arctic Ocean
GREENLAND
NORTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
North Pacific Ocean
North Atlantic Ocean
AFRICA
North Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
SOUTH AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
South Pacific Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Distribution of tropical rain forests

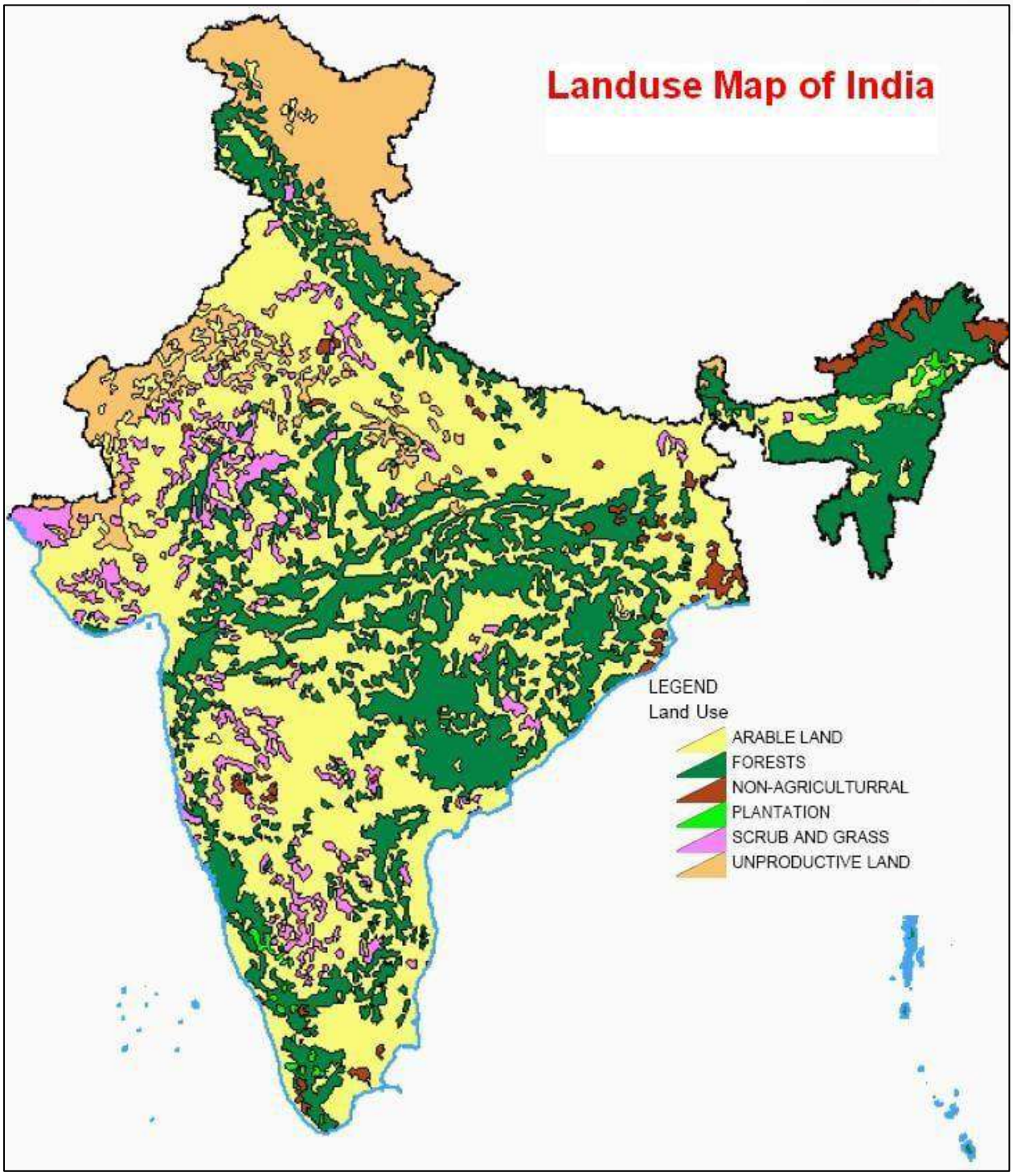

Approximate composition of the air
1%
20%
79%
Oxygen
Other gases
Nitrogen
NB "Other gases" includes carbon dioxide (0.03%) and small proporties of other gases include argon and water vapour.

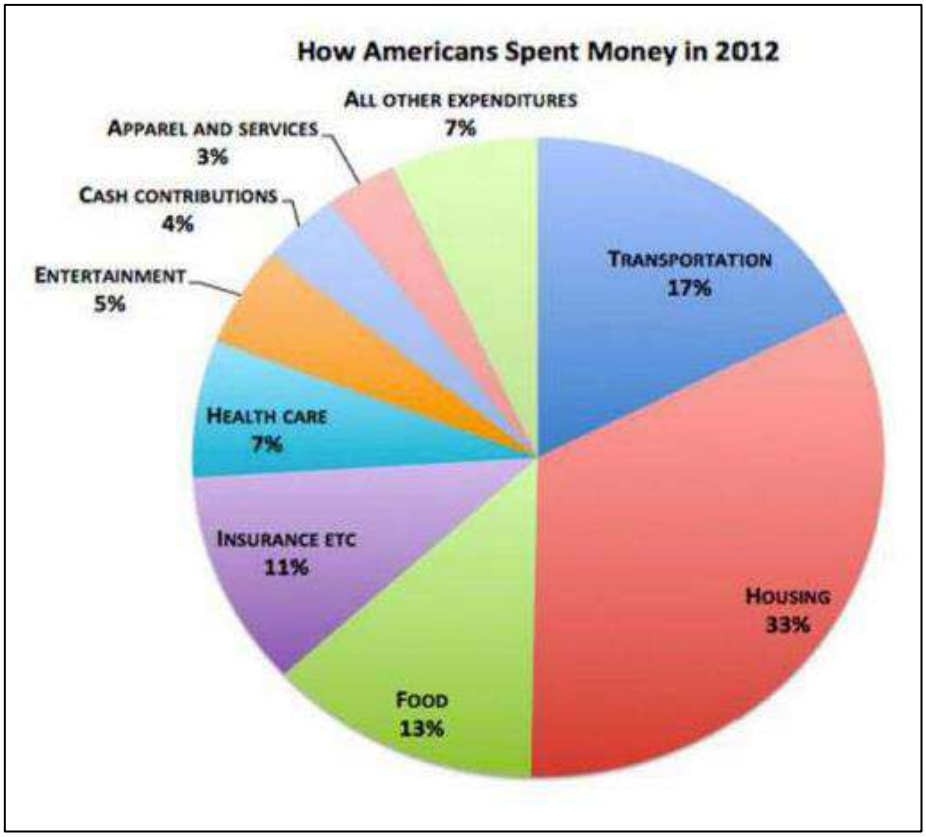

The Average Household Energy Consumption
Water heating 23%
Cooking 5%
Stand by 5%
Lighting 11%
Refrigeration 12%
Heating and cooling 20%
Other appliances 24%

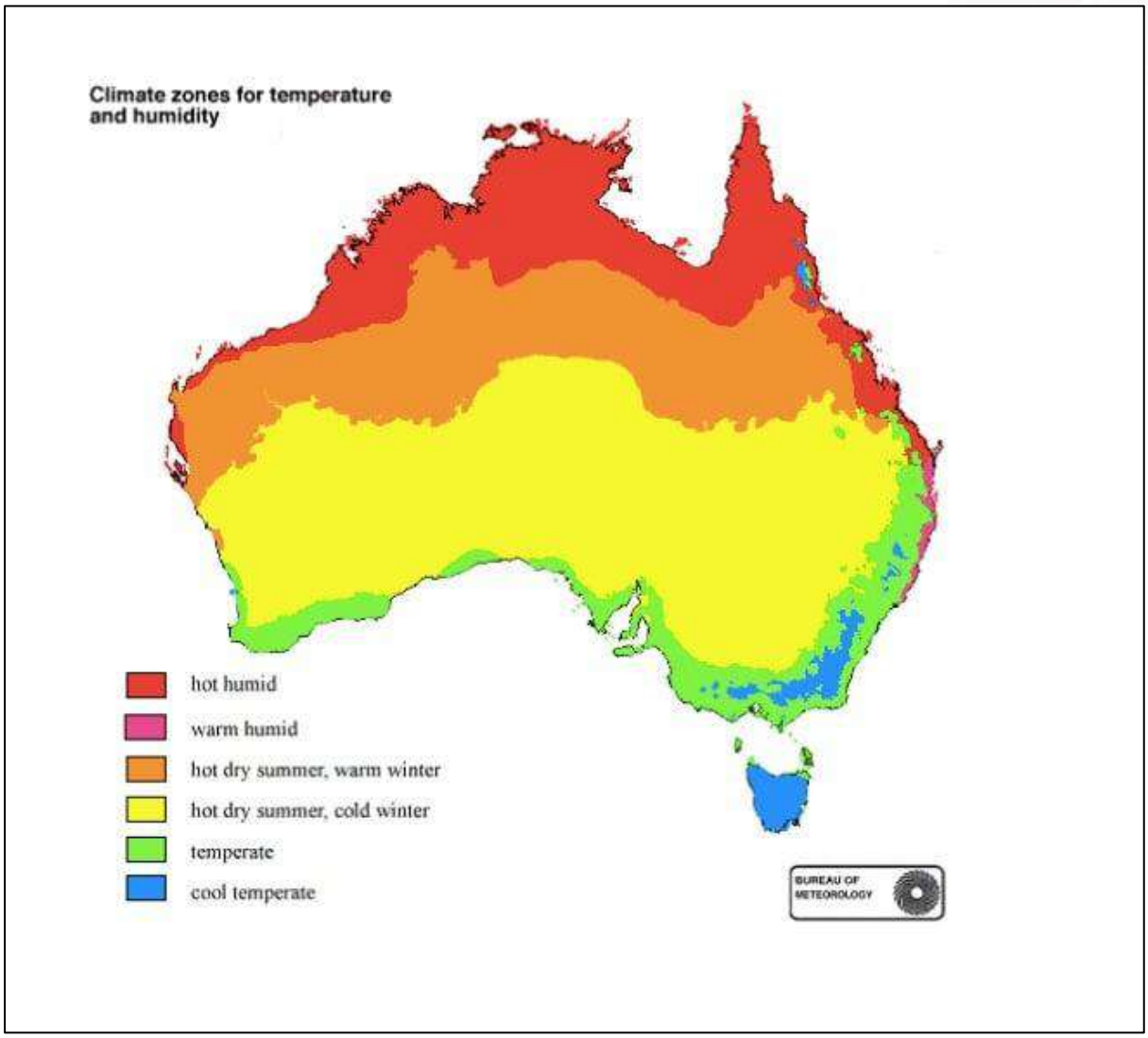
Graph : Cell phone use in Brazil between 1996 and 2002

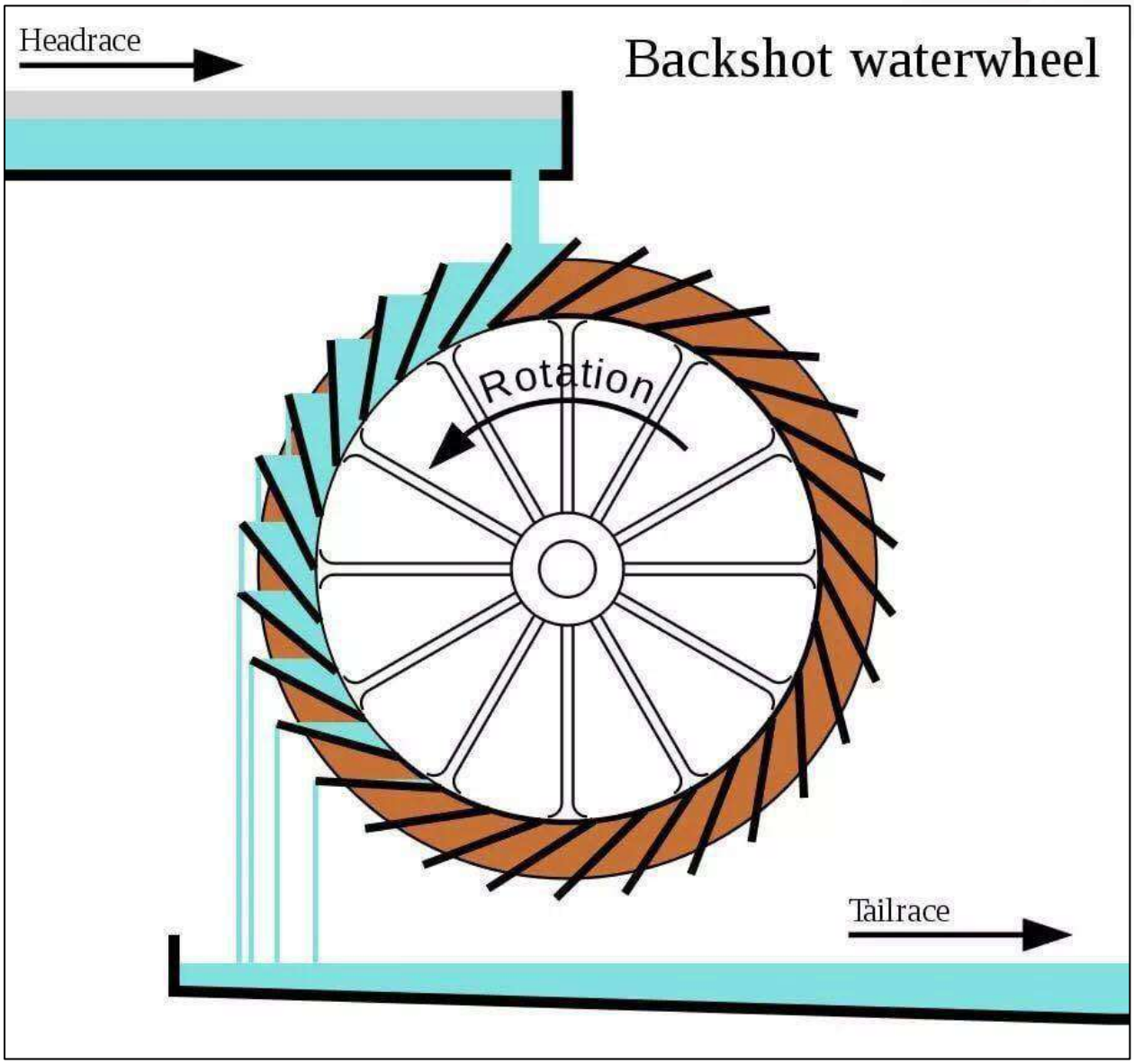


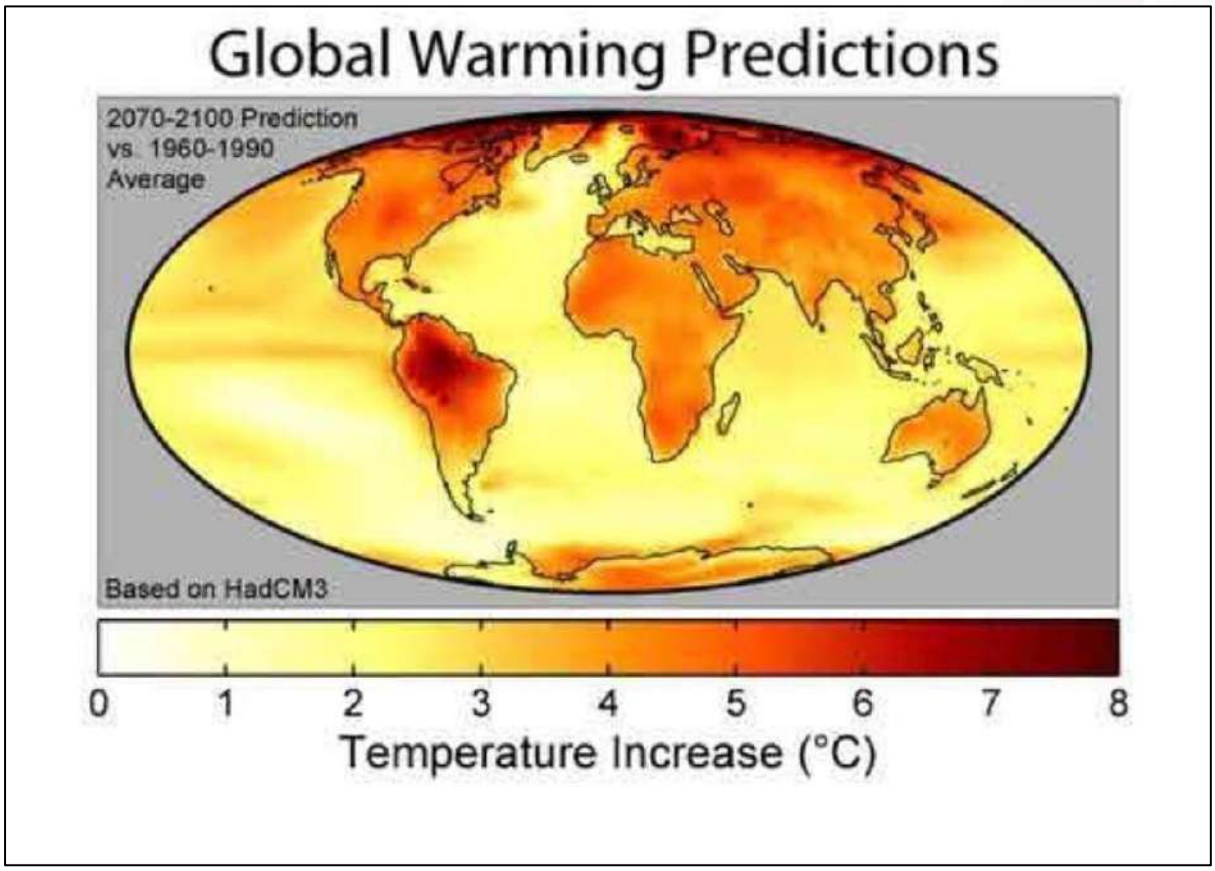


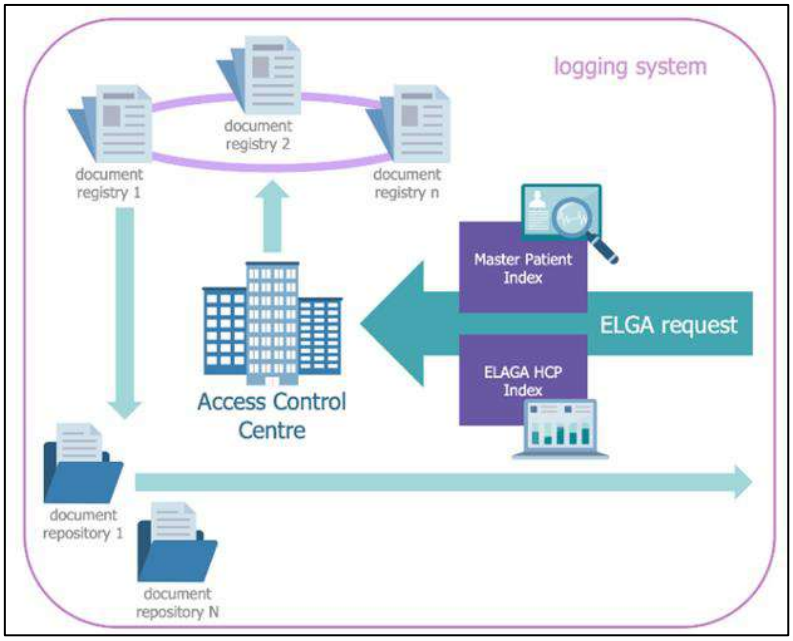

Landuse Map of India
LEGEND
Land Use
ARABLE LAND
FORESTS
NON-AGRICULTURRAL
PLANTATION
SCRUB AND GRASS
UNPRODUCTIVE LAND

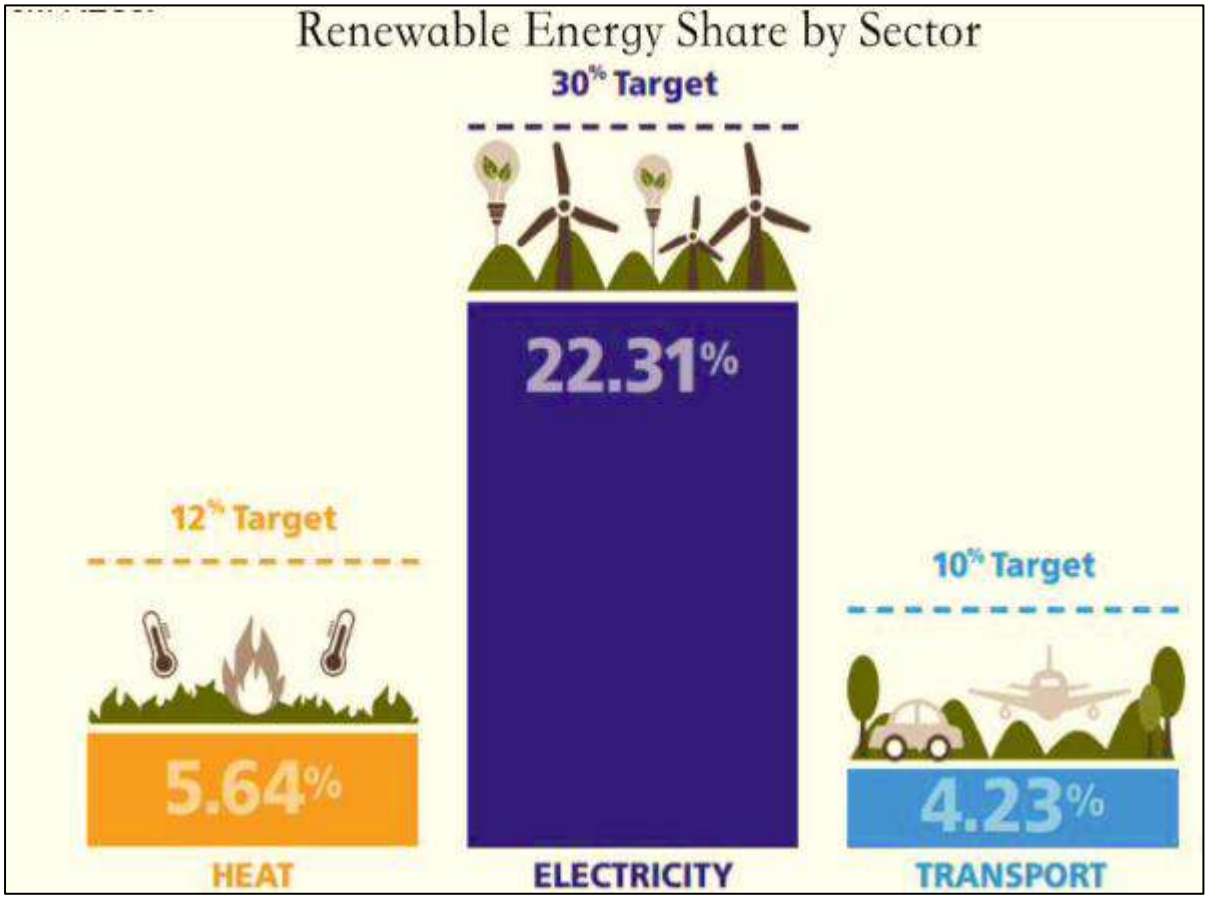

How Americans Spent Money in 2012
ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES
7%
APPAREL AND SERVICES
3%
CASH CONTRIBUTIONS
4%
ENTERTAINMENT
5%
TRANSPORTATION
17%
HEALTH CARE
7%
INSURANCE ETC
11%
HOUSING
33%
FOOD
13%

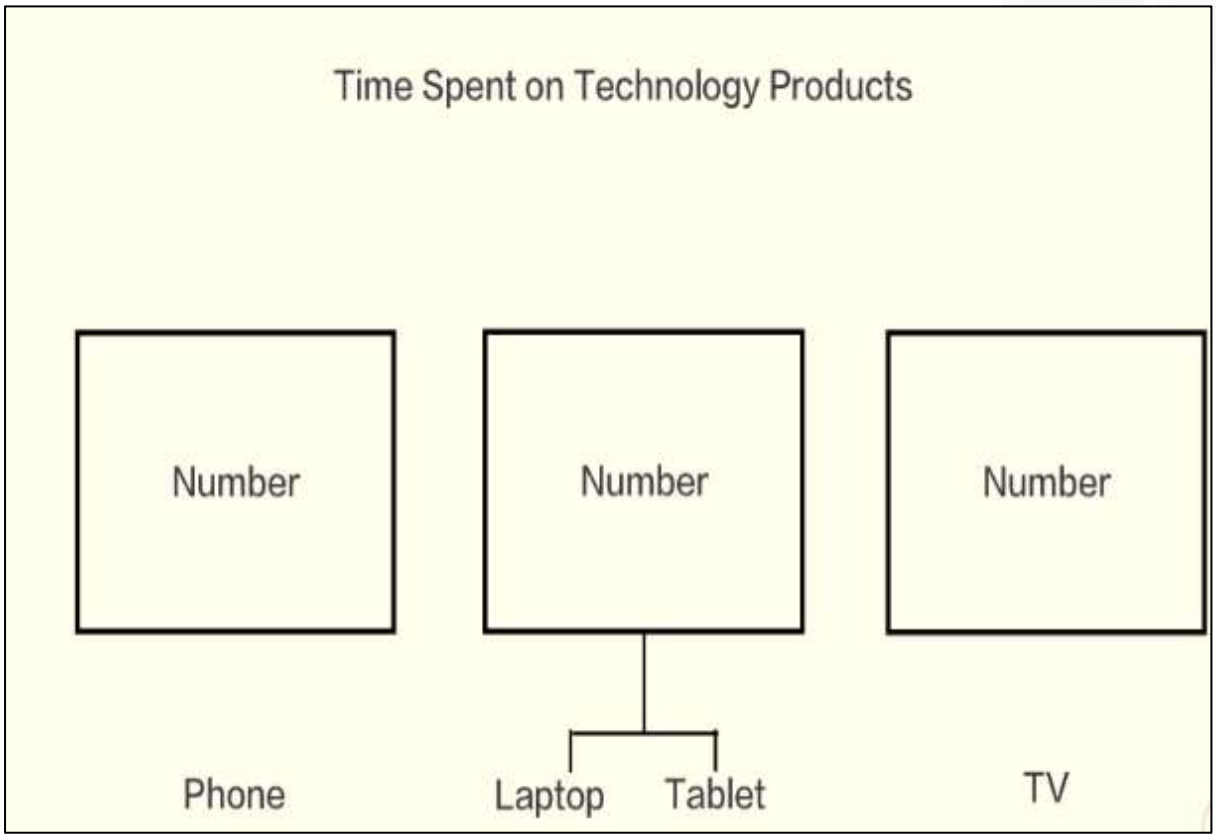

Climate zones for temperature and humidity
hot humid
warm humid
hot dry summer, warm winter
hot dry summer, cold winter
temperate
cool temperate
BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

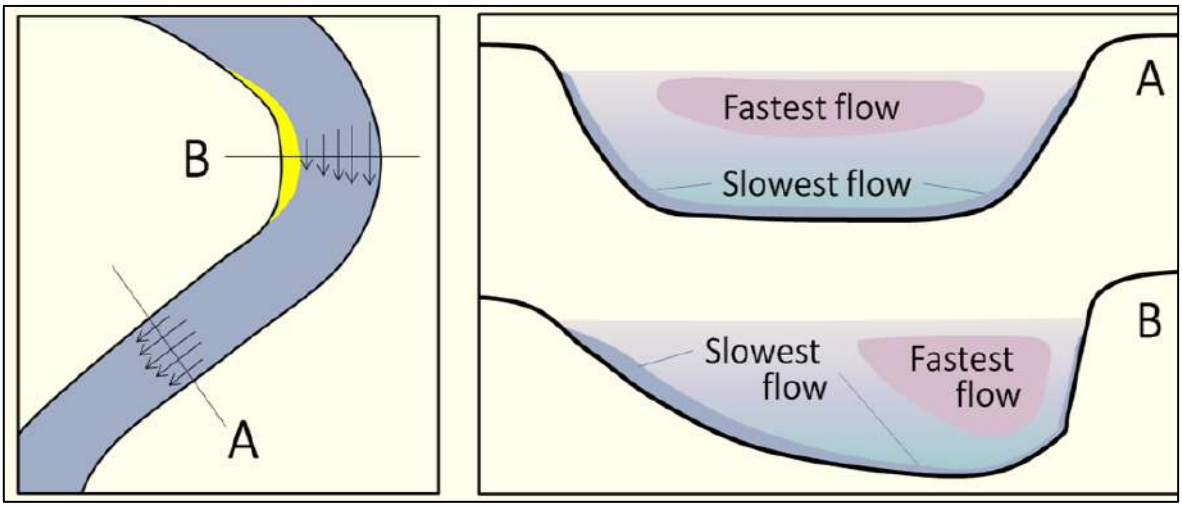

Backshot waterwheel
Headrace
Rotation
Tailrace


Global Warming Predictions
2070-2100 Prediction
vs 1960-1990
Average
Based on HadCM3
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Temperature Increase (°C)


logging system
document registry 1
document registry 2
document registry n
Master Patient Index
ELGA request
ELAGA HCP Index
Access Control Centre
document repository 1
document repository N


Renewable Energy Share by Sector
30% Target
22.31%
12% Target
5.64%
10% Target
4.23%
HEAT
ELECTRICITY
TRANSPORT


Time Spent on Technology Products
Number
Number
Number
Phone
Laptop
Tablet
TV


B
A
Fastest flow
Slowest flow
A
Slowest flow
Fastest flow
B

Retell Lecture

1. Biotechnology Engineering

Biotechnology engineering has undergone **three phases**. In the first phase, people designed and made **simple machines** to help people understand ourselves. Engineers realized that we could learn from ourselves. In the second phase, people developed **complicated devices to cure wounds and study physiology**, such as sutures. In the third phase, more advanced machines were developed, such as **ECG (electrocardiography) and X-rays**. These devices allow us to study the **internal body without invasive procedures** and understand the brain's functions. Overall, these devices benefit humans greatly in **solving health problems and diseases**.

Key phrases: *three phases; simple machines; complicated devices to cure wounds and study physiology; ECG (electrocardiography) and X-rays; internal body without invasive procedures; solving health problems and diseases*

2. Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the **world's largest particle accelerator**, located in a tunnel roughly **28 kilometers around**. It accelerates protons almost to the **speed of light before colliding them head-on**. The process starts with **hydrogen gas**, which is processed to leave only protons. **Electric and magnetic fields** are key to particle acceleration. Protons travel in clockwise and anticlockwise directions and are accelerated to **6.5 TeV**. During collisions, physicists **count, track, and characterize different particles**. Their **electric charge and momentum** can also be determined.

Key phrases: *world's largest particle accelerator; 28 kilometres around; speed of light before colliding them head-on; hydrogen gas; Electric and magnetic fields; 6.5 TeV; count, track, and characterize different particles; electric charge and momentum*

3. Tinbergen's Four Questions About Animal Behaviour

Animal behaviour can be studied through two fundamental questions: **proximate and ultimate questions**. Proximate questions focus on the **mechanisms that bring about behaviour**, while ultimate questions focus on the **evolution of behaviour**. Proximate questions examine **how behaviour develops**

and what causes it. Ultimate questions investigate **how behaviour evolved** and its **adaptive significance or purpose**. Together, these are known as **Tinbergen's four questions**. Niko Tinbergen was one of the founding fathers of animal behaviour studies. Understanding these questions is **fundamental to understanding behaviour and biology**.

Key phrases: *proximate and ultimate questions; mechanisms that bring about behaviour; evolution of behaviour; how behaviour develops and what causes it; how behaviour evolved; adaptive significance or purpose; Tinbergen's four questions; fundamental to understanding behaviour and biology*

4. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

A **non-governmental organization (NGO)** is an organization that is **neither part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business**. NGOs may be funded by **governments, foundations, businesses, private individuals, or volunteers**. They are involved in a **wide range of activities**, including **human rights, environmental protection, health improvement, and development work**. Some NGOs have **charitable status or tax exemptions**. The number of NGOs is estimated at **1.5 million in the United States** and **around 2 million in India in 2009**. NGOs are difficult to define because their activities and structures are highly diverse. They are commonly classified according to their **orientation and level of operation**, such as local, regional, national, or international.

Key phrases: *non-governmental organization (NGO); neither part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business; governments, foundations, businesses, private individuals, or volunteers; wide range of activities; human rights, environmental protection, health improvement, and development work; charitable status or tax exemptions; 1.5 million in the United States; around 2 million in India in 2009; orientation and level of operation*

5. BSI Fire Safety Testing and Certification

BSI has **over 40 years of experience** and a worldwide reputation in the **testing and certification of fire safety products**. It tests and certifies products such as **fire extinguishers, hoses, alarm panels, and heat and smoke detectors**. BSI helps companies enter the European market by ensuring that products meet **CE marking requirements**. The **BSI Kitemark** is a symbol of **trust, integrity, quality, and safety**. Each product undergoes **rigorous testing and production control**

audits to ensure safety and quality standards. Fire detection systems are tested for **compatibility and connectivity**, while fire suppression products are tested for effectiveness and reliability. Overall, these certifications provide reassurance that fire safety products are **effective and reliable**.

Key phrases: *over 40 years of experience; testing and certification of fire safety products; fire extinguishers, hoses, alarm panels, and heat and smoke detectors; CE marking requirements; BSI Kitemark; trust, integrity, quality, and safety; rigorous testing and production control audits; compatibility and connectivity; effective and reliable*

6. Soot (Black Carbon) and Climate Change

Soot, also known as black carbon, is released when burning dung, coal, diesel fuel, and wood. It causes **respiratory illnesses such as lung cancer and asthma** and contributes to approximately **1.6 million premature deaths every year**. Atmospheric currents carry soot thousands of miles to places such as the Himalayas and the Arctic. Because black carbon **absorbs sunlight**, it causes **snow and ice to melt faster**, contributing to rising sea levels. Scientists estimate that soot causes **25% of human-caused global warming** and is the second leading cause of Arctic warming after carbon dioxide. However, **reducing black carbon** may be one of the **fastest ways to slow global warming** because it remains in the atmosphere for only a few weeks. Using **cleaner industries, cookstoves, and diesel technologies** can help reduce its impact.

Key phrases: *soot, also known as black carbon; respiratory illnesses such as lung cancer and asthma; 1.6 million premature deaths every year; absorbs sunlight; snow and ice to melt faster; 25% of human-caused global warming; reducing black carbon; fastest ways to slow global warming; cleaner industries, cookstoves, and diesel technologies*

7. Universal Philosophy and Universal Values

The lecture discusses the benefit of a **universal philosophy**, which suggests that certain **values apply to everybody**. According to liberal theory, there are **common value structures that apply to all human beings**. This idea supports concepts such as the **United Nations** and the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**. Sport, particularly football, is an example of something universal because the **same basic rules apply to everyone**. However, football differs across

countries because of **cultural differences**, such as Brazilian, Italian, British, German, and Spanish styles. Therefore, universal rules can exist alongside **culturally specific practices**.

Key phrases: *universal philosophy; values apply to everybody; common value structures that apply to all human beings; United Nations; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; same basic rules apply to everyone; cultural differences; culturally specific practices*

8. Human Face Recognition

The lecture focuses on **how humans recognize faces**. Recognizing objects is difficult because they can be seen under **different lighting conditions, positions, and angles**. Despite these challenges, humans can **extract and interpret visual information** from their surroundings. Face recognition is a **special class of object recognition** because humans are **experts at identifying faces**. We can transform visual information into a form that allows us to **put a name to a face** and understand other information from facial features. Overall, face recognition is a **complex but highly developed human ability**.

Key phrases: *how humans recognize faces; different lighting conditions, positions, and angles; extract and interpret visual information; special class of object recognition; experts at identifying faces; put a name to a face; complex but highly developed human ability*

9. First Law of Thermodynamics

The **first law of thermodynamics**, also known as the **law of energy conservation**, states that **energy cannot be created or destroyed**. Energy is defined as the **ability to do work**, which involves the movement of matter when a force is applied. A **closed system** does not allow matter or energy to enter or leave, so its **total energy remains constant**. In contrast, an **open system** allows energy and matter to enter and leave. The internal energy of a system changes according to the difference between the **energy entering and leaving** it. Therefore, energy can be **transferred from one system to another**, but it cannot be created or destroyed.

Key phrases: *first law of thermodynamics; law of energy conservation; energy cannot be created or destroyed; ability to do work; closed system; total energy*

remains constant; open system; energy entering and leaving; transferred from one system to another

10. Planet Venus

The lecture discusses how our **understanding of Venus changed** after the beginning of the space age. Before detailed measurements, artists and scientists imagined that Venus might have a **lush environment similar to Earth**. However, space missions, including **Mariner 4 and Mariner 5**, provided evidence that Venus has an **extremely hot surface** and clouds made of **sulfuric acid**. This showed that Venus does not have the same **water cycle** as Earth. Later research, including results from **Venus Express**, identified some Earth-like features, but overall, **Venus is very different from Earth**. Spacecraft measurements were essential in **correcting earlier assumptions** about the planet.

Key phrases: *understanding of Venus changed; lush environment similar to Earth; Mariner 4 and Mariner 5; extremely hot surface; sulfuric acid; water cycle; Venus Express; Venus is very different from Earth; correcting earlier assumptions*

11. A Smart Man at the Security Council

The lecture describes a man who works at the **Security Council** and demonstrates his **intelligence and attention to detail**. Although he appears to sit quietly and nod during meetings, he is actually **paying close attention to discussions**. He listens to speeches in Russian and their **simultaneous English interpretation** and can **identify errors in translation**. In certain situations, he communicates directly with others in Russian. He is also known for **sketching images of Security Council members**. His drawings have attracted attention, and some of his discarded sketches are **sold on the art market**.

Key phrases: *Security Council; intelligence and attention to detail; paying close attention to discussions; simultaneous English interpretation; identify errors in translation; communicates directly in Russian; sketching images of Security Council members; sold on the art market*

12. Energy Insecurity in America

The lecture discusses **energy insecurity**, which refers to the difficulty of maintaining access to **reliable and affordable energy**. It affects millions of American households, particularly **low-income families**, and the **COVID-19**

pandemic made the problem worse. **Black and Hispanic households**, families with young children, people who rely on electronic medical devices, and those living in inefficient homes are more likely to experience **energy insecurity**. A lack of energy can prevent families from **powering medical devices, storing healthy food, and maintaining safe temperatures**. **Extreme heat and cold** can cause serious health problems and even death. The lecture emphasizes the need for **public policies** and practical solutions, including **weatherization assistance**, residential solar incentives, **energy bill assistance**, and protection against utility disconnections.

Key phrases: *energy insecurity; reliable and affordable energy; low-income families; COVID-19 pandemic; Black and Hispanic households; powering medical devices, storing healthy food, and maintaining safe temperatures; extreme heat and cold; public policies; weatherization assistance; energy bill assistance; utility disconnection protections*

13. Planet Mars

Mars is the **fourth planet from the Sun** and the second-smallest planet in the solar system. It is called the **Red Planet** because **iron oxide** on its surface gives it a reddish appearance. Mars is a terrestrial planet with a **thin atmosphere** and features such as **impact craters, volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps**. Its rotational period and seasonal cycles are similar to those of Earth because of its axial tilt. Mars contains **Olympus Mons**, one of the largest volcanoes in the solar system, and **Valles Marineris**, one of the largest canyons. Before the successful Mars flyby by **Mariner 4 in 1965**, scientists speculated about the presence of liquid water. Later **geological evidence** suggested that Mars once had **extensive water coverage** on its surface.

Key phrases: *fourth planet from the Sun; Red Planet; iron oxide; thin atmosphere; impact craters, volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps; Olympus Mons; Valles Marineris; Mariner 4 in 1965; geological evidence; extensive water coverage*

14. Clouds, Air Pollution, and Climate Change

The lecture explains how **cloud droplets form** and why clouds are important for climate and weather. At the centre of every cloud droplet is a **particle on which water condenses**. Over the ocean, **sea salt** is an effective nucleus for **cloud**

formation. Inland, pollution from different sources can also contribute to **cloud formation**. Scientists are investigating which **pollution sources** are most responsible. Clouds play an important role in climate change because they **reflect sunlight back into space**, helping to keep the Earth cooler. They also affect **regional weather patterns**. Increased pollution can change cloud properties and **reduce precipitation**, potentially leading to **drought** in areas with **high levels of air pollution**.

Key phrases: *cloud droplets form; particle on which water condenses; sea salt; cloud formation; pollution sources; reflect sunlight back into space; regional weather patterns; reduce precipitation; drought; high levels of air pollution*

15. The Feudal System in the Middle Ages

The lecture explains how the **feudal system** operated during the **Middle Ages**. At the top of the system was the king, who ruled over a kingdom. To govern effectively, the king granted land or other rewards to people who helped him gain power or conquer territory. The key currency in the **feudal system** was **land exchanged for loyalty and service**. A **duchy** was controlled by a **duke**, who **pledged loyalty** to the king. In return, the **duke** was expected to provide **military support**, fight alongside the king, and **pay taxes**. Taxes could be paid in coins or as a share of **agricultural production**. Therefore, the **feudal system** was based on **land ownership, loyalty, military service, and taxation**.

Key phrases: *feudal system; Middle Ages; king and kingdom; land exchanged for loyalty and service; duchy; duke; pledged loyalty; military support; pay taxes; agricultural production; land ownership, loyalty, military service, and taxation*

16. Three Important Factors in Creativity

The lecture identifies **three important factors in creativity: people, process, and product**. Among these, the **process is considered the most important**. First, **education** helps develop people with **creative minds**. Second, the right process encourages people to participate in **innovation**. Third, it is important to **identify the right problem to solve**. Creativity is essential for human survival and progress. A creative product can be used as an indication of the creativity of the person who produced it. Such products should be **surprising, original, beautiful, and useful**. Creative people also need **ability**, the **right mindset**, **imagination**, and the capacity to view problems from **new perspectives**.

Key phrases: *three important factors in creativity: people, process, and product; process is considered the most important; education; creative minds; innovation; identify the right problem to solve; surprising, original, beautiful, and useful; ability; right mindset; imagination; new perspectives*

17. Leadership and Its Different Forms

The lecture explains that leadership involves **defining goals and mobilizing people's energies**. Leaders can communicate goals through memos, executive orders, laws, commands, or ideas presented in meetings. They can motivate people through **persuasion, rhetoric, personal example, or coercion**. Leadership exists on a spectrum, ranging from **visible, authoritative leadership** to **casual, low-key leadership**. Examples of authoritative leaders include presidents, prime ministers, and dictators. Some leaders also choose to **lead from behind**, while others **exercise power openly**. Historically, men have often occupied visible leadership positions, while women have frequently provided **less visible leadership behind the scenes**. However, this pattern has been changing as **more women take up visible and authoritative leadership roles**.

Key phrases: *defining goals and mobilizing people's energies; persuasion, rhetoric, personal example, or coercion; visible, authoritative leadership; casual, low-key leadership; lead from behind; exercise power openly; less visible leadership behind the scenes; more women take up visible and authoritative leadership roles*

18. Globalization and Its Impact

The lecture discusses **globalization** and how the world has changed over the past 20 to 40 years. **Globalization** has **increased the speed and reduced the cost** of moving **people, ideas, information, images, teaching, and learning** around the world. However, it also creates risks because local events can have **global consequences**. For example, an infectious disease in a remote village can potentially become a **global pandemic**, while a financial crisis in one country can affect the **global economic system**. Despite these challenges, **globalization** has also brought positive developments. The lecture highlights the achievements of the **Millennium Development Goals**, some of which reached their targets ahead of schedule. This demonstrates that humanity can achieve **extraordinary progress** through **cooperation and collective action**.

Key phrases: *globalization; increased the speed and reduced the cost; people, ideas, information, images, teaching, and learning; global consequences; global pandemic; global economic system; Millennium Development Goals; extraordinary progress; cooperation and collective action*

19. Aquaculture and the Global Food Supply

Aquaculture is the **farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish, and seaweeds** and has provided a **source of human protein** for thousands of years, particularly in Asia. In recent decades, **aquaculture** production has experienced **unprecedented growth**, becoming one of the world's **fastest-growing food production activities**. It has become increasingly important to the **modern food supply**. Unlike conventional fishing, where some of the catch is used to produce fishmeal and fish oil, **virtually all farmed fish are used as human food**. Today, approximately **one-third of the fish consumed by humans** comes from **aquaculture**. This proportion is expected to increase because conventional fish catches from oceans and lakes are declining due to **overfishing and environmental damage**.

Key phrases: *aquaculture; farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish, and seaweeds; source of human protein; unprecedented growth; fastest-growing food production activities; modern food supply; virtually all farmed fish are used as human food; one-third of the fish consumed by humans; overfishing and environmental damage*

20. Understanding More Than Three Dimensions

The lecture explains the concept of dimensions and the possibility of **extra dimensions beyond the three we experience**. The **three dimensions of space** are left and right, forward and backward, and up and down. We use coordinates such as **longitude, latitude, and altitude** to locate objects in space. However, humans may not be physiologically designed to observe dimensions beyond three. The lecture refers to **Edwin Abbott's book Flatland**, which describes **two-dimensional creatures** that would struggle to understand a three-dimensional world. If a **three-dimensional sphere** passed through their world, they would observe a series of circles that grow and then shrink. Similarly, if a **four-dimensional sphere** passed through our universe, we might observe a series of **three-dimensional sphere**s that increase and decrease in size. Therefore, the

fact that we **cannot observe extra dimensions does not mean they do not exist**. We can still explore them **mathematically and conceptually**.

Key phrases: *extra dimensions beyond the three we experience; three dimensions of space; longitude, latitude, and altitude; Edwin Abbott's book Flatland; two-dimensional creatures; three-dimensional sphere; four-dimensional sphere; cannot observe extra dimensions does not mean they do not exist; mathematically and conceptually*

21. Language Loss, Expertise, and Community Authority

The lecture discusses the relationship between **language experts and communities** in **language revival**. Linguistic training often teaches specialists to become authorities in their chosen fields. However, when working with communities, it is important to recognize that **communities themselves must have authority over their own languages**. Linguists may have expertise in specific areas, but this does not automatically give them the authority to decide what should be done with **community knowledge**. The lecture emphasizes that **languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another**. If linguists continue to control **language revival** without giving communities authority, they may reproduce the same **power imbalance** that caused language loss in the first place. Therefore, successful **language revival** requires **respecting community knowledge** and **returning authority to the people who speak the language**.

Key phrases: *language experts and communities; language revival; communities themselves must have authority over their own languages; expertise versus authority; community knowledge; languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another; power imbalance; respecting community knowledge; returning authority to the people who speak the language*

Answer Short Questions

1. **How many extra days in February in a leap year?** Answer: One
2. **What institution helps people save money?** Answer: Bank
3. **What is the collection of pictures called?** Answer: Album
4. **What instrument is used to measure angles in geometry?** Answer: Protractor
5. **Where does a king or a queen live?** Answer: Palace
6. **What do we call a machine that carries people from one floor to another in a multistory building?** Answer: Lift / Elevator
7. **What do we call a group of sheep or birds?** Answer: Flock
8. **What is the process by which plants convert light into energy?** Answer: Photosynthesis
9. **What do people usually use to cut food?** Answer: Knife
10. **What do you call the diagram which includes X-axis and Y-axis?** Answer: Coordinate system
11. **What do we call the northernmost and southernmost parts of the Earth?** Answer: Pole
12. **How often does February have one extra day?** Answer: Every four years
13. **What's the process of people paying money to governments for public services?** Answer: Taxation
14. **What vehicle runs on railways?** Answer: Train
15. **What is breakfast, lunch and dinner categorized as?** Answer: Meals
16. **A person who purchases goods or services from a business is called?** Answer: Customer
17. **What do we call the liquid which is in a car?** Answer: Gasoline / Petrol / Gas / Fuel
18. **How many millimeters are there in a centimeter?** Answer: Ten
19. **How many years are there in a bicentennial?** Answer: Two hundred / 200
20. **Which part of the body do we use the nasal spray in?** Answer: Nose / Nostril
21. **How many years does a millennium have?** Answer: One thousand / A thousand
22. **The opposite direction of southwest in a compass is?** Answer: North-east
23. **What do we call the money banks charge customers?** Answer: Interest
24. **What is the opposite word of "stale"?** Answer: Fresh
25. **What are the animals that have fins?** Answer: Fish

26. **What's the place of areas for colleges or universities?** Answer: Campus
27. **How many eggs are there in a dozen?** Answer: Twelve
28. **Would letter or email be the fastest way to get a message to your professor?** Answer: Email
29. **What is the process of teaching and learning called?** Answer: Education
30. **What do we call the car that uses two types of fuels?** Answer: Hybrid / A hybrid car
31. **What does a Sundial measure according to the shadow in the sunlight?** Answer: Time
32. **What do you call the very long essay that students have to write for a doctoral degree?** Answer: Thesis / Dissertation / Discourse / Paper
33. **What do we call a period of 100 years?** Answer: Century
34. **What kind of book is written by a person about their own life?** Answer: Autobiography
35. **Which literary genre describes all details of a famous person's life?** Answer: Biography / Autobiography
36. **Would it be better to go jogging at noon or in the early morning, if you wanted to avoid the hottest part of the day?** Answer: In the early morning
37. **What do you call your uncle's son?** Answer: Cousin
38. **What do we call the period between childhood and adulthood?** Answer: Adolescence / Puberty
39. **What organ controls your speech, feelings, body movement, and thoughts?** Answer: Brain
40. **What do we call animals and plants preserved in the rocks?** Answer: Fossil
41. **What special document do most people traveling between one country to another need to carry?** Answer: A passport
42. **What is the month between January and March?** Answer: February
43. **If a meeting is scheduled on Wednesday, and today is Tuesday, then will the meeting be held tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, or next week?** Answer: Tomorrow
44. **What do we call a company or organization that gives money to a sports or arts event in exchange for advertising?** Answer: Sponsor
45. **What word means to purposely refuse to buy a certain product or from a certain company as a way of protesting?** Answer: Boycott
46. **What do we call the meeting where an employer asks a potential employee question about their work experience?** Answer: Interview
47. **What do we call someone who studies languages?** Answer: Linguist

48. **What is the second month of the year?** Answer: February
49. **How would you describe an economy that is largely based on farming?** Answer: Agricultural / Rural
50. **What is the short sleep in the afternoon?** Answer: Nap
51. **When something is given in a pair, how many of them are there?** Answer: 2
52. **What do we call the different forms of money that a country uses?** Answer: Currency / Currencies
53. **What does the 'C' in 'CEO' stand for?** Answer: Chief
54. **How many sides does a hexagon have?** Answer: 6
55. **What is the opposite of the word 'import'?** Answer: Export
56. **If you have a toothache, who would you go to?** Answer: Dentist
57. **What type of resources does an electric device use?** Answer: Electricity
58. **What does a poisonous animal carry?** Answer: Venom
59. **What do you call a male sheep?** Answer: Ram
60. **What do we call an experienced person who advises and helps less experienced people?** Answer: Mentor
61. **What do meters and millimeters measure: weight or length?** Answer: Length
62. **One who tests eyesight and sells spectacles?** Answer: Optician
63. **What do we call the behavior of making birds or animals get together?** Answer: Herd / Herding
64. **What device is used to measure a 200-meter sprint?** Answer: Stopwatch
65. **Which kind of mountain can erupt lava?** Answer: Volcanic / Volcano / Volcanoes
66. **What is the horizontal line that separates the globe into two halves?** Answer: Equator
67. **What do you call a specialist who repairs leaking water pipes?** Answer: Plumber
68. **What is the opposite of horizontal?** Answer: Vertical
69. **What is the most important document you have to show when you want to hire a car?** Answer: A Driver's license / Driving license
70. **When you want to bake something, where would you buy flour - a florist or a grocery?** Answer: Grocery
71. **How many sides does an octagon have?** Answer: 8 / Eight
72. **What is the pointing device used in a presentation?** Answer: Laser pointer / Laser pen

73. **Which color medal is awarded to the athlete who finishes in third place at the Olympics?** Answer: Bronze
74. **When you mix black and white, what color would you get?** Answer: Grey / Gray
75. **What is the organ below your eyes?** Answer: Nose
76. **What does the color green help for?** Answer: Sight / Eyesight
77. **What is the legal document protecting someone's intellectual property?** Answer: Patent
78. **What is the last thing to do when baking a cake?** Answer: Cook it in the oven
79. **What is the term for someone who reads books?** Answer: Reader
80. **In a hospital, who is the person that can write prescriptions?** Answer: Doctor
81. **When a person's Blood Alcohol Content is higher than the standard range, what activity are they not allowed to do?** Answer: Driving
82. **What is another way to say the arrangement of musical notes in a tune?** Answer: Melody
83. **What do we call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines?** Answer: Pharmacist / Chemist
84. **If Monday is the first day, what day is the fourth day?** Answer: Thursday
85. **Which kind of punishment for a crime is the less severe, imprisonment or community service?** Answer: Community service
86. **What do we call the largest land animal living in Africa or India?** Answer: Elephant
87. **What would you call people who study ancient bones, rocks, and plants?** Answer: Archaeologist
88. **If a couple have a pair of children, how many children do they have?** Answer: Two
89. **What is a thermometer used to measure?** Answer: Temperature
90. **If a company requires its employees to wear identical clothes, what is the clothing called?** Answer: Uniform
91. **What can bring astronauts to space?** Answer: Spacecraft
92. **What kind of liquid do mammals feed their babies?** Answer: Milk
93. **What do you call a person who lives next to your house?** Answer: Neighbour
94. **What is the red liquid that flows through a body?** Answer: Blood

95. **When you have the primary and the secondary, what do you have next?** Answer: Tertiary
96. **Which type of legal document protects a person's invention or intellectual property rights?** Answer: Patent
97. **What do we call a period of 1000 years?** Answer: Millennium
98. **What do we call a young dog?** Answer: Puppy
99. **What is the cooking process to make cakes or bread?** Answer: Baking
100. **What gas will be generated from the boiling water?** Answer: Water vapor / Steam
101. **Which day of the week comes after Wednesday?** Answer: Thursday
102. **What is the name of ceremony in which two people get married?** Answer: Wedding
103. **What is it called when two or more people are speaking to each other?** Answer: Conversation
104. **Who serves and helps passengers in a plane?** Answer: Flight attendant / Cabin crew / Air hostess / Steward / Stewardess
105. **What is the term used to describe a period of seven days?** Answer: Week
106. **What kind of dictionary provides synonyms, antonyms and related words?** Answer: Thesaurus
107. **What is the space that includes the sun and all the planets called?** Answer: Solar System
108. **What do we call a bicycle with two seats and two pairs of handles?** Answer: Tandem
109. **What is more fuel-efficient, car or truck?** Answer: A car
110. **What do you usually read before ordering food in a restaurant?** Answer: Menu
111. **What do we call the festival that is held every four years, which gathers several nation's people for sporting events?** Answer: Olympics
112. **What kind of food that vegetarians do not eat?** Answer: Meat
113. **What is the term used for the money borrowed from banks?** Answer: Loans
114. **What do we call a pleasant song used for causing children to sleep?** Answer: Lullaby
115. **What do we call a horse-like animal with a single horn on the head?** Answer: Unicorn
116. **Which country is in the southern hemisphere Australia or Canada?** Answer: Australia

117. **What is the opposite of positive?** Answer: Negative
118. **How do you describe the desert, humid or dry?** Answer: Dry
119. **What do you call a person from Netherlands?** Answer: Dutch
120. **What material are windows made of?** Answer: Glass
121. **What is a person who writes books or stories known as?** Answer: Writer / Author
122. **How many years are there in a millennium?** Answer: A thousand years
123. **How do dumb people communicate with others?** Answer: Body language / Sign language
124. **Where would you find a whale - tropical forest or ocean?** Answer: Ocean
125. **How many days in a fortnight?** Answer: 14
126. **What is the quickest way to travel from Hong Kong to Paris?** Answer: Plane / By plane / Airplane
127. **What is the job title of someone who works at the beach and save people's lives when they are in danger in the sea?** Answer: Lifesavers
128. **What do you use to dry your body after a shower?** Answer: Towel
129. **What is the joint called where your hand is connected to your arm?** Answer: Wrist
130. **How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?** Answer: Quarterly
131. **How do we describe that through which light can pass?** Answer: Transparent
132. **A type of holiday that involves travelling on a ship is known as?** Answer: Cruise
133. **What are buses, trains, and cars used for?** Answer: Transportation / Travel / Transport / Travelling
134. **Who serves food in a restaurant?** Answer: Waiter / Waitress
135. **A business doesn't want to make a loss - what does it want to make?** Answer: Profit
136. **What is the couple's formal relationship called?** Answer: Marriage
137. **What do we call a period of ten years?** Answer: Decade
138. **How do butterflies fly?** Answer: Flutter
139. **What do we call the sounds produced by singers or musical instruments?** Answer: Music
140. **What is the opposite of maximum?** Answer: Minimum
141. **Does a scapegoat receive or give a crime?** Answer: Receive

142. **How would you describe an animal that no longer exists on the earth?** Answer: Extinct
143. **What is the word for the place where a river starts?** Answer: Source / Birthplace / Origin / Headwaters
144. **What do we call counting people who are living in a state or country?** Answer: Census
145. **What is a person called whose job is to write news for newspapers?** Answer: Journalist
146. **Which part of the body do optometrists examine?** Answer: Eyes
147. **What is the name for a huge natural body that orbits the sun?** Answer: A planet
148. **What do we call the first paragraph of a report?** Answer: Introduction
149. **How many days are in a leap year?** Answer: Three hundred and sixty six
150. **How many wheels does a bicycle have?** Answer: Two
151. **What does sub-Mediterranean mean?** Answer: Climate
152. **What clothing do people wear, such as students or nurses, to show that they belong to the same organization?** Answer: Uniform
153. **Where do people usually go to deposit money?** Answer: Bank
154. **What type of energy is generated using uranium as fuel?** Answer: Nuclear
155. **On what geographical location would someone be living if their country is surrounded by water on all sides?** Answer: Island
156. **What term collectively describes apartments, houses, and flats?** Answer: Residential Properties
157. **What's the top floor of an apartment building?** Answer: Penthouse
158. **What do we call a person who believes in the existence of God?** Answer: Theist
159. **What is the feature that guitars and violins have in common?** Answer: String
160. **What do we call a person who writes biographies of others?** Answer: Biographer
161. **In which direction does the sun come up?** Answer: East
162. **What is the upper part of a leg?** Answer: Thigh
163. **What is the food that is used in a recipe?** Answer: Ingredient
164. **What is the economic sector that deals with farming?** Answer: Agriculture
165. **What do we call a person who does not believe in the existence of God?** Answer: Atheist

166. **What do we call the thread in the center of a candle?** Answer: Wick
167. **How many wheels does the tricycle have?** Answer: Three / 3
168. **Hearing is made possible by the sense of hearing. What sense enables you to see?** Answer: Sight / Vision
169. **What is the activity of inhalation of tobacco substance that is harmful to our health?** Answer: Smoking
170. **What is the force that draws objects toward a planet's center?** Answer: Gravity / Gravitation
171. **What is the famous canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean?** Answer: Suez
172. **What is typically deposited in a bank?** Answer: Money
173. **If someone tells you the truth, what is the opposite?** Answer: Falsity / Falseness / Untruth
174. **What do we call the extra performance that actors give?** Answer: Encore
175. **At what ceremony do students receive their degree or diploma at the end of their period of study?** Answer: Graduation / Commencement
176. **How many months does a calendar year have?** Answer: 12
177. **What is the opposite of north?** Answer: South
178. **What is the political system where the country is ruled by a king or a queen?** Answer: Monarchy
179. **What do we call the state of sharing the same opinion?** Answer: Agreement
180. **What do we call the animals with white ivory and long trunk?** Answer: Elephant
181. **A person who tells lies is called?** Answer: Liar
182. **What do you eat when you are sick?** Answer: Medicine / Pill / Medication / Tablet
183. **How many sides are there in a bilateral agreement?** Answer: Two
184. **What is the opposite of white?** Answer: Black
185. **What subject studies the life and structure of humans, animals, and plants?** Answer: Biology
186. **What is the study of religion called?** Answer: Theology
187. **How many sides are there in a pentagon?** Answer: Five
188. **What do we call a person who can speak several languages?** Answer: Multilingual
189. **What movement can babies do before they can sit and walk?** Answer: Crawling

190. **What is not a font style, Bold, Regular, Superscript, or Italic?** Answer: Superscript
191. **How many years are there in a decade?** Answer: Ten years / 10 years
192. **What do you call the people who work on boats?** Answer: Sailor / Mariner / Seaman
193. **A professional offering expert advice in a particular field is known as?** Answer: Consultant
194. **If ears are for hearing, what are eyes for?** Answer: Seeing / Vision
195. **What do we call someone who travels and works in a spacecraft?** Answer: Astronaut / Spaceman
196. **What attitude would you have when you are in a job interview, enthusiastic or passive?** Answer: Enthusiastic
197. **What do ophthalmologists specialize in?** Answer: Eye operations / Eye
198. **What do we call a person who pays rent to the landlord?** Answer: Lessee / Tenant
199. **What is the term for someone who sits beside you?** Answer: Seatmate / Neighbour
200. **What is the opposite meaning of objective?** Answer: Subjective
201. **What is a collective term for cows and bulls, especially on a farm?** Answer: Cattle
202. **What does IT stand for?** Answer: Information technology
203. **What is the process of moving information from a computer to the Internet?** Answer: Uploading
204. **What do you call your cousin's father?** Answer: Uncle
205. **What do we call the dance which involves the use of toes and jumping?** Answer: Ballet
206. **Which department in the hospital would you go for an X-ray, radiology, or cardiology?** Answer: Radiology
207. **What is the study of the stars and planets called?** Answer: Astronomy / Uranological / Uranology / Cosmology
208. **What do we call the person who plays musical instruments as a job?** Answer: Musician
209. **How many hemispheres does the equator divide earth into?** Answer: Two
210. **What do we describe the space with no air in it?** Answer: Vacuum
211. **Who takes care of people who are sick and stay in the hospital?** Answer: Nurse

212. **What do we use to get to the third floor when the elevator is broken?** Answer: Stairs / Stairway
213. **What do we call the line between a sunset and the sea?** Answer: Sea-sky-line / Horizon
214. **What rises from the east in the morning and sets to the west in the evening every day?** Answer: The Sun
215. **What is the first paragraph of an essay?** Answer: Introduction
216. **What is the opposite of majority?** Answer: Minority
217. **What do we call the water flowing down the cliff?** Answer: Waterfall / Cascade
218. **If a button has come off a shirt, what would someone most likely use to put it back on?** Answer: Needle / Thread / Needle and thread
219. **Which animal has white ivory and long trunk?** Answer: Elephant
220. **Which form of money consists of coins and notes?** Answer: Cash
221. **What do we call a dream that is very frightening or unpleasant?** Answer: Nightmare
222. **What is one half of 100%?** Answer: Fifty
223. **A person who shares the same room with you is called?** Answer: Roommate
224. **How often is a quarterly journal published?** Answer: Every three months / Once a quarter
225. **What is the document you submit before you submit your assignment at university?** Answer: Proposal
226. **Who is the person who works in a hospital and can do operations?** Answer: Surgeon
227. **What desk should you go to when you first arrive to stay at a hotel?** Answer: Reception
228. **What do you call the son or the daughter of your uncle?** Answer: Cousin
229. **What force makes humans stay on the earth?** Answer: Gravity
230. **What do people cover their heads with?** Answer: Hat / Cap
231. **What is the opposite of artificial?** Answer: Natural
232. **What kind of equipment is used to protect motorbike riders' brains from injury?** Answer: Helmet
233. **To which of our senses do all of the following words relate, opaque, vivid, brilliant, and shiny?** Answer: Vision
234. **What do you call the process of borrowing a sum of money from a bank?** Answer: Loan

235. **Which subject is in the sphere of biology: genetics, spacecraft, or buildings?** Answer: Genetics
236. **What do you call a person who is on the same team as you?** Answer: Teammate
237. **What is the colorful sticker that is attached to an envelope?** Answer: Stamp
238. **What is the opposite of the word 'damp'?** Answer: Dry
239. **What do you call a student that has finished his first year?** Answer: Sophomore
240. **What do we call the instructions that tell you how to cook food?** Answer: Recipe
241. **What part of a bird's body helps them propel in the air?** Answer: Wings
242. **What is the opposite of convex?** Answer: Concave
243. **What is the adjective to describe the creatures that no longer exist?** Answer: Extinct
244. **Despite all the advances in equality between the sexes, would more men or women play professional football?** Answer: Men
245. **What do we call the movement of a knife to separate or divide?** Answer: Cut
246. **What is the connecting part between two bones called?** Answer: Joint
247. **Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week?** Answer: Monday
248. **What is the room that is under the ground floor?** Answer: Basement
249. **What is the opposite of the minus sign?** Answer: Plus sign
250. **What is the antonym of "predecessor"?** Answer: Successor
251. **What is the joint connecting the foot to the leg?** Answer: Ankle
252. **Would a supermarket, a cafe or a bookstore probably have the widest range of products available?** Answer: A supermarket
253. **What do we call the collection and study of stamps?** Answer: Philately
254. **What is the meeting point of sea and sky called?** Answer: Horizon
255. **What do you call the curve of a road or a river?** Answer: Bend
256. **What do we call the thing we use to put into the lock and open it?** Answer: Key
257. **What do we call a statement presented in court by a defendant or a lawyer?** Answer: Plea
258. **What do we call the condition that people cannot sleep?** Answer: Insomnia / Sleeplessness

259. **What crime has someone stealing items from a shop committed: shop fitting or shoplifting?** Answer: Shoplifting
260. **Tons, kg, and stones measure what property?** Answer: Weight
261. **What do we call a set of answers to exercises or problems?** Answer: Key
262. **What is the opposite of division in mathematics?** Answer: Multiplication
263. **What do you call a doctor who specializes in children's diseases?** Answer: Paediatrician / Pediatrician
264. **What is the line where the sky meets the land?** Answer: Horizon / Skyline
265. **What is the opposite of 'guilty'?** Answer: Innocent
266. **What is the loud noise that you hear during a storm?** Answer: Thunder
267. **What are winter, spring, summer, and autumn?** Answer: Seasons
268. **Who is a person who gives evidence in court?** Answer: Witness
269. **How do you describe the money that citizens must contribute to the government for public use?** Answer: Tax / Taxes
270. **What is the process of choosing a person for a position by voting?** Answer: Election
271. **What is the part of the leg below the thigh?** Answer: Shank / Calf
272. **How many times does an isolated incident occur?** Answer: One / Once
273. **If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have?** Answer: Six
274. **What object would you use to climb up to the roof of a house?** Answer: Ladder
275. **What do we call a document sent by email?** Answer: Attachment
276. **What are the people who study history and historical evidence?** Answer: Historian
277. **If four sides make a rectangle, what is a shape with three sides called?** Answer: Triangle
278. **What do we call the preliminary version of a document before it is finalized?** Answer: Draft
279. **What is the picture of a person's side face called?** Answer: Profile shot
280. **What is 3 quarters of 100%?** Answer: 75%
281. **Which absorbent garment is commonly worn by babies to contain urine and waste?** Answer: Diaper / Nappy
282. **Where do people watch plays?** Answer: Theatre
283. **What do you call a list in front of a book which outlines the structure of a book?** Answer: Table of Contents
284. **What is the low land between two hills or mountains?** Answer: Valley / Canyon / Trough

285. **What is the occupation that transfers one language to another language?** Answer: Translator
286. **What do we call one thousand years?** Answer: Millennium
287. **What is the antonym of the word 'export'?** Answer: Import
288. **In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean?** Answer: After
289. **In which room of their home would someone usually wash their clothes?** Answer: In the laundry room
290. **What is a mythical, horse-like creature with a horn on its head known as?** Answer: Unicorn
291. **What do we call a person who advocates females' rights?** Answer: Feminist
292. **Who is the person who writes a piece of music, especially classical music?** Answer: Composer
293. **For killing bacteria drugs used are called?** Answer: Antibiotics
294. **What order is a bibliography usually listed in?** Answer: Alphabetical order
295. **What do we call a person who buys things in a shop?** Answer: Customer / Buyer / Shopper
296. **How many days are added in February during a leap year?** Answer: One day / 1
297. **Which one is quicker: running, walking or jogging?** Answer: Running
298. **Which color do we make by blending black and white?** Answer: Grey
299. **What is the highest position in the embassy?** Answer: Ambassador
300. **What do we call an expert in a field?** Answer: Specialist
301. **Whose job is it to treat people that are ill or have an injury at a hospital?** Answer: Doctor
302. **What is the job title of someone who designs buildings?** Answer: Architect
303. **When you use Microsoft Word, which category does "Times New Roman" belong to?** Answer: Fonts
304. **How many quarters are there in a calendar year?** Answer: Four
305. **What do we call a material that helps to insulate fire?** Answer: Fireproof material
306. **What instrument would scientists use to examine very small life forms?** Answer: Microscope
307. **What do we call the process of launching a rocket?** Answer: Lift-off
308. **In statistics, what is a circle divided into many parts called?** Answer: Pie chart

309. **Which sweet food is produced by bees?** Answer: Honey
310. **What do you throw underwater to keep ships staying on rivers or oceans without drifting away?** Answer: Anchor
311. **What do we call buying and transporting goods from another country?** Answer: Import
312. **What do we call a short piece of writing containing the main ideas in a document?** Answer: Abstract / Summary
313. **What do pedestrians move by?** Answer: Foot / Feet
314. **Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe?** Answer: By ship
315. **What do you call the two children born by a mother at the same time?** Answer: Twins
316. **What do we call a person who tells lies?** Answer: Liar
317. **What is the medical term for a doctor who treats people with mental illnesses?** Answer: Psychiatrist
318. **What do we call the piece of paper that proves you have bought an item?** Answer: Receipt
319. **What do they call the pieces of puzzle which players try to piece together?** Answer: Jigsaw puzzle
320. **What key mineral makes seawater different from fresh water?** Answer: Salt
321. **What are the strings on shoes?** Answer: Shoelace
322. **What is the antonym of vertical?** Answer: Horizontal
323. **How many years does it typically take to finish undergraduate study?** Answer: Three years / Four years / 4 years / 3 years
324. **Who is the main journalist responsible for producing a newspaper or magazine?** Answer: Editor
325. **What is the joint between your shoulder and your forearm?** Answer: Elbow
326. **What do we call the lenses which people use instead of glasses?** Answer: Contact lenses
327. **What is the term used for an amount that is regularly received by a retiree?** Answer: Pension
328. **If something such as fabric or medicine is artificially made what do we say it is?** Answer: Synthetic
329. **Soup is frequently eaten with what utensil?** Answer: Spoon

330. **Some people use their right hand to write, but what do we call people who use their left hand to write?** Answer: Left-handed / Lefties
331. **What do we call people who write songs?** Answer: Songwriter / Composer
332. **What do you call an apartment that is below ground level, a basement apartment or a penthouse apartment?** Answer: A basement apartment
333. **What is the opposite of "dangerous"?** Answer: Safe
334. **What is the habitat of camels?** Answer: Desert
335. **How many days are there in a week?** Answer: Seven / 7
336. **What is paper made from?** Answer: Tree / Wood
337. **What utensils do we commonly use to eat food?** Answer: Spoon / Fork / Knife
338. **An event that happens once every year is called?** Answer: Annual
339. **What are the people living in Switzerland called?** Answer: Swiss
340. **Where do marine animals live?** Answer: Sea / Ocean
341. **What is the term used to specifically describe either a brother or a sister?** Answer: Sibling
342. **What is H2O in chemical substances?** Answer: Water
343. **What do we call the ship that runs underwater?** Answer: Submarine
344. **What is the thing you touch when you play the guitar?** Answer: Strings
345. **What is the mountain that is filled with melting rocks in hot gases?** Answer: Volcano
346. **What do we call the generator in an air plane?** Answer: Alternator
347. **What do we call the person who works in a company?** Answer: An employee
348. **What is the device that shows the time of the day according to the shadow of sunlight?** Answer: Sundial
349. **To improve their health and fitness, most people either try to improve their diet or?** Answer: Do more physical exercise
350. **What do we call a photo of a person's face taken from the side?** Answer: Profile
351. **How many days are there in a fortnight?** Answer: Fourteen
352. **A dozen is a grouping of which number?** Answer: Twelve
353. **What is the ceremony called for marriage?** Answer: Wedding
354. **What is the hardest part of your hand?** Answer: Nails
355. **What do we call the sound or movement of the heart?** Answer: Beat / Heartbeat

356. **What item does one use to dry their body after a shower?** Answer: Towel
357. **When the writer of a book is unknown, what word is used for the author?** Answer: Anonymous
358. **What flight starts in a country and ends in the same country?** Answer: Domestic
359. **What is the name of the field of study that studies the human mind and behaviour?** Answer: Psychology
360. **A scientist who studies the universe and its objects like planets & stars is called?** Answer: Astronomer
361. **What do we call the behavior of not buying products from an exact company as a way of protesting?** Answer: Boycott
362. **Solar calendar is related to the sun, and what is related to the moon?** Answer: Lunar calendar
363. **What is the magazine that is dedicated to academic news?** Answer: Journal / Academic journal
364. **What do we call it when the moon completely blocks out the light from the Sun?** Answer: A solar eclipse / An eclipse
365. **What is a 12-month accounting period used by governments, companies, and organizations for financial reporting and budgeting purposes called?** Answer: Fiscal year
366. **What is the most important part of the human respiratory system?** Answer: Lungs
367. **What is the altitude related to, weight or height?** Answer: Height
368. **What are the people who study religions?** Answer: Theologian
369. **Where can people go to borrow books?** Answer: Library
370. **Would you go to a pharmacy or a surgery to get a prescription filled after visiting a doctor?** Answer: A pharmacy
371. **What do we call the study of living things?** Answer: Biology
372. **In a marriage, what is the male partner known as?** Answer: Husband
373. **Where in the universe do we get solar energy from?** Answer: Sun
374. **A newspaper is published every day, and a journal is published every month. What do you call the publication that is published four times a year?** Answer: Quarterly
375. **What do we call a meeting which all staff and employees must attend?** Answer: Plenary meeting
376. **What do you use to test the body temperature?** Answer: Thermometer
377. **A vehicle that can travel in space is called?** Answer: Spacecraft

378. **What can we call a person who studies teeth?** Answer: Dentist
379. **The country where a person is born is called?** Answer: Country of Origin / Motherland
380. **A liquid product that is specifically used for washing hair is called?** Answer: Shampoo
381. **What part of the body propels a flying bird in the air?** Answer: Wing
382. **Where would you go to see an exhibition of sculpture or painting?** Answer: An art gallery / A museum
383. **What do we call the clothing that covers the hand with individual sections for each finger?** Answer: Glove
384. **What do we call the date that a piece of work must be finished by?** Answer: Due Date
385. **What is a design, made on one's skin using a needle and ink called?** Answer: Tattoo
386. **What is the title of a newspaper column called?** Answer: Headline
387. **How many sides is a peninsula surrounded by water from?** Answer: Three
388. **What do we call a person looking for a job?** Answer: Job hunter / Job seeker
389. **What do we call a vehicle equipped for carrying the injured or sick?** Answer: Ambulance
390. **Which part of the hand do we use to pick up objects?** Answer: Fingers
391. **What is the book with maps called?** Answer: Atlas
392. **What is a person who uses left hand for most of the activities called?** Answer: A left-hander
393. **What do we call the organs in our chest that we use to breathe?** Answer: Lungs
394. **Which season comes after winter and before summer?** Answer: Spring
395. **What do we call the animals that live in the sea?** Answer: Marine animals
396. **Which part of the body is related to the word "optical"?** Answer: Eye
397. **What is full of water and separates continents?** Answer: Ocean
398. **What is a disturbing or frightening dream called?** Answer: Nightmare
399. **What is a standard set of letters that is used to write one or more languages based upon the general principle?** Answer: Alphabet
400. **What word can we use to replace the word 'answer'?** Answer: Reply / Response

401. **What is the punctuation used at the end of a sentence?** Answer: Full stop / Period
402. **A professional who prescribes medicines to patients is called?** Answer: Doctor
403. **What is the term used for the party currently in power?** Answer: Ruling party / Governing party
404. **What do we call a large building with a square base and triangular sides?** Answer: Pyramid
405. **What is the opposite of 'forward'?** Answer: Backward
406. **What do you call the diagram which includes a horizontal line called the X-axis and a vertical line called the Y-axis?** Answer: Coordinate system
407. **What is a short, regular meeting in an organization called?** Answer: Standup / Huddle Meeting
408. **What device do you use to measure your weight?** Answer: Scale / Weighing machine
409. **What is a person who writes poems called?** Answer: Poet
410. **What is a brief summary for an academic paper or research article giving the readers an understanding of the article?** Answer: Abstract
411. **What is the upper part that protects a building?** Answer: Roof
412. **What is the word in geometry for a shape that has three sides?** Answer: Triangle
413. **What word is used to describe frozen water?** Answer: Ice
414. **What do you call the doctor who treats sick animals?** Answer: Vet / Veterinarian
415. **What is the main building of a large company or an organization?** Answer: Headquarters
416. **If a magazine is published quarterly, how many times a year is it published?** Answer: Four times a year
417. **Where would you expect to find equipment like a microscope, bunsen burner, beaker, and petri dish?** Answer: Laboratory
418. **What is the word for a period of one hundred years?** Answer: Century
419. **What's the force that pushes everything to the earth?** Answer: Gravity
420. **The various forms of money used by any country is known as?** Answer: Currency
421. **What do you call the movements that the babies move by using hands and legs?** Answer: Crawling / Crawl

422. **What is the hair called that grows on the skin of a sheep?** Answer: Wool / Fleece
423. **What is the term used for a professional who practices law?** Answer: Lawyer / Attorney
424. **What is the ceremony where two people get married?** Answer: Wedding
425. **What device do you type on when you use a computer?** Answer: Keyboard
426. **What is the opposite of "predecessor"?** Answer: Successor
427. **Which instrument is used to measure variations in temperature?** Answer: Thermometer
428. **If someone lives in an urban area, where do they live?** Answer: City / Town
429. **How many years does a centennial celebrate?** Answer: 100 years
430. **How many days does it take for a full moon to occur?** Answer: Thirty
431. **Who is a person that makes bread, cakes and pastries?** Answer: Baker
432. **What kind of drugs are used for killing bacteria?** Answer: Antibiotics
433. **What is the word used to describe that through which light cannot pass?** Answer: Opaque
434. **What is the round, yellow part in the middle of an egg?** Answer: Yolk
435. **What is the place you share bedroom with your classmates?** Answer: Dormitory
436. **What is a list of historical events arranged in time order?** Answer: Chronology / Timeline
437. **What is needed to light a stove?** Answer: Igniter / Lighter / Matchstick
438. **What do we say if we call brothers and sisters in the same way?** Answer: Siblings
439. **What is the musical instrument which has both pedals and strings?** Answer: Harp / Piano
440. **What do you call the document that gives you details about your qualifications and work experience?** Answer: Resume
441. **What do we call a line of people waiting to do something?** Answer: Queue
442. **What is a painting of a person's head usually called?** Answer: A portrait
443. **What natural resource is used by a carpenter?** Answer: Wood
444. **Apart from coffee and hot chocolate, what beverages also contain caffeine?** Answer: Tea / Coke / Cocoa

445. **What geometric shape are circumference, diameter, and radius related to?** Answer: Circle
446. **What do we call a baby cat?** Answer: Kitten / Kitty
447. **Into how many hemispheres does the Equator split the earth?** Answer: 2
448. **What is the generic term for gold, silver and copper?** Answer: Metal
449. **What do we call a flying machine?** Answer: Aircraft
450. **In a recession, does economic activity increase or slow down?** Answer: Slow down
451. **What shines at night in the sky and uses its own brightness?** Answer: Star
452. **What is the opposite direction of sunrise?** Answer: West
453. **What does the sun do during dawn?** Answer: Sunrise
454. **What is a visible mass of condensed water vapor floating in the atmosphere, typically high above the ground called?** Answer: Cloud
455. **What is the music that is recorded for a movie or a film?** Answer: Soundtrack
456. **If a figure is a pentagon, how many sides does it have?** Answer: 5
457. **What is the job of someone that looks after your teeth and gums?** Answer: Dentist / Surgeon dentist
458. **What is the name of a male sheep?** Answer: Ram
459. **Which natural material is used to make car tyres?** Answer: Rubber
460. **If one's response is simultaneous, is it quick or slow?** Answer: Quick
461. **Who would you consult to treat a fear of crowded places, a philosopher or a psychologist?** Answer: A psychologist
462. **Who reads the news on television?** Answer: Newsreader / Viewer / Newscaster / Anchor
463. **What is the boat that carries people from one side of a river to the other?** Answer: Ferry
464. **In the solar system, which heavenly body produces sunshine?** Answer: Sun
465. **If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is most likely to be picked?** Answer: Black
466. **What do you call the list of food options shown before you place an order?** Answer: Menu
467. **Which document does a student get when he completes his study at university?** Answer: Graduation certificate
468. **Where can you normally find the index in a book?** Answer: At the end
469. **Which organ is the blood pumped from?** Answer: Heart

470. **What is the shape of the earth's orbit?** Answer: Oval / Ellipse
471. **What do you call the persons who study religions?** Answer: Theologians / Theologists
472. **What do we call the joint that joins the leg to the rest of the body?** Answer: Hip joint
473. **What do we call a city in a country that is responsible to govern it?** Answer: Political capital
474. **What category do the bee, the butterfly, and the mosquito fall into?** Answer: Insect
475. **If someone has a couple of kids, how many kids does he have?** Answer: Two
476. **What is the process of breaking down any substance and re-using it again called?** Answer: Recycling / Recycle
477. **What is buying or bringing goods into a country from another country called?** Answer: Import / Importing
478. **What is the opposite of 'affluence'?** Answer: Poverty
479. **What do we call a large container used for storing oil?** Answer: Drum / Barrel

Respond to a Situation

1. You have a tutorial scheduled for 3 P.M. on Monday, but you've been selected to participate in an important competition at the same time. You need to inform your teacher and request a solution. What would you say?
2. You forgot your student ID card at home and the library security won't let you in. You need to return a book that is due today. What would you say?
3. You are enrolled in evening business classes, and your project deadline is approaching. You feel you need more time and would like to request an extension through the weekend. You decide to visit your professor during office hours. How would you politely ask for an extension?
4. You see a job advertisement for a café, but you're not sure if it's still valid, so you go and ask the manager and inquire about the tasks of the position being advertised. What would you say?
5. You attended a lecture earlier today, but you lost the notebook in which you wrote all your notes. Your friend also attended the lecture and took very clear and detailed notes. You decide to ask her to lend her notes to you because you need them for your assignment. What would you say?
6. You are in a restaurant and see the person at the table next to you leave their wallet behind. They have already walked out the door. You take the wallet to the manager. What would you say?
7. You have a part-time job that conflicts with your Monday tutorial. You want to ask the course coordinator to move you to the Wednesday session. What would you say?
8. You are sick, so you can't attend the invitation for the movie. Your friend in the lunchroom is having coffee. How would you approach them to inform them about the situation, express your regret, and suggest rescheduling once you're feeling better?
9. You are at a train station and the display screen is blank. You ask a station staff member when the next train to the city center arrives. What would you say?
10. You bring your newly purchased laptop to the classroom and plan to use it, but you don't know how to set it up. Your classmate happens to have the same model of laptop, so you ask him for help. What would you say to him?
11. You are in the library working on a difficult assignment. A classmate, who you know hasn't started the work, approaches you and asks if they can

copy your nearly completed assignment because they are out of time. You don't want to give them your work. What would you say?

12. You promised to take notes for a friend who was on leave from a certain class, but that morning you woke up late and missed the class yourself, so you didn't take any notes. How should you explain this to your friend?
13. You just told one of your friends that the exam time is 3 p.m. tomorrow afternoon. But you've just found out that you were wrong—the exam is actually at 2 p.m. this afternoon. You want to correct this mistake immediately. What would you say to the friend?
14. You have been invited to speak on a student podcast to discuss whether academic failure should be normalized as part of the learning process. How do you structure your podcast response to clearly state your perspective, articulate how embracing failure fosters resilience and deeper understanding, and support your opinion with a concrete personal or real-world example?
15. A friend who is taking the same course as you wants to drop out because of financial difficulties. You want to persuade them to continue attending the course. What would you say?
16. It is the end of the workday, and after having no luck booking a taxi, you notice a colleague who is about to leave. How do you politely approach your colleague to ask if they might be able to give you a ride home, explain your situation without making them feel obligated, and offer to cover gas or drop you off at a convenient location along their route?
17. You are attending a class. One of your classmates feels so bored that he wants to leave class early. What would you say to him?
18. You are working on a research paper and recently received helpful feedback on your draft from a classmate. How do you approach your classmate in the library to thank them for their input, highlight how their specific suggestions improved your paper, and offer to return the favor on a future assignment?
19. Your flight has been canceled, so instead of going to the airport, you now need to go home. You had already told the taxi driver to head to the airport. What would you say to the driver to explain the change and give directions to your home?
20. Your friend wants to go to Anne's Café, which serves pizza and sandwiches, but you would like to try a different place with other dishes. How would you respond to your friend?

21. You are ordering food and have a severe nut allergy. You want to make sure the chef knows this before preparing your meal. What would you say?
22. You have written an essay in a short amount of time and have submitted it to your tutor. You need to ask your tutor whether your essay has fully covered the topic. What would you say to them?
23. You share a dorm with a roommate who is consistently messy and leaves dirty dishes everywhere. You've tried talking to them before, but nothing changed. You decide to talk to your Resident Advisor (RA). What would you say?
24. A friend helped you move apartments all day. You want to thank them and offer to take them out for dinner as a thank-you. What would you say?
25. Because your home Wi-Fi had a problem, you missed the online meeting you had scheduled with your tutor. What would you say to your tutor?
26. You are working on a group presentation with a classmate and your tutor is urging you to submit it, but you are still waiting on your classmate to complete their portion of the work. How do you approach your tutor to explain the current progress of the presentation, diplomatically communicate that you are waiting on the final section from your partner, and provide a clear timeline for when the completed assignment will be submitted?
27. You are a second-year business student looking to secure a course-related summer internship and decide to approach your professor after class to ask for advice. How do you initiate the conversation to share your career goals, express interest in finding relevant internship opportunities, and ask for her insights or recommendations on companies, industry connections, or application strategies?
28. Your classmate is currently away on vacation, and you're at her home. Due to strong winds, some of the balcony furniture has been damaged. You want to let her know about the situation so she can be mentally prepared before returning. What would you say to her in a thoughtful and considerate way?
29. You have a presentation at 9 AM, but your laptop has crashed with your presentation files on it. How do you approach calling your professor to explain the technical failure, express your readiness to present as soon as possible, and politely ask for an extension or an alternative way to submit and present your work?

30. You had a job interview a week ago and haven't heard back. You decide to call the HR manager to check the status of your application. What would you say?
31. You are a guest speaker at a professional conference scheduled to present on a topic in your field of expertise, but upon arrival, you discover the projector is malfunctioning and you must deliver your talk without visual aids. How do you address the audience to acknowledge the technical issue with poise, adapt your presentation structure by relying on vivid verbal descriptions, key takeaways, and storytelling, and engage the audience directly to deliver a compelling and valuable session despite the technical setback?
32. You notice an unauthorized $50 charge on your bank statement. You call the bank's customer service to dispute the transaction. What would you say?
33. You overheard your colleagues discussing renting bikes, which sounds really fun and you are interested in joining. How would you approach them to inquire about the details, such as the rental costs, where and how to rent the bikes, and express your interest in joining them?
34. How would you start a conversation with your colleagues to discuss ideas for a farewell gift for your manager, Joe, who is retiring and planning to travel abroad?
35. You have an essay due tomorrow, but you have been very sick for the last few days and have a doctor's note. You want to ask your professor for an extension until the end of the weekend. What would you say?
36. You're organizing a debating club, but the room you booked is too small. There happens to be a larger room next door, but there are students studying inside. If you want to switch rooms, what would you say to those students?
37. You are having dinner with a business partner, and one of your neighbors also runs a company that might be suitable for collaboration. You want to invite him to join you for dinner and explore potential business opportunities. What would you say to him?
38. You've been given a deadline for an assignment, but due to a personal emergency, you need more time to finish it. How would you approach your professor to request an extension and ensure the situation is handled appropriately? What would you say?

39. You've organized a group study session with your classmates at your apartment. However, when they arrive, you notice some of them are not following the agreed-upon noise level and are causing disturbances to your neighbors. How do you approach your classmates to remind them to be considerate of others, maintain a productive study atmosphere, and respect the house rules without creating awkwardness?
40. You are 15 minutes late to meet a friend at a café because of heavy traffic. You see them waiting at a table. What would you say?
41. You had a doctor's appointment scheduled for 10 AM, but you arrived late. How do you approach the receptionist to explain the reason for your delay, politely apologize for the inconvenience, and ask if it is possible to still see the doctor later in the day or be fit into an open slot?
42. You go to school today especially to return a book to your friend Tom, but when you get there, you realize that you have forgotten to bring it. Tom urgently needs the book today. What will you say to your friend?
43. You've received a letter at your home that's actually meant for your neighbor. What would you say when you go to return the letter and explain the mistake politely?
44. You are late by 10 minutes for a meeting due to a broken car and heavy traffic. How do you approach your colleagues or boss to explain your delay? What key points should you mention?
45. Your neighbor has a dog that barks throughout the night. The noise makes it difficult for you to fall asleep, and you have an important exam tomorrow morning. You meet your neighbor the next day. What would you say to them?
46. You and your friends are planning a vacation when someone suggests traveling to a distant foreign country, but you recognize that one friend may have a fear of flying and others have a tight budget. How do you pitch a more accessible destination—such as a road trip or regional getaway—by highlighting its affordable and low-stress perks, ensuring no single person feels singled out, and getting consensus on an inclusive trip?
47. You are chatting with a classmate after your language class and just found out about a fun campus language exchange event happening this weekend. How do you casually invite your classmate to join you, highlight the benefits of practicing conversational skills with international students, and suggest going together in a friendly, low-pressure way?

48. You moved into a new apartment and discovered undisclosed critical issues including a non-working heater, leaking pipes, and broken windows, but your landlord has been unresponsive to previous communications. How do you structure a direct call to your landlord to detail the urgent safety and habitability concerns, document your prior reaching out, request an immediate timeline for repairs, and outline next steps if the issues remain unaddressed?
49. You are in a supermarket and notice a broken bottle of olive oil on the floor. You find a staff member to warn them. What would you say?
50. You are at a friend's house for dinner. They offer you a second serving of food, but you are completely full and couldn't eat another bite. How do you politely refuse?
51. You realize that the four units you chose this semester are too difficult to manage at once. You want to drop one unit without a penalty. What would you say to the student advisor?
52. How would you respond to your friend Susan's suggestion to go for a countryside walk tomorrow, letting her know you'd love to join but prefer to wait until the morning to decide, since the weather forecast predicts rain?
53. You need to hand in some documents to your department office, but you are not feeling well today. Since you do not feel well enough to go yourself, you want to ask a colleague to help you submit them for you. What do you say to your colleague?
54. Your tutor has invited you to attend an academic conference. You are interested but unsure how you should prepare and how attending the conference could benefit your academic development. What would you say to your tutor?
55. You forgot to buy the required textbook for class, and the bookstore is sold out. Ask your classmate if you can share theirs during the lecture. What would you say?
56. You're getting ready to leave for a vacation and are concerned about your garden plants. One morning, you notice your neighbor at her door. You'd like to ask if she could kindly water your plants twice a week while you're away. What would you say to her?
57. You are working on a group project with three classmates and a deadline is approaching soon, but one member has contributed nothing so far and is not responding to messages. How do you approach contacting the non-

responsive group member to request immediate updates on their assigned tasks, while also communicating with your other active teammates to reallocate work and keep the project on track?

58. You want to cancel your gym membership because you are moving to a different city. You call the reception desk to inquire about the cancellation process. What would you say?

59. You have a dentist appointment tomorrow at 2:00 PM, but your boss just called a mandatory meeting for that time. Call the dentist to reschedule. What would you say?

60. You are trying to work on an important assignment that is due next week. While studying in the library, the person sitting next to you starts watching a video without using headphones. It's making it hard for you to concentrate. You decide to politely speak to the person to maintain the quiet environment. What do you say to them?

61. Your friend is having a birthday party this weekend, and you have been invited. However, you need to complete an essay this weekend. How would you communicate to your friend that you cannot attend, in a way that does not make them feel sad and is polite?

62. You borrowed a book from the library and forgot to return it on time. Now, there's a late fee, and you need to explain the delay to the librarian and possibly request a waiver or reduction of the fee. How would you approach the librarian to discuss the situation, explain the reason for the delay, and politely ask about options for waiving or reducing the late fee?

63. You totally forgot to attend a scheduled Zoom meeting with a classmate to work on a presentation. You call them to apologize and reschedule. What would you say?

64. You are attending a live concert and want to immerse yourself in the music, connect with nearby attendees, and navigate basic event logistics. How do you engage fellow fans by sharing your excitement for favorite songs, politely request a seat shift or pass-through, ask someone to hold your spot while getting a drink, and inquire about purchasing event merchandise or souvenirs?

65. The deadline for your assignment is tomorrow, but your computer has broken down, causing you to lose the completed assignment saved on it, and you want to ask your tutor for an extension. What would you say?

66. You are studying in the library for an important exam when a classmate invites you to a weekend party, but you need to stay focused on your

preparation. How do you approach your classmate to politely decline the invitation without hurting their feelings, express appreciation for being included, and suggest catching up another time after your exam is over?

67. Your professor is organizing a holiday research project. You want to call the professor to express your interest in participating in the project. Specifically, you want to know the exact starting time of the research and whether you have to relocate or travel for it. What would you say?

68. After class you realize that you left your jacket in the classroom. You plan to call your tutor and ask him to keep your jacket safe, and tell him that you will come to the classroom to pick it up tomorrow. What would you say?

69. Your phone is about to die, and you have an important call coming up. You see a classmate using a charger that fits your phone. What would you say to them?

70. Your friend starts telling you the ending of a movie you haven't seen yet. You want them to stop before they ruin the plot. What would you say?

71. You are the captain of a community sports team and provided equipment for everyone's use, but you notice items are being left outside, stored improperly, and wearing out prematurely. How do you address your team at the end of practice to highlight the condition of the equipment, remind everyone of proper storage protocols, and emphasize shared responsibility to ensure the gear lasts for the whole season?

72. Your neighbor has been playing loud music late at night, making it difficult for you to sleep. You want to address the situation diplomatically to maintain a good relationship with your neighbor while ensuring the noise is reduced during late hours. What would you say to your neighbor?

73. You want to copy some documents, but you notice the printer is broken and the red light is flashing. What would you say to the administrator?

74. Your flatmate doesn't follow the schedule to complete housework. What would you say to him or her?

75. You manage a small local library with a designated study and workspace, but a routine check reveals that community members have left personal items cluttering the area. How do you politely address the users present to remind them of the shared space policies, request that personal belongings be kept organized or removed when leaving, and explain how maintaining a tidy environment benefits everyone in the community?

76. Yesterday, you went to a cafe and forgot your bag, which contained your college materials. You were sitting by the window at lunchtime. Now, you need to call the cafe to check if they found it. How would you approach the conversation, explain where you were sitting and what was inside, and arrange to retrieve your belongings?

77. You are applying for a master's degree and need a letter of recommendation. You approach a professor who gave you an 'A' last semester. What would you say?

78. You've lent your bicycle to a friend for a few days, but when they return it, you notice it's covered in mud, the tires are deflated, and there are scratches on the frame. How do you approach your friend to express your disappointment with the lack of care, address the damage and needed maintenance, and discuss how to resolve the situation politely?

79. Your classmate's leg is injured, but he needs to return books to the library. You are planning to help him by returning the books. What would you say to him?

80. You are at a pharmacy looking for a specific brand of vitamins, but you can't find them on the shelf. You see a staff member stocking items. What would you say?

81. You are going to eat outside with your friends and they want to eat Italian food. You don't like Italian food, but you want to dine out with them. What would you say to your friends?

82. You are walking out of your lecture and realize you didn't understand some of the main points your professor was making. You see a classmate who you think took good notes and paid attention during class. You want to ask them for help understanding what was covered. What would you say?

83. You've invited a friend to dinner at your place. However, you're unsure about their food preferences or dietary restrictions. You decide to call them, but they don't answer. How would you leave a message asking about their food preferences to ensure you prepare something they would enjoy?

84. You are attending a professional networking event and want to expand your contact list effectively. How do you approach unfamiliar attendees or small open groups, initiate an engaging conversation using an easy icebreaker, introduce yourself succinctly, and gracefully transition to

exchanging contact information or connecting on digital platforms before following up?

85. Your professor gave an assignment, but the instructions are very confusing and the whole class is struggling. You've been asked to speak to the professor on behalf of everyone. What do you say?

86. You see your career counselor and want to ask for advice on how to find a summer internship in the marketing field. What would you say to start the conversation?

87. One of your friends, whom you've invited to your party, offers to bring dessert. However, you've already made dessert and would prefer if they brought something else, like fruit or snacks. How would you politely respond to your friend's offer?

88. You are at a busy business conference and notice someone at the next table looking very pale and unwell. You want to ensure they get medical help quickly. What would you say to the conference organizer?

89. Your friend is working part-time to help pay for her course fees. Because she performs exceptionally well at work, her manager has offered her a full-time position with a high salary and attractive benefits. However, accepting the offer may interfere with her studies. What advice would you give her?

90. You've just arrived at the office and realized that it's pouring rain outside. You didn't bring an umbrella and know that one of your colleagues, who sits near you, often has a spare. How do you approach your colleague to ask for an umbrella, and what specific points do you include to ensure a positive response?

91. You need to print out a finished assignment to hand in, but your printer is broken. You want to ask your friend Carl if you can use his printer. How do you approach Carl to explain your technical issue, politely ask if you can swing by to print your assignment, and offer to bring your own paper or compensate him for the help?

92. You are studying at a library for an important exam next week and need to check out a specific book, but you do not currently have a library card. How do you approach the librarian to explain the urgency of your upcoming exam, inquire about registering for a temporary or same-day library card, and explore alternative solutions—such as placing the book on short-term hold or accessing a digital copy—to ensure you get the study materials you need without violating library policies?

93. Your family and friends are holding a party with loud music in the living room at night, which is too noisy and influences your sleep, but you have an important exam early tomorrow morning. What should you say to them?

94. You would like to apply for a position at the school café, but you're aware that the manager prefers candidates with prior experience. Although you don't have that experience yet, you are enthusiastic, willing to learn, and ready to put in the effort. How would you express your interest and convince the manager to give you a chance?

95. You booked a spa day based on glowing reviews and a wide range of services listed online. When you arrive, half the services are unavailable, and the facilities are not as advertised. How do you approach the spa manager to express your disappointment, address the discrepancies between the advertised services and reality, and request a resolution, such as a partial refund, rescheduling, or an updated treatment package?

96. You purchased chips at a supermarket where there was a discount offer of 2 for 3 dollars. However, at the checkout, you noticed that you were charged 3 dollars for each bag instead. How would you politely point out the pricing error to the cashier and ask for a correction?

97. You have an important interview scheduled, but you are unable to attend. Your neighbor owns a business and could potentially represent or stand in for you, so you decide to send him a text message after an unanswered call. How do you approach your neighbor via message to explain your situation, clearly propose the favor, and express your appreciation while keeping the request polite and low-pressure?

98. You just received a much lower grade than expected on a major essay. You believe there might have been a mistake in the grading. You decide to visit your professor to clarify. What would you say?

99. You borrowed a book from the university library. But while reading it, you notice that two pages have been torn out, but you didn't do it. What do you say to the librarian when you return the book?

100. You are planning a weekend getaway with friends who are suggesting activities that may not be feasible due to tight time constraints or budget limits. How do you intervene in the planning discussion to validate their excitement, gently raise practical considerations regarding time and costs, and propose alternative, realistic options that keep the group's enthusiasm high?

101. Your lecturer is looking for a volunteer to create a poster for a course event, and you would like to take on the task jointly with one of your friends. How do you approach your lecturer to express your mutual interest in the project, highlight your combined skills, and request permission to collaborate on designing and producing the poster together?

102. You are going to attend a class with one of your friends. However, another friend invites you to work on an assignment together at the same time. What would you say to your friend?

103. Your professor says he hasn't received your assignment by email. You check your email and find that you have sent it to the wrong address. What would you say to your professor?

104. Your friend is sitting next to you and keeps talking, but you want to focus on the lecture and take notes. What would you say to him?

105. You are a software engineer who had to rush into work wearing casual clothes due to a sudden home emergency, resulting in negative feedback from your boss regarding the strict dress code policy. How do you respond to your boss's feedback to acknowledge the dress code standards, explain the emergency context that caused the lapse, reassure them of your ongoing commitment to professional standards, and ensure the situation is resolved constructively?

106. You have taken a course for one semester. Now your friend tells you they also want to take this course and asks for your advice. Since the course is too difficult, you do not recommend it. What should you say?

107. You need help with your final project and want to ask your teacher for assistance. How do you approach your teacher to explain your situation, clearly articulate the specific areas where you are stuck, demonstrate the work you have already attempted, and request a meeting or guidance during office hours to get the support you need?

108. You are checking out of a hotel, but you notice a charge for "Room Service" on your bill that you never ordered. What would you say to the receptionist?

109. Your friend frequently skips classes, arrives late, leaves early, and does not submit assignments on time. What advice would you give them?

110. You are volunteering at your school and helping students with their questions. A student asks you how to apply for a scholarship, but you don't know the specific application process. What would you say to the student?

111. You have a job interview scheduled with a local store, but you have just realized that it clashes with one of your lectures. You need to contact the manager and request a different interview time. What would you say?

112. After choosing Subject A, you're thinking about changing it and consult your tutor about Subject B. What would you say?

113. You notice that the stairs at your workplace are wet and slippery, which could pose a safety hazard. What would you say to your colleagues or supervisor to address the situation and ensure the area is made safe for everyone?

114. You lost your headphones on campus earlier in the day and suspect you dropped them in either the library or the cafeteria. How do you approach the campus security officer to inquire about lost-and-found items, describe the missing headphones in detail, and check if anyone has turned them in?

115. You're running late to class, and the professor has moved it to a different room because the classroom computer broke down. You're not sure where the new room is. What would you say when you call a classmate to ask for help?

116. The appliance in the dormitory is not working. Please leave a message for Mr. Norri from the maintenance department, asking him to come and repair it while you are in class this afternoon. What would you say to him?

117. The school is looking for volunteers to help students during orientation. You want to join this event because you are good at preparing publicity materials, and you are available on Friday. What would you say to the committee?

118. You have been working on a group project for weeks, but your partners aren't doing their share of the work. You are worried about the grade. You go to your professor's office to discuss this. What would you say?

119. A colleague has invited you to dinner, but you are unable to attend due to prior commitments. How would you politely turn down the invitation while expressing your appreciation? What key points would you mention to maintain a positive relationship?

120. Your friend says she has been feeling very tired recently. You know she often stays up late. What would you say?

121. You forgot to bring the keys to your dorm and the door is locked so you can't get in. You need to call the school management team and ask them to solve this problem. What should you say?

122. You are submitting a draft of your grant proposal and wish to receive feedback from your academic supervisor before official submission. How do you approach your supervisor via email or in person to present the draft, politely request their input, and direct their attention to specific sections where you feel you need the most guidance?

123. You need to leave work early to drive a family member to see the doctor. How do you approach your boss to explain the situation? What specific points do you include to ensure understanding and approval of your request?

124. Your student ID card is damaged, and you can no longer use it to enter the campus building. You need to ask the campus administrator for help and request a replacement card. What would you say?

125. You are on your way to campus to deliver a presentation when a fallen tree blocks the road, preventing you from arriving on time. You call your professor to ask if it would be possible to reschedule your presentation for later, or allow another student to present first. What would you say?

126. You live in a college dormitory, and your upstairs neighbors frequently make a lot of noise. You want to complain about the situation to the dormitory manager. What would you say to the manager?

127. You want to persuade your friend to join a sports club because you think it would be beneficial for him. However, you also want to remind him to consider the cost involved. What would you say to your friend?

128. You're in the middle of preparing dinner when your friend calls to talk about a problem her daughter is facing. You genuinely want to help, but you're currently busy. You'd like to ask if she could call you a bit later. What would you say to your friend to express your concern and request a better time to talk?

129. You borrowed a book from your friend Anit, and she has asked for it back. You want to politely arrange its return and find a time that works for her to pick it up. What would you say to Anit to make the return easy and convenient for both of you?

130. You have applied for a student exchange program but have not received any response yet. In the meantime, you receive an offer for a part-time job. You are worried that if you accept the job offer, your exchange application might later be approved. Therefore, you decide to leave a phone message to ask the officer in charge of the exchange program about the current status of your application. What should you say?

131. Your loan has been delayed, so you can't pay the full amount of the accommodation fee at once. You have a part-time job, but it's not enough. You are going to ask the university accommodation officer for advice. What will you say?
132. You meet someone on campus who clearly knows you and starts a conversation, but you have completely forgotten their name. How would you handle this politely?
133. You've noticed that one of your colleagues lives in the same building as you, and you are planning to approach them to travel together to work to avoid parking fees. How would you approach them to propose carpooling, covering the benefits of traveling together, logistics like meeting time and location, and any other relevant details to coordinate the arrangement?
134. You are working on a collaborative group project requiring research and creativity, but your teammates consistently ignore or dismiss your ideas and resources. How do you initiate a respectful conversation with your group members to express how you feel left out, explain the valuable input and materials you wish to contribute, and persuade them to establish a more inclusive process for reviewing everyone's ideas?
135. You lent an English book to a friend three weeks ago, and he hasn't returned it yet. Now, you need the book very much. What would you say to him?
136. You have organized a community garden with your neighbors, but you notice some people are neglecting their assigned plots and weeds are growing everywhere. What would you say to the group?
137. You are sharing accommodation with other university students, but some of them are not doing their agreed-upon share of the cooking and cleaning. You decide to talk to them about creating a structured timetable for household chores. How do you approach your housemates to address the current imbalance in chores, pitch the idea of a shared chore schedule constructively, and collaboratively establish a fair routine that everyone agrees to follow?
138. You're dining at a restaurant and ordered a hamburger, but the waiter brings you fish and chips by mistake. How would you politely point out the error and ask for the correct order?
139. The food served in the school canteen is not healthy enough. What would you say to the canteen manager to express your concerns?

140. As you were walking up the stairs to your apartment, you nearly slipped because the floor was wet. You decide to inform one of your neighbors to make them aware and possibly prevent any accidents. What do you say to your neighbor?

141. You're going to be away from home for three days and need someone to look after your cat. You'd like to ask your friend Monica if she can help by feeding your cat during that time. How would you explain your situation to Monica and politely ask for her help?

142. You are working on an essay for your course and you are having difficulty organizing your ideas. You approach your professor after class and ask her if you could come to her office to discuss your essay. What do you say to her?

143. Your tutor has commented on your assignment, "Write more academically." You want to understand what they mean. What would you say?

144. You are late to school today and need to explain the situation to your teacher. How would you apologize for being late and provide a reasonable explanation for your delay?

145. You are a volleyball player, but your university does not provide enough support for the sport and has not organized any volleyball-related activities. You would like to suggest some improvements to the university administrator. What would you say?

146. Your flatmate's visitors don't follow the rules, and your food in the fridge keeps disappearing. You need to talk to your flatmate about it. What will you say?

147. You are visiting a museum with limited time and wish to view a famous painting, but you encounter a long waiting line outside the gallery. How do you politely approach the museum staff or gallery attendant to explain your time constraints, inquire about potential timed entry slots or alternative viewing times, and ask if there are any options to manage your visit efficiently without disrupting the queue or breaking museum rules?

148. You are on your way to school and notice that a red traffic light nearby is not working properly. You want to call the road maintenance team to report the issue. What would you say when making this call?

149. Your car has broken down, and you know a girl is waiting for you. How do you approach this situation to inform her of the delay and ask for assistance or suggest alternative arrangements? What specific details do

you include to ensure clear communication and to propose a solution that accommodates both of your needs?

150. You are at the library and a book you need for your research is on a very high shelf that you cannot reach. You see a librarian nearby. What would you say to them?

151. You're sharing a flat with a few other students, but you've noticed they often use your desk and your stationery. You are very concerned about losing your things. What would you say?

152. You are trying to study in the "Quiet Zone" of the library, but a group of students nearby is talking loudly and laughing. You decide to approach them. What would you say?

153. Your flight has been delayed by four hours, which means you might miss your connecting flight. You approach the airline staff at the gate for help. What would you say?

154. You had nearly finished your assignment, but your sister asked you to attend your parents' party, and as a result you missed the deadline. What would you say to your tutor?

155. You're studying in a coffee shop, but it's about to close. Since you need to keep studying late into the evening, you ask one of the staff if there are any other coffee shops nearby that are still open. What would you say?

156. Your friend is planning to visit a location far from their home and is considering driving. However, you believe taking the train could be a more convenient option. Your friend is undecided between driving and taking the train. How would you recommend the train as the better choice, and what key points would you emphasize to convince them of its advantages?

157. You are finishing up a workout at the gym when your workout buddy asks if you can spot his heavy lifts tomorrow morning, but you have a doctor's appointment scheduled at the same time. How do you respond to decline the specific time politely, explain your schedule conflict, offer an alternative workout time or help on a different day, and encourage him on his session?

158. You are at a salon ready to get a haircut, but you realize that you left your wallet in your taxi. You don't have the taxi's contact number and have no other payment methods with you. How do you approach the stylist or receptionist to explain the situation, pause or adjust your appointment, and propose a solution—such as retrieving your wallet, arranging digital

payment, or rescheduling—while maintaining trust and clear communication?

159. You are working on a group assignment with three classmates and have been meeting in person after class, but your tight schedule this week makes an online meeting far more convenient. How do you approach your group in the hallway to suggest switching to a virtual meeting, explain your scheduling constraints, and check if meeting online works for everyone's availability?

160. You are answering an interview question or reflection prompt about adapting to a new environment or cultural setting. How do you structure a compelling personal response that outlines the initial challenges faced, highlights the specific strategies used to adapt and integrate, and reflects on the positive outcomes and personal growth resulting from the experience?

161. How would you politely give feedback to the restaurant manager, mentioning that you enjoyed the food but were disappointed with the waiter's service and the missing coffee order?

162. You are working on a group presentation and your teammates have decided you should present first, but you feel unprepared and would prefer to go later in the sequence. How do you approach your teammates during the meeting to express your preference, explain why a later slot would help you deliver a better portion of the presentation, and negotiate an order that everyone is comfortable with?

163. You are part of a student group project assigned to handle the research component, but you are struggling to find reliable sources ahead of tomorrow's progress meeting. How do you communicate transparently with your group members during the meeting to explain the roadblocks you encountered, present the preliminary sources you have gathered, and collaboratively ask for guidance or redistribute research sub-topics to keep the project on track?

164. You are participating in a group dialogue on climate change when another participant shares incorrect information and unfounded assertions. How do you courteously challenge their remarks, steer the conversation toward accurate data and evidence-based solutions, and maintain a constructive group dynamic without making the participant defensive?

165. You are in charge of a student society and are organizing a welcome dinner for new members. You need to find out whether any participants have

dietary restrictions or need to avoid certain foods. What would you say to the participants?

166. You are running five minutes late for your own group presentation because your bus was held up in traffic. Your team is already in the room. What would you say to your professor as you enter?

167. You plan to sign up for a course next semester. A senior student has previously taken this course, and you want to ask him for advice about choosing courses. What would you say to this senior?

168. You and your friend arranged to meet at the library to study, but after arriving early, you discover that your booked seats are unavailable due to double-booking. You decide to call your friend to suggest changing your meeting spot to a nearby cafe instead. How do you approach calling your friend to explain the seating mix-up, propose switching the location to the cafe, and coordinate where to meet up without disrupting your study plans?

169. As a university student sharing a dorm with a consistently messy and inconsiderate roommate, you have attempted direct discussions without success. Frustrated with the situation, you plan to speak with your resident advisor (RA). How do you approach your roommate to give a clear, firm final boundary about shared living expectations, communicate the impact of their habits, and let them know you will be involving the RA to help mediate a resolution?

170. Your computer is broken and you can't attend the online class. How should you tell your professor?

171. You just bought a coffee for $4.50 and handed the cashier a $20 bill, but they only gave you $5.50 in change. How would you point out this error?

Writing

Summarize Written Text

1. Banks provide short-term finance to companies in the form of an overdraft on a current account. The advantage of an overdraft is its flexibility. When the cash needs of the company increase with seasonal factors, the company can continue to write cheques and watch the overdraft increase. When the goods and services are sold and cash begins to flow in, the company should be able to watch the overdraft decrease again. The most obvious example of a business which operates in this pattern is farming. The farmer uses the overdraft to finance the acquisition of seed for arable farming, or feed through the winter for stock farming and to cover the period when the crops or animals are growing and maturing. The overdraft is reduced when the crops or the animals are sold. The main disadvantage of an overdraft is that it is repayable on demand. The farmer whose crop fails because of bad weather knows the problem of being unable to repay the overdraft. Having overdraft financing increases the worries of those who manage the company. The other disadvantage is that the interest payable on overdrafts is variable. When interest rates increase, the cost of the overdraft increases. Furthermore, for small companies there are often complaints that the rate of interest charged is high compared with that available to larger companies. The banks answer that the rates charged reflect relative risk and it is their experience that small companies are more risky.
2. Biomimicry (from bios, meaning life, and mimesis, meaning to imitate) is a new science that studies nature's best ideas and then imitates these designs and processes to solve human problems. Studying a leaf to invent a better solar cell is an example. I think of it as 'innovation inspired by nature.' The core idea is that nature, imaginative by necessity, has already solved many of the problems we are grappling with. Animals, plants, and microbes are the consummate engineers. They have found what works, what is appropriate, and most important, what lasts here on Earth. This is the real news of biomimicry: After 3.8 billion years of research and development, failures are fossils, and what surrounds us is the secret to survival. Like the viceroy butterfly imitating the monarch, we humans are imitating the best and brightest organisms in our habitat. We are learning, for instance, how to harness energy like a leaf, grow food like a prairie, build ceramics like an

abalone, self-medicate like a chimp, compute like a cell, and run a business like a hickory forest. The conscious emulation of life's genius is a survival strategy for the human race, a path to a sustainable future. The more our world looks and functions like the natural world, the more likely we are to endure on this home that is ours, but not ours alone.

3. Ecology is the study of interactions of organisms among themselves and with their environment. It seeks to understand patterns in nature (e.g., the spatial and temporal distribution of organisms) and the processes governing those patterns. Climatology is the study of the physical state of the atmosphere – its instantaneous state or weather, its seasonal-to-interannual variability, its long-term average condition or climate, and how climate changes over time. These two fields of scientific study are distinctly different. Ecology is a discipline within the biological sciences and has as its core the principle of natural selection. Climatology is a discipline within the geophysical sciences based on applied physics and fluid dynamics. Both, however, share a common history. The origin of these sciences is attributed to Aristotle and Theophrastus and their books Meteorological and Enquiry into Plants, respectively, but their modern beginnings trace back to natural history and plant geography. Seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century naturalists and geographers saw changes in vegetation as they explored new regions and laid the foundation for the development of ecology and climatology as they sought explanations for these geographic patterns. Alexander von Humboldt, in the early 1800s, observed that widely separated regions have structurally and functionally similar vegetation if their climates are similar. Alphonse de Candolle hypothesized that latitudinal zones of tropical, temperate, and arctic vegetation are caused by temperature and in 1874 proposed formal vegetation zones with associated temperature limits.
4. Ethics is a set of moral obligations that define right and wrong in our practices and decisions. Many professions have a formalized system of ethical practices that help guide professionals in the field. For example, doctors commonly take the Hippocratic Oath, which, among other things, states that doctors "do no harm" to their patients. Engineers follow an ethical guide that states that they "hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public." Within these professions, as well as within science, the principles become so ingrained that practitioners rarely have to think about adhering to the ethic – it's part of the way they practice. And a breach of ethics is considered very serious, punishable at least within the profession (by

revocation of a license, for example) and sometimes by the law as well. Scientific ethics calls for honesty and integrity in all stages of scientific practice, from reporting results regardless to properly attributing collaborators. This system of ethics guides the practice of science, from data collection to publication and beyond. As in other professions, the scientific ethic is deeply integrated into the way scientists work, and they are aware that the reliability of their work and scientific knowledge in general depends upon adhering to that ethic. Many of the ethical principles in science relate to the production of unbiased scientific knowledge, which is critical when others try to build upon or extend research findings. The open publication of data, peer review, replication, and collaboration required by the scientific ethic all help to keep science moving forward by validating research findings and confirming or raising questions about results.

5. 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.

6. 11 February 2009 – Major athletic events around the globe – from the 2014 Sochi Olympics to an annual powerboat race in Norwegian fjords – are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) said today. The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are

particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director. “Whether carried out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide,” Mr. Steiner said. “It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament,” he added. Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games – to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow-capped Caucasus Mountains – say they will put an estimated $1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy. That investment will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

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

operating will be spread across a greater number of units of output, reducing fixed costs per unit.

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

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

running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey. Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

10. His product life cycle has 4 very clearly defined stages, each with its characteristics that mean different things for businesses that are trying to manage the life cycle of their particular products. Introduction Stage – This stage of the cycle could be the most expensive for a company launching a new product. The size of the market for the product is small, which means sales are low, although they will be increasing. On the other hand, the cost of things like research and development, consumer testing, and the marketing needed to launch the product can be very high, especially if it's a competitive sector. Growth Stage – The growth stage is typically characterized by strong growth in sales and profits, and because the company can start to benefit from economies of scale in production, the profit margins, as well as the overall amount of profit, will increase. This makes it possible for businesses to invest more money in promotional activity to maximize the potential of this growth stage. Maturity Stage – During the maturity stage, the product is established and the aim for the manufacturer is now to maintain the market share they have built up. This is probably the most competitive time for most products and businesses need to invest wisely in any marketing they undertake. They also need to consider any product modifications or improvements to the production process which might give them a competitive advantage. Decline Stage – Eventually, the market for a product will start to shrink, and this is what's known as the decline stage. This shrinkage could be due to the market becoming saturated (i.e. all the customers who will buy the product have already purchased it), or because the consumers are switching to a different type of product. While this decline may be inevitable, it may still be possible for companies to make some profit by switching to less-expensive production methods and cheaper markets.

11. Humans love to complain to each other. It helps us feel less alone. Think about what happens when a family member or friend is going through a

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

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

role in humans, Nunn and Samson propose. REM sleep is when we dream. And it has been linked to learning and memory. “It’s pretty surprising that non-REM sleep time is so low in humans,” Nunn says. “But something had to give as we slept less.”

13. In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's. The ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers, particularly in regard to the long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase. Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalists and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services. How quickly this occurs depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues. But how severe is the ageing of Australia's population, relative to other countries? One way of applying a degree of perspective to the ageing debate is to compare ageing in Australia with that of other countries. This article examines the population structures in Australia and Japan and the demographic forces that shape the respective populations, both historically and projections for the future.

14. The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, together with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making. The people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding. They hunted the bigger herbivores, while berries, leaves, roots, wild fruit and mushrooms probably played a major role in their diet. Their hunting was indiscriminate; perhaps because

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

15. 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.

16. To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the "vividness" experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. Many insecurities, fears, and doubts stem from lack of understanding or lack of knowledge about something. The more you understand and know about a situation, the more comfortable you will be and thus the less power your shyness will have over you. Let’s take for example the subject of public speaking. This is an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because most people don’t have much knowledge about it. If you do some research and investigation, you’ll come to learn that it’s perfectly natural to be terrified of public speaking, and that almost every single person has the same fears and insecurities that you do. When you take it further and ask yourself why you are so terrified of this, you’ll come to learn that you are scared of being judged, or of being laughed at. From there, you can go and read and learn about people who are good at public speaking—learn their tips and strategies. This way you are much more prepared because your knowledge on the subject is vast. As a result of this, your confidence will already be much higher than before, which might allow you to attempt public speaking when you join a club like Toastmasters. As you practice more, you will naturally become even more confident. This rule applies to any area where you feel insecure. Read and research as much about the topic as possible. This will help increase your confidence enough to give the activity

a try to see if you might be able to become better at it. And that initial confidence to take action is all you need to get the ball rolling and overcome your shyness.

21. On a starry night in Padua 400 years ago, Galileo first turned a telescope toward the sky. It might seem the most natural of actions—after all, what else does one do with a telescope? But in 1609, the instrument, which had been invented only the year before by Dutch opticians, was known as a "spyglass," in anticipation of its military uses. The device was also sold as a toy. When Galileo read of it, he quickly set about making a much more powerful version. The Dutch telescopes magnified images by 3 times; Galileo's telescopes magnified them by 8 to 30 times. At the time, astronomy, like much of science, remained under the spell of Aristotle. Almost 2,000 years after his death, the giant of Greek philosophy was held in such high regard that even his most suspect pronouncements were considered unimpeachable. Aristotle had maintained that all celestial objects were perfect and immutable spheres, and that the stars made a dizzying daily journey around the center of the universe, our stationary Earth. Why scrutinize the sky? The system had already been neatly laid out in books. Astronomers "wish never to raise their eyes from those pages," Galileo wrote in frustration, "as if this great book of the universe had been written to be read by nobody but Aristotle, and his eyes had been destined to see for all posterity." In Galileo's day, the study of astronomy was used to maintain and reform the calendar. Sufficiently advanced students of astronomy made horoscopes; the alignment of the stars was believed to influence everything from politics to health.

22. The advantages and disadvantages of solar power compared to other forms of renewable energy have been greatly debated. While obviously superior to some forms of energy, solar power's high cost and efficiency dependent on geography have limited its appeal. However, a large number of advantages also merit further development and even possible adaptation for residences. Advantages of Solar Power Solar energy remains popular because it is both a renewable and clean source of energy. These advantages along with the hope that eventually nations can use solar power to decrease global warming ensure its popularity. Renewable Solar energy is a true renewable resource. All areas of the world have the ability to collect some amount of solar power and solar power is available for collection each day. Clean Solar energy is non-polluting. It does not create greenhouse gases, such as oil-

based energy does, nor does it create waste that must be stored, such as nuclear energy. It is also far more quiet to create and harness, drastically reducing the noise pollution required to convert energy to a useful form. Residential size solar energy systems also have very little impact on the surrounding environment, in contrast with other renewable energy sources such as wind and hydroelectric power. Low Maintenance Solar panels have no moving parts and require very little maintenance beyond regular cleaning. Without moving parts to break and replace, after the initial costs of installing the panels, maintenance and repair costs are very reasonable.

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

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

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

Essay

1. There are certain activities that may not be suitable for the elderly. Please cite examples of such activities along with the maximum suitable age for these activities.
2. Should marketing in companies which produce consumer goods, like food and clothing, place emphasis on the reputation of the company or short-term strategies like discounts and special offers? Why?
3. Many education systems assess students using formal written examinations. Those kinds of exams are a valid method. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give examples with your own experience.
4. Many people find that work leaves little time for their personal life. How widespread do you think it is? How can we solve the problems caused by the shortage of time?
5. In some companies, employers involve workers in the decision-making process about products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages of such a policy?
6. Some people point out that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?
7. Pay-for-performance is a trend for teachers. Some people agree that it is an incentive for teachers to link students' achievements to teachers' salaries, while others disagree. What is your opinion about paying teachers according to students' achievement? Give your reasons.
8. Advanced technology such as artificial intelligence can translate a foreign language easily. Do you think learning a foreign language is still necessary? Support with your own experience.
9. "In the future, people will work fewer hours at their jobs than they do now." To what extent do you agree with it? Please support your opinion with your own experience.
10. Scientists have been debating the impact of nature and nurture on people's personality and behavior. Nature brings you inborn skills and nurture helps you obtain skills by practice. Which one do you think has a greater influence?
11. What is your opinion on the importance of arts education in schools?

12. Some people prefer to live in cities, while some people prefer to live in the countryside. Which is better for you? Give your reasons or experience.
13. In many towns and cities, large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. Do you think this is a positive development? Give your reasons and examples.
14. Do you think the design of buildings affects, either positively or negatively, where people live and work?
15. People often choose to study abroad in search of better educational opportunities, while others believe that quality education can be obtained within one's own country. Do you agree or disagree?
16. Among computer, aerospace, and manufacturing industries, which one has a more promising future? Please provide your reasons.
17. 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 buying textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
18. For less developed countries, the disadvantages of tourism are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?
19. Do you think young people should be restricted from certain activities, such as driving or smoking, until they reach the age of 25? What are your views?
20. Some people say there should be a maximum wage for high-paying jobs. Do you support that? Can you give your point of view or your own experience?
21. Imagine you have been assigned to study climate change. Which area of climate change will you choose and why? Use examples.
22. It is harder for children living in the 21st century than in the past. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your opinions.
23. Experience is the best teacher. Some people think life experiences teach people more effectively than books or formal education can. How far do you agree with this statement? Give your reason or provide your personal experience.
24. Many people choose to immigrate to other countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a foreign country? Discuss with your own experience.

25. The world's governments and international organizations confront a multitude of global problems. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants of our planet? Give a solution.
26. Children should begin learning a foreign language as soon as they start school. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
27. Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as skydiving, skiing and extreme motorcycling. Are you in favor of such activities or not? Why?
28. More and more women are managing to combine raising a family and following a career. Some people believe this is a challenge for women. Please give your suggestions about this challenge on a personal level and a national level.
29. Some people think learning a foreign language at school should be compulsory. Do you agree with it? Use your experience or examples to support your viewpoint.
30. Some people think human behavior can be changed by laws, while others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?
31. Some people believe that online education is more effective and convenient than traditional classroom learning, while others argue that face-to-face education provides better interaction and understanding. Discuss both views and give examples based on your own experience.
32. Effective study requires time, comfort and peace. It is impossible to combine learning with employment because one may distract the other. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Give your opinion with examples.
33. More and more countries spend large amounts of money on the restoration of historic buildings instead of on modern housing. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this analysis? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this? Support your writing with your experience or examples.
34. Nowadays, people spend too much time at work and seldom have time for their personal lives. Discuss this issue and support your answer with examples.
35. How can you achieve a healthy and balanced use of social media? What are some tips or strategies to follow?
36. Nowadays, people believe that the environment influences their accomplishments. Some people think their success and accomplishments

were influenced by the places where they grew up. Do you think the environment does or does not affect people's accomplishments, and how does it affect them? Please give an example of a famous person to support your statement.

37. Nowadays, people devote too much time to their job. This leaves very little time for their personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?

38. Some people say that we should find a way to live along with climate change instead of trying to solve it. What is your opinion?

39. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?

40. Art and culture can improve life quality. Should the government or private investment be responsible for the funding of art and culture? Give your opinion.

41. What are the problems and the benefits for high school students of studying plays and other works for theatre that were written centuries ago? Use your own experience to discuss it.

42. Television serves many useful functions. It helps people to relax. Besides, it can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain why with your own experience.

43. It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. To what extent do you agree with this?

44. Some people claim that competition improves the quality of our private and professional lives. Others believe that hyper competition is bad for society in general. What is your opinion?

45. It is argued that getting married before finishing studying or getting established in a good job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

46. In many countries, birth rates are falling, and the problems of an ageing population are serious. What are the causes and effects of this phenomenon? What should we do to address these issues?

47. Some believe the value of travel is overrated. Some brilliant scholars know things across the world without travel. People argue whether travel is or is not a necessary part of education. To what extent do you agree with it?

48. Many global problems require the involvement of governments and international organizations. What challenges do they face in solving these issues, and what is your opinion on this matter?

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

50. Some universities deduct marks from students' work if it is given late. What is your opinion? What other actions do you recommend?

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

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

53. Nowadays, the mass media including TV, radio, and newspapers have become an essential part of our lives. What is your opinion?

54. In many countries, unemployment among young people is a serious problem. One suggested solution is to shorten the working week. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages? Do you think this policy should apply to just young workers or all age groups?

55. People usually mix their private and professional life. What are the pros and cons?

56. As the urban population grows, traffic is heavy and public areas such as parking lots are packed. What solutions do you think can address such problems?

57. Teenagers should receive lessons on principles of personal finance, such as investing and debt. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

58. In our technological world, the number of new inventions has been evolving on a daily basis. Please describe a new invention and determine whether it brings a beneficial or detrimental impact to society.

59. Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who has the main responsibility to take action to solve this problem: governments, large companies, or individuals?

60. As cities expand, governments should look forward to creating better networks of public transport available for everyone rather than building more roads for the vehicle-owning population. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

61. People who are famous entertainers or sportspeople should give up the right to privacy as this is the price of fame. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this point of view? Give your opinion with your experiences.

62. Age restrictions are placed on many activities. It is believed that people should not do things until they reach the right age, such as getting married, driving, voting, buying certain products, and doing particular things. Give an example, state which minimum age you think it should be and share your own experience.

63. Formal examinations are the only effective way to assess a student's performance. Continual assessment, such as coursework and projects, is not a satisfactory way to do this. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

64. Some people stay in their home country to become scholars, while others choose to go abroad for their scholarly pursuits. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each choice?

65. The mass media, such as TV, radio and newspapers, have an influence on people, particularly on younger generations. It plays a pivotal role in shaping the opinions of people, especially teenagers and young people. To what extent do you agree with this? Please give examples.

66. The information revolution brought about by modern mass communications has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give the reason with your own experience.

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

68. Governments should not put too much attention on arts, such as theaters. Instead, they should allocate more funds to areas of concern, such as technology research. Do you agree with this opinion or not? Use your own experience to support your idea.

69. Some people prefer to watch serious movies / films while others say entertainment is the main purpose of a movie / film. In your opinion, what factors contribute to a good movie / film? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

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

71. Are famous people treated unfairly by the media? Should they be given more privacy, or is an invasion into their private lives the price of fame? Give your opinion on this issue.

72. In a cashless society, people use more credit cards instead of cash. A cashless society seems to be a reality. How realistic do you think it might be? What are the benefits or problems of this phenomenon?

Reading

Reading and Writing Fill in the Blanks (Drop-Down):

1. Affordable early year's education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies **have found** *(have been found, found, have yet to find, have found)* that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty **has been shown** *(have shown, has been shown, was showing, showed)* to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** *(enact, enacting, enter, entering)* employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** *(through, within, by, throughout)* income tax and national insurance contributions.
2. 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** *(where, why, how, what, 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** *(from, to, of, on, with)* the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** *(as, in, for, to, by)* agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated with the other major sections of society. **Thus** *(Meanwhile, Moreover, Thus, However, Nevertheless)*, a country might possess a sizable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, **rather** *(higher, lower, rather, other, fewer)* than their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.
3. Although not written about extensively, a few individuals have considered the concept and act of cheating in **history** *(journal, tale, life, history)* as well as contemporary culture. J. Barton Bowyer writes that cheating 'is the advantageous distortion of perceived reality. The advantage falls to the

cheater because the cheated person **misperceives** *(misperceives, deceives, perceives, receives)* what is assumed to be the real world'. The cheater is taking advantage of a person, a situation, or **both** *(none, both, neither, either)*. Cheating also involves 'distortion of perceived reality' or what others call 'deception'. Deception can involve hiding the 'true' reality or 'showing' reality in a way intended to deceive others.

4. An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** *(discourse, epoch, dialect, acquaintance)* to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** *(deviation, besmirch, consent, ideas)* that people hold about how language works combine with **linguistic** *(mandatory, linguistic, legitimate, customary)* structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, linguistic anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic tools for tracking those effects.
5. As digitalization and smart automation progress, many will see their jobs altered. Advances in automation technologies will mean that people will **increasingly** *(increase, increasingly, increasing, increased)* work side by side with robots, smart automation and artificial intelligence. Businesses will look for employees who are good at the tasks that smart automation **struggles** *(struggled, struggling, struggles, used to struggle)* to do and that add value to the use of smart automation. In the past, technological progress has had a positive impact on our society, increasing labour productivity, wages and prosperity. Right now, a new technological wave of digitalization and smart automation — **combinations** *(combinations, combines, combining, combine)* of artificial intelligence, robotics and other technologies — is fundamentally transforming the way we work, at an unprecedented pace. **For example** *(Instead, Of course, No wonder, For example)*, data analytics, the Internet of Things and drones are already used in many industries to make production processes better, faster, and cheaper. We already see shifts in the structure of employment: in industries, tasks, educational levels and skills.
6. At the end of the colonial era, as many new nations gained independence, relative levels of economic development became an important criterion by which to distinguish between countries. The former colonial powers and **wealthier** *(wealthier, older, healthier, bigger)* parts of the world generally became known as advanced industrial, or developed countries, **while** *(while, although, so, because)* former colonies and poorer nations became known

as less developed, or more positively, developing countries. Critics of the **uneven** *(odd, uneven, ubiquitous, sporadic)* distribution of wealth across the globe highlighted the role which wealth creation in some places had played in impoverishing poorer nations and, rather, described them as actively underdeveloped. The question as to **whether** *(whether, which, what, when)* economic change is developing or underdeveloping countries remains a vital issue, as the debate over sweatshops highlights.

7. At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **caused** *(featured, denied, reflected, caused)* a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. **Even though** *(Contrasting to, Even though, As if, Now that)* the rest of the planet was warming **up** *(in, off, up, back)*, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **around** *(on, before, after, around)* 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **could** *(could, can, should, could have)* happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.
8. Twenty years ago, not so long before B-15 broke off from Antarctica, 'we didn't even know that icebergs made noise,' says Haru Matsumoto, an ocean engineer at NOAA who has studied these sounds. But in the past **few** *(for, more, much, few)* years, scientists have started to learn to distinguish the eerie, haunting sounds of iceberg life — ice cracking, icebergs grinding **against** *(within, about, through, against)* each other, an iceberg grounding on the seafloor — and measure the extent to **which** *(which, why, what, whether)* those sounds contribute to the noise of the ocean. While they're just now learning to listen, the sounds of ice could help them understand the behavior and breakup of icebergs and ice shelves as the poles warm **up** *(away, out, up, off)*.
9. Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the prospect of the annual influx of **tourists** *(volunteers, watchdogs, employees, tourists)*. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** *(waters, connection, atmosphere, volume)* of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** *(enacted, registered, honed, wasted)* 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**

(fell, enacted, followed, attacked) and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives** *(credits, insurances, lives, contributions)*, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

10. Uniquely stable, they **seemed** *(seemed, refused, insisted, cared)* to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding **itself** *(itself, only, well, proper)*. Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranged the elements in rows and columns **according** *(disproportionate, opposite, additional, according)* to their atomic weight. Mendeleev was able to see repeating (or periodic) patterns in their properties. The noble gases appeared **regularly** *(unevenly, regularly, vagariously, vaguely)* in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.

11. We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** *(emotion, experience, expression, expectation)* in the observer. Human beings tend to **imitate** *(prevent, imitate, limit, discipline)* actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** *(recover, refer, react, reflect)* to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances** *(cords, nuances, volumes, shapes)*, watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the 'shared representations' generating feelings within us that **reflect** *(circle, multiply, reflect, subscribe)* the experience of those we are observing.

12. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians **have selected** *(be selected, have selected, been selected, select)*. 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** *(nevertheless, shall we say, for example, likewise)*,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** *(realization, knowledge, interest, tastes)*. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the

time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** *(had intervened, intervened, was intervened, did intervene)* 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** *(location, place, culture, opportunity)*, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

13. What killed off the dinosaurs? The end of the Cretaceous Period saw one of the most dramatic mass extinctions the Earth has ever seen. The fossil record shows that throughout their 160-million- year **existence** *(existence, continuous, extent, expectation)*, dinosaurs took on a huge variety of forms as the environment changed and new species evolved that were suited to these new conditions. Others that failed to adapt **went** *(went, to go, going, go)* extinct. But then 66 million years ago, over a relatively short time, dinosaurs disappeared **completely** *(partially, gradually, completely, excessively)* (except for birds). Many other animals also died out, including pterosaurs, large marine reptiles, and other sea creatures such as ammonites. **Although** *(However, Because, Although, Unless)* the number of dinosaur species was already declining, this suggests a sudden catastrophic event sealed their fate, causing unfavorable changes to the environment more quickly than dinosaurs and other creatures could adapt. The exact nature of this catastrophic event is still **open** *(relative, open, additional, focused)* to scientific debate. The catastrophe could have been an asteroid impact, volcanic eruptions or the effect of both, together with more **gradual** *(irregular, gradual, spiritual, positive)* changes in the Earth's climate over millions of years. Whatever the causes, the huge extinction that ended the age of the dinosaur left gaps in the ecosystem that were subsequently filled by mammals and birds, allowing them to evolve rapidly.

14. When it comes to low-cost housing, architects are hardly ever **involved** *(compensated, involved, indicated, complicated)*. About 98% of the market is built without architects and the result is usually rows of clones of a building, regardless of whether they are **practical** *(proficient, premium, profound, practical)* for an area or not. Developers alone, without the **input** *(speculation, input, reference, intake)* of an architect, do not see the big picture needed to make housing part of a safe, vibrant community. A little more thought could instantly improve community **safety** *(safety, stability, dignity, budget)* as well as lead to building houses that are both comfortable and cheap.

15. Whether you want to exercise and stay **healthy** *(healthy, wealthy, humble, hungry)*, train professionally with like-minded people, or indulge your competitive streak, Trinity Sport and Fitness **has it covered** *(has it covered, makes covering, have covered, does it covering)*. We've got a dedicated support development team on campus to support every student **taking** *(taking, taken, have taken, were taking)* part in sports. You might want to participate in sports competitions volunteer with a local sports class or simply play for **fun** *(idle, fun, kidding, exchange)* with our social sport program. Trinity fitness members of our public-facing sports facility will also **entitle** *(enact, encourage, entitle, allow)* you to discounts when you are booking a sports facility and fitness class. You will also get an opportunity to **benefit** *(obtain, upgrade, benefit, proceed)* from tailored personal training, free activities events, and lots more.

16. While workers worry about whether robots will take their jobs, teachers are wondering how to use education to insulate the next generation from such a fate. This **has worked** *(would work, had worked, has worked, has yet to work)* before. When the last wave of automation swept the developed world at the start of the 20th century, policymakers decided education was the answer. If machines were going to substitute for brawn, they **reasoned** *(analyzed, approved, reasoned, examined)*, more people would need to use their brains. The US invested **heavily** *(inadvertently, heavily, stingily, expensively)* in education, with good results. Workers reaped the benefits through better jobs and higher wages. Economists Andrew McAfee and Erik Brynjolfsson summed it up like this: 'The industrial revolution **started** *(started, set, ran, began)* a race between technology and education — and, for most of the 20th century, humans won that race.'

17. With about one and a half billion non-native speakers, English has become the world's own language. Such **dominance** *(facet, dominance, deficit, paradox)* has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** *(many, twice, few, as)* that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** *(respect, addition, part, connection)* to the rise of über-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** *(time, rate, cost, coverage)* of about one a fortnight. Want to learn Busuu, anyone? Then you'd better head to Cameroon fast, before one of the language's last eight speakers kicks the bucket (as the Busuu-nese presumably doesn't say).

18. With the increase in women's **participation** *(anticipation, substitution, participation, definition)* in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** (*available, related, consumable, useful)* to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** *(recognition, discrimination, resolution, recreation)* that the father's role and **relationship** *(scholarship, relationship, worship, employment)* with a child is important. A father can have many roles in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, playmate and role model. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

19. 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** *(example, exertion, explanation, 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** *(concentration, depth, prowess, strength)* and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol- treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finnin's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **publication** *(encyclopedia, publicity, publication, enclosure)*. 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** *(ritual, erratic, rough, rigorous)* studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

20. Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has preserved much **of** *(of, about, to, for)* their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were **banned** (*summoned, observed, displayed, banned)* from the country up until ten years ago. But over the past ten years globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain perfectly balanced. Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.' You may think GNH is just another **statistically** *(statistically, barely, overwhelmingly, roughly)* based term with no real-life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began

when Bhutan opened to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and makes sure that material and spiritual development happen together. Bhutan has done an amazing Job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been ranked as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007 Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as **maintaining** *(demeaning, intruding, maintaining, mourning) their environment and cultural identity.*

21. Bhutan used to be one of the most isolated nations in the world. Developments including direct international flights, the Internet, mobile phone networks, and cable television have **increasingly** *(spontaneously, increasingly, contemporarily, mechanically)* modernized the urban areas of the country. Bhutan has **balanced** *(juggled, opted, balanced, altered)* modernization with its ancient culture and traditions under the guiding philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). Rampant **destruction** *(destruction, embodiment, vanity, execution)* of the environment has been avoided. The government takes great **measures** *(pride, measures, effects, allowance)* to preserve the nation's traditional culture, identity and the environment. In 2006, Business Week magazine rated Bhutan the happiest country in Asia and the eighth-happiest in the world, **citing** *(submitting, citing, reviewing, proving)* a global survey conducted by the University of Leicester in 2006 called the "World Map of Happiness".

22. "Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** *(implanted, supplanted, fused, planted)* outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that concentrations may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that **blows** *(climbs, stays, blows, strikes)* in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** *(overwhelming, overrated, overacting, overestimated)* factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** *(quote, pay, refund, copy)* the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P.

Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

23. 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** *(can, do, did, 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** *(across, to, through, with)* species is not as simple as generally expected. An elephant will have a larger brain than a human has simply because it is a large beast. **Instead** *(Then, Instead, Because, Otherwise)*, we use the Cephalization index, which compares the size of an animal's brain with the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** *(followed, follows, follow, following)* by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule** *(theory, principal, rule, principle)*, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have larger EQ's than solitary animals.

24. Coral reefs **support** *(curb, harvest, support, cultivate)* more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not **surprisingly** *(seemingly, specifically, demandingly, surprisingly)*, a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also sustain the livelihoods of over half a billion people. What is more, this number is expected to **double** *(appear, double, countdown, unravel)* 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.

25. Crime prevention has a long history in Australia, and in other parts of the world. In all societies, people have tried to **protect** *(promote, respect, protect, enhance)* themselves and those close to them from assaults and other abuses. Every time someone locks the door to their house or their car, they practice **a form of** *(part of, a form of, relation to, addition to)* prevention. Most parents want their children to learn to be law abiding and not spend extended periods of their lives in prison. In this country, at least, most **succeed** *(success, has succeeded, succeed, succeeded)*. Only a small minority of young people become recidivist offenders. In a functioning

society, crime prevention is part of everyday life. While prevention can be all-pervasive at the grassroots, **it** *(which, it, what, as)* is oddly neglected in mass media and political discourses. When politicians, talkback radio hosts and newspaper editorialists pontificate about crime and **possible** *(default, possible, articulate, absolute)* remedies, it is comparatively rare for them to mention prevention. Overwhelmingly, emphasis is on policing, sentencing and other 'law and order' responses.

26. Cultural studies is a new way of engaging in the study of culture. In the past, many academic subjects including anthropology, history, literary studies, human geography and sociology have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. **However** *(However, Then, Subsequently, Consistently)*, in recent decades there has been a **renewed** *(renewed, renewable, renewing, renew)* interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary **boundaries** *(discriminations, similarities, boundaries, differentiations)*. The **resulting** *(simultaneous, spontaneous, resulting, derivative)* activities and cultural studies have emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry which has already shed important new life on the character of human cultures and which **promises** *(have promised, promising, promises, would have promised)* to continue to do so. While there is a little doubt that cultural studies are coming to be **widely recognized** *(phase out, pull together, be widely recognized, be narrowly reduced)* as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term 'culture' has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a legitimate **focus** *(dispersion, focus, heart, center)* of inquiry for several academic disciplines

27. Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography did finally **supplant** *(surmount, deplete, supplant, use)* illustration as the primary means of **advertising** *(everlasting, endurable, luminous, advertising)* clothing in the 1950s, glamour inhered **less** *(least, few, yet, less)* in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's **attitude** *(attitude, altitude, magnitude, analogue)*, 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** *(expressions, exceptions, expectations, experiences)* at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes

lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power of the severity like an emperor's bust **embossed** *(encircled, embodied, embossed, encrypted)* on a Roman coin.

28. Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programs on **offer** *(offer, provide, give, take)* around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **choose** *(select, choose, identify, recognize)* the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. Probably the **majority** *(few, many, majority, most)* of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **want** *(enjoy, hesitate, want, choose)* to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they would like to do with their professional lives, says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. If that's the case with you, look at other **criteria** *(standards, vectors, rules, criteria)*: culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management program. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process.

29. Decision making is central to the management of an enterprise. The manager of a profit making business has to decide on the manner of implementation of the objectives of the business, at least one of which may **well** *(well, better, best, thereby)* relate to allocating resources so as to maximize profit. A non-profit-making enterprise (such as a department of central or local government) will be making decisions on resource allocation so as to be economical, efficient and effective in **its use of** *(its use of, its using of, using of, accordance with)* finance. All organizations, whether in the private sector or the public sector, **take** *(beget, do, adapt, take)* decisions which have financial implications. Decisions will be about resources, which may be people, products, services or long-term and short-term investment. Decisions will also be about activities, including whether and how to **undertake** *(overload, overlook, undertake, underpin)* them. Most decisions will at some stage involve consideration of financial matters, **particularly** *(eventually, consequently, particularly, spontaneously)* cost.

30. Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what **goes on** *(leads in, raises up, sets off, goes on)* under the bonnet. So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers? **After all** *(Till*

now, Nevertheless, However, After all), some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming **have featured** *(have featured, had featured, featuring, features)* on England's curriculum for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what **makes** *(endows, makes, glosses, causes)* computers work and try to solve problems as a computer might.

31. Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music and images easier than ever, and the **enforcement** *(detriment, solstice, enforcement, commissary)* of copyright restriction harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law, and **prompted** *(straggled, prompted, equated, grappled)* increased industrial concentration on extending and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of an 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which **challenges** *(challenges, hankered, allows, compelled)* such control of knowledge and **creativity** *(comparison, penmanship, quotient, creativity)*.

32. Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long-term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting **impacts** *(impressions, impacts, affects, variations)* on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating disadvantage, preschool education can help to **lessen** *(lessen, hold, hoist, enlarge)* the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be **barriers** *(barriers, roundabouts, accesses, assessments)* to preschool attendance for groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of many government and non-government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to **prepare** *(undo, fix, tie, prepare)* them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full- time schooling at five years of age, when they enroll in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001, just over half of five-year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can **commence**

(commence, alter, delay, escape) preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three-year olds are much lower than four-year olds (24% compared with 56% for four-year olds in 2001). The preschool participation rate of four-year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

33. Equitable and sustainable management of water resources is a major global challenge. About one third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with **disproportionately** *(proportionately, disproportionately, largely, scarcely)* high impacts on the poor. With respect to the **current** *(reactionary, current, few, past)* projected human population growth, industrial development and the expansion of irrigated agriculture in the next two years, water demand is expected to rise to levels that will make the task of providing water for human **sustenance** *(substitute, sustenance, substance, sustainable)* more difficult. Since its establishment, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has worked to promote sustainable water resources management practices through **collaborative** *(operation, cooperating, collaborative, collaborating)* approaches at the national, regional and global levels. After more than 30 years, water resources management continues to be a strong pillar of UNEP's work. UNEP is actively participating in addressing water issues together with partner UN **agencies** *(sectors, agencies, factors, segments)*, other organizations and donors; they facilitate and catalyze water resource assessments in various developing countries; implement projects that assist countries in developing integrated water resource management plans; create awareness of innovative alternative technologies and assist the development, implementation and enforcement of water resource management policies, laws and regulations.

34. Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient 'superhighway' in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the **network** *(network, surface, interface, width)* of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago. The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom) in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador **was founded** *(has founded, founded, was founded, was founding)* around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the

size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the **heart** *(volume, heart, column, facet)* of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways. The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, **making** *(makes, making, make, made)* it difficult to see from the air.

35. Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** *(Without, Despite, As, With)* 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** *(excited, here, up, 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** *(wide, hard, deep, common)* 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** *(can, won't, don't, cannot)* 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.

36. Fascination with this material stems from its remarkable physical properties and the potential applications these properties offer for the future. **Although** *(Since, Unless, However, Although)* scientists knew one atom thick, two-dimensional crystal graphene existed, no-one **had worked** *(had worked, works, working, work)* out how to extract it from graphite. That was until it was isolated in 2004 by two researchers at The University of Manchester, Professor Andre Geim and Professor Kostya Novoselov. This is the story of how that stunning scientific feat came about and why Andre and Kostya won the Nobel Prize in Physics for their pioneering work. Andre and Kostya frequently held 'Friday night experiments' - sessions where they would try out experimental science that wasn't **necessarily** *(necessarily, fully, solely, indirectly)* linked to their day jobs.

37. First, the scientific community that studies climate change is quietly panic-stricken, because things are moving **much** *(few, same, much, most)* faster than they expected. Greenhouse gas emissions are going up faster than **predicted** *(anticipation, predictability, predicted, predicts)* both from industrializing countries in Asia and from melting permafrost in Siberia and Canada. The Arctic Sea ice is melting so fast that the whole ocean may be ice-free in late summer in five years' time. Most climate scientists now see

last year's report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, whose forecasts are used by most governments for planning purposes, as a **purely** *(purely, evenly, disproportionately, firmly)* historical document. Second, the biggest early impact of global warming will be on the food supply, both locally and globally. When the global average temperature hits one and a half degrees hotter - and it will; the carbon dioxide already in the atmosphere **commits** *(commits, directs, allows, addresses)* us to that much warming - some countries will no longer be able to feed their people. Others, further from the equator, will still have enough food for themselves, but none to **spare** *(spare, dispense, apply, consume)*.

38. For a start, we need to change our **concept** *(contempt, confrontation, concept, conclusion)* of 'retirement', and we need to change mind-sets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to **delay** *(delay, replay, relay, drag)* their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers **gradually** *(radically, disruptively, abruptly, 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** *(hinges, barriers, nexus, bans)* 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** *(condescendingly, simultaneously, hypocritically, spontaneously)*. 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.

39. For too long we have held preconceived notions of 'the' market and 'the' state that were seemingly independent of local societies and cultures. The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state **relate to** *(conform to, diverge from, relate to, assimilate into)* each other. Concern about civil society, however, is not only relevant to central and

eastern Europe and the developing world. It is very much **of interest** *(for distribution, of interest, within belief, of honor)* to the European Union as well. The Civil Dialogue Initiated by the Commission in the 1990s was a first attempt by the EU to give the institutions of society - and not only governments and businesses-a voice at the policy- making tables in Brussels. The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to **accommodate** *(duplicate, accommodate, exclude, defy)* the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing **recognition** *(conception, oscillation, discretion, recognition)* that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

40. Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity - doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, Citizen Kane, at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** *(at, on, through, over)* his late twenties, culminating, at the age of thirty-two, with ""Moby-Dick"". Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E-Flat-Major at the **age** *(proportion, rate, age, year)* of twenty-one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** *(junction, inferiority, importance, structure)* of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock (I grow old ... I grow old)? Twenty-three. Poets peak young, the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, the author of Flow, agrees: ""The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young. According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** *(master, supremacy, authority, adept)* on creativity, Lyric poetry is a domain where **talent** *(fire, clerk, offender, talent)* is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age.

41. Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** *(borders, expressions, characteristics, shapes)* to the solar system's biggest **planet** *(frame, subordinate, planet, comet)* and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** *(members, astronomers, parties, makers)* in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **detect** *(denounce, detect, deflect, determine)* as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

42. Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what **drives** *(drives, makes, motivate, activate)* them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of **limited** *(limited, unlimited, numerous, mysterious)* resources that we call Earth. Many of us **spend** *(take, spend, cost, save)* a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can **components** *(parts, elements, units, components)* be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for- purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be **improved** *(improved, created, performed, changed)*. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

43. I do not think I am twisting the usual meaning of drama if I define it as a presentation before spectators by performers who take on roles and who interact with each other to further a story or a text intended for such presentations. This is intended as a **working** *(hanging, working, using, applying)* definition simple enough to be recalled easily. Indeed, it is so simple that I should point out that it makes one or two **distinctions** *(implementations, distributions, distinctions, comprehensions)* that are perhaps not immediately obvious. First, to say that performers take on roles leaves **open** *(go, covered, undoubted, open)* the possibility that they are not within the roles to other performances as such alternative phrases as performers in character or characters represented by actors do not. To say that the performers interact with each other might seem **unnecessary** *(uneven, unnecessary, unabated, uncaring)*, but is in fact important, for in traditional societies there are many performances in which different characters appear successively and simultaneously but, **nevertheless** *(accordingly, timely, nevertheless, subsequently)*, do not interact. And I say to further a story because a progression of the story may not provide the structure of the performance.

44. If you are interested in studying but have other **commitments** *(options, decisions, commitments, barriers)*, our online and distance learning courses offer an alternative flexible **mode** *(mode, venue, tariff, rate)* of study. Teaching is conducted through a mixture of audio-visual, written and

interactive materials. There are also **opportunities** *(displacements, opportunities, exaggerations, impressions)* for online discussion and collaborative projects with tutors and other students. Some programs include residential **modules** *(modules, disclaimers, belongs, exercises)* taught on campus, giving you the chance to meet and work alongside your tutors and fellow students face-to-face. Our Graduate School provides comprehensive support for distance and part-time researchers, many of whom study for up to six years or more.

45. In many areas of expertise ranging from music, dance, art and literature to sports, chess, mathematics, science and foreign-language acquisition, there is abundant evidence that young people differ from one another in their attainments and in the apparent ease with which they achieve them. **Even** *(If, Unless, Though, Even)* within a family there may be marked differences. For example, a child who struggles at a musical instrument without **much** *(much, many, few, so)* success may be overtaken by a younger sibling. It is widely believed that the likelihood **of becoming** *(become, of becoming, of become, to becoming)* exceptionally competent in certain fields depends on the presence or absence of inborn attributes variously labelled 'talents' or 'gifts' or less often 'natural aptitudes'. According to an informal British survey, more than three-quarters of music educators who decide **which** *(that, which, whether, this)* young people are to receive instruction believe that children cannot do well, unless they have special innate gifts (Davis 1994). The judgement that someone is talented is believed **to help** *(ever help, to help, helping, help)* explain (as distinct from merely describing) that person's success. It is also widely believed that the innate talent that makes it possible for an individual to excel can be detected in early childhood

46. The rest of the universe appears to be made of a mysterious, invisible **substance** *(substance, weight, appearance, space)* called dark matter 25 percent and a force that repels gravity known as dark energy 70 percent. Scientists have not yet **observed** *(contacted, configured, observed, designed)* dark matter directly. It doesn't interact with baryonic matter; it's completely invisible to light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, making dark matter **impossible** *(susceptible, impossible, resistible, liable)* to detect with current instruments. But scientists are confident it **exists** *(exists, spans, evaporates, depends)* because of the gravitational effects, it appears to have on galaxies and galaxy clusters.

47. The six programs represented here report that word of mouth is by far their most effective recruitment tool, particularly because it typically yields candidates who are similar to previously successful candidates. Moreover, satisfied candidates and school systems are likely to **spread** *(spread, deepen, unfold, splay)* the word without any special **effort** *(effect, errand, effort, emotion)* on the part of their program. Other less personal advertising approaches, such as radio and television spots and local newspaper advertisements, have also proven fruitful, **especially** *(rarely, totally, especially, likely)* for newer programs. New York uses a print advertising campaign to inspire dissatisfied professionals to become teachers. Subway posters send provocative **messages** *(telling, warning, messages, stories)* to burned-out or disillusioned professionals. "Tired of diminishing returns? Invest in NYC kids" was just one of many Madison Avenue-inspired invitations. News coverage has also proven to be a **boon** *(facet, charge, boon, burden)* to alternative programs. When the New York Times, for example, ran a story about the district's alternative route program, 2,100 applications flooded in over the next six weeks.

48. The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound **both** *(not, yet, none, both)* decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature **remains** *(opposes, remains, plots, mutates)* steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 – 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the **variation** *(variety, variation, ventilation, similarity)*, it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends **from** *(near, from, with, in)* around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves **form on** *(diverge from, add to, prevent from, form on)* the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic

49. The teaching of languages could be revolutionised following ground-breaking research by Victoria University, New Zealand, PhD graduate Paul Sulzberger. Dr Sulzberger has found that the best way to learn a language is through frequent exposure to its sound patterns--even if you haven't a **clue** (dew, claw, clue, due) what it all means. "However crazy it might sound, just listening to the language, **even though** *(but also, all together, even though, if so)* you don't understand it, is critical. A lot of language teachers may not accept that," he says. "Our ability to learn new words is directly related to

how often we have been exposed to the particular combinations of the sounds which make **up** *(down, up, off, on)* the words. If you want to learn Spanish, for example, frequently listening to a Spanish language radio station on the internet will dramatically **boost** *(evaluate, exaggerate, describe, boost)* your ability to pick up the language and learn new words." Dr Sulzberger's research challenges existing language learning theory. His main hypothesis is that simply listening to a new language sets up the structures in the brain **required** *(requiring, required, directed, to require)* to learn the words.

50. The widespread use of artificial light in modern societies means that light pollution is an increasingly common feature of the environments humans inhabit. This type of pollution is **exceptionally** *(exceptionally, absolutely, completely, rarely)* high in coastal regions of tropic and temperate zones, as these are areas of high rates of human population growth and settlement. Light pollution is a threat for many species that inhabit these locations, particularly those whose ecology or behavior depends, **in some way** *(in no way, in some way, by the way, in some ways)*, on natural cycles of light and dark. Artificial light is known to have detrimental effects on the ecology of sea turtles, particularly at the hatchling stage when they emerge from nests on natal beaches and head towards the sea. Under natural conditions, turtles hatch predominantly at night (although some early morning and late afternoon emergence occurs) and show an innate and well-directed orientation to the water, **relying** *(imposing, figuring, relying, pouring)* mostly on light cues that attract them toward the brighter horizon above the sea surface. Artificial lighting on beaches is strongly attractive to hatchlings and can cause **them to move** *(them to move, it to move, which to move, that to move)* away from the sea and interfere with their ability to orient in a constant direction. Ultimately, this disorientation due to light pollution can lead to death of hatchlings from exhaustion, dehydration and predation.

51. There has been a great variety of critical approach to Shakespeare's work since his death. During the 17th **and** *(to, or, and, with)* 18th centuries, Shakespeare was both admired and condemned. Since then, much of the adverse criticism **has not been** *(not being, should have not been, has not been, was not)* considered relevant, although certain issues have continued to interest critics throughout the years. For instance, charges against his moral propriety were made by Samuel Johnson in the 18th century and by George Bernard Shaw in the 20th. Early criticism was directed **primarily**

(consecutively, primarily, hardly, solely) at questions of form. Shakespeare was criticized for mixing comedy and tragedy and failing to observe the unities of time and place **prescribed** *(subscribed, documented, described, prescribed)* by the rules of classical drama. Dryden and Johnson were among the critics claiming that he had **corrupted** *(versed, referred, transverse, corrupted)* the language with false wit, puns, and ambiguity. **While** *(Since, Because, That, While)* some of his early plays might justly be charged with a frivolous use of such devices, 20th-century criticism has tended to praise their use in later plays as adding depth and resonance of meaning.

52. This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations and commerce. Students will learn about the **workings** *(workings, understanding, handing, agency)* of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security, border control and commerce ensure that students receive a **broad** *(whole, confined, narrow, broad)* and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations and commerce. In **addition** (order, according, addition, term) to acquiring specialist **knowledge** *(information, experience, knowledge, intelligence)* 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** *(responsible, accountability, responsibility, liable)* attitudes and behaviors.

53. Throughout the 18th century, mathematicians, scientists and philosophers researched, discussed, and published their investigations into how the world worked, while engineers and inventors developed new and successful machines and processes. The **latest** *(fewest, newest, nearest, latest)* theories inspired greater invention, and more technology encouraged theoretical scientists to make further discoveries in medicine, biology, mechanics, physics, and chemistry. By 1800, the new machines **had** *(are, have, were, had)* brought revolutionary changes to the workplace, transportation and communications, and eventually to the home. Some of these inventions simply made it easier to produce things on a large scale such as textile machines and foundries, **which** *(those, which, that, what)* produced large quantities of cloth and metal objects quickly and cheaply. But some

inventions **brought** *(brought, necessitated, enforced, took)* completely new possibilities such as the first batteries, steamboats, and locomotives. It would take decades for some of these inventions **to make** *(make, making, made, to make)* a big impact on the world. **Yet** *(Notwithstanding, As, Whether, Yet)* their creation, and the sheer amount of imagination and risk-taking involved, **marked** *(marking, mark, marks, marked)* the beginning of a modern, global, technologically based economy of the kind that we live in today.

54. Thus the environmental policy does not contribute to the profitability in any real sense at all. In practice it is companies that are well organized and efficient, or that are already comfortably profitable, that have time to **establish** *(cater, enlist, enrol, establish)* and police environmental policies. However, if profitable companies are the ones most likely to establish 'environmental best **practice** *(practice, vocation, code, revision)*' this is confusing cause with effect. It is not that environmental best practice causes profitability, but that being profitable allows for **concern** *(concern, level, effect, bother)* for the environment.

55. To qualify as a conservancy, a committee must define the conservancy' s boundary, elect a **representative** *(information, representative, parliamentary, management)* conservancy committee, negotiate a legal constitution, prove the committee's ability to **manage** *(attract, freeze, borrow, manage)* funds, and produce an acceptable plan for **equitable** *(moral, equitable, equal, stable)* distribution of wildlife-related benefits. Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the **rights** *(integrity, agreement, rights, tools)* to a sustainable wildlife **quota** *(limit, segment, quota, quotation)*, set by the ministry.

56. In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals **differ** *(differ, difference, differing, differentiate)* in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to **evolutionary** *(evolving, evolutionary, evolve, evolved)* change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for **evolution** *(evolution, development, growth, maturity)*, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just **a few** *(a few, little, a little, few)* years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. **In** *(Of, In, At, With)* that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit

discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. **Although** *(Although, Despite, However, Even)* Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage **for** *(for, as, by, on)* understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

57. In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** *(plan, level, journey, line)* 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** *(are, well, become, became)* known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** *(stories, secrets, views, imaginations)* 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** *(distort, discuss, charge, determine)* the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** *(draw, predict, dictate, save)* their positions in the sky.

58. It is important to emphasize the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** *(expenditure, exhaustion, costing, exclusion)* of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** *(gratification, excitement, temptation, obsession)* which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** *(simple, complex, effortless, laborious)* process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** *(prefer, Enjoy, interest, like)* watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** *(knowledge, idea, motivation, taste)* for text- based materials.

59. It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The **difficulty** *(principle, idea, difficulty, concept)* is that beauty is in the eye of the **beholder** *(people, beholder, builder, audience)*, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin, or a facetious **smirk** (smell, complexion, smirk, binge)? It's hard to find anyone who can

look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically** *(culturally, physically, economically, individually).*

60. It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years have gone already. You start **wondering** *(warning, wondering, believing, defying)* how you're going to cope with it all. A limited amount of anxiety can help you to be more motivated and more **purposeful** *(intelligent, excitable, grateful, purposeful)*. It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and **logically** *(wantonly, logically, extensively, thoroughly)* 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** *(behave, prepare, apply, substitute)* for the exams

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

62. London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year **career** *(invitation, promotion, training, career)* of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty one portraits on display depict key **figures** *(figures, gadgets, fashions, genres)* 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 film **sets** *(gists, sets, tickets, aisles)* and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

63. Managing performance is about getting people into action so that they achieve planned and agreed results. It focuses on what has to be done, how it should be done and what **is** *(is, need, must, requires)* to be achieved. But it is equally concerned with **developing** (developing, evaluating, recruiting, alerting) people - helping them to learn - and providing them with the support they need to do well, now and in the future. The framework for performance management is provided by the performance agreement, **which** *(what, this, which, it)* is the outcome of performance planning. The agreement provides the basis for managing performance throughout the year and for **guiding** *(guiding, reassuring, heralding, concluding)* improvement and development activities. It is used as a reference point **when** *(when, as, until, since)* reviewing performance and the achievement of improvement and development plans.

64. Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **concept** *(classification, concept, renovation, identity)* of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't **fit** *(cut, dismiss, fit, solve)* into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behavior** *(blessing, curse, habit, behavior).* In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **argue** *(argue, doubt, pretend, reveal)* that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

65. Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, peoples in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlaying this basic order of color preference, **however** *(however, thus,*

therefore, nevertheless), are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **widely** *(widely, slightly, badly, strongly)* and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong **preferences** *(preferences, similarities, divergences, comparisons)* for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside **factors** *(pressures, factors, appearances, reasons)* may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender-stereotyping and peer- group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors **other than** *(instead of, rather than, together with, other than)* those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer-group as feminine.

66. More than simply putting flowers in a **container** *(shape, way, container, fashion)*, Ikebana is a **disciplined** *(restricted, random, disciplined, fleeting)* art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored **arrangement** *(garden, arrangement, duplication, augmentation)* of blossoms, Ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant** *(flora, plant, organism, fauna)*, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though Ikebana is an expression of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention is shown through a piece's color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.

67. Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet-pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet-pantomimes told stories — elaborate ones — and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. **Therefore** *(However, Nevertheless, In fact, Therefore)*, music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor-made for each new ballet-pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. **Another** *(Another, Others, It, Also)* was the ballet-pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the Operas lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves to recount the plots (of both ballet-pantomimes and operas) in their **reviews** *(views, reviews, comments, supervisions)* of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured

pictures of famous **performers** *(performing, performance, performers, performs)* and of scenes from favorite ballet-pantomimes and operas.

68. Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy — whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap — **reflects** *(means, convinces, shows, 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** *(freelance, best, unanimous, 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** *(adapt, adopt, sing, forge)* 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** *(clinical, chronic, critical, fallow)* 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** *(confirm, improve, ensure, enquire)* an infant's survival.

69. Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no **distinct** *(distinct, distribute, distant, rare)* genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, **several** *(few, several, much, many)* landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** *(hindered, embedded, enabled, facilitated)* gene flow, acting as a 'genetic corridor.' The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** *(suggesting, demanding, demonstrating, proposing)* owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for longdistance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure.

70. Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World

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

71. The Plains Indians were people who did not like to live in one place. They liked to travel around and moved camps **at least** *(at least, fewer than, at most, less than)* three times a year. For this reason they lived in tepees. These were **like** *(both, alike, like, otherwise)* big tents and were easy to put up and take down. These tepees were transported by horses. Inside the tepee you would find all the items that people needed to live with. The Plains Indians would decorate the insides with pictures, and store their weapons and food. The Indians would also have a fire **in the middle** *(On the top, in spite, in the middle, in terms)* of the tepee to cook the food. The Sioux people **used to** *(have used to, were used, used to, using to)* put buffalo skins on the floor to use as carpets. You would also find their beds." "In the Indian camp everyone had a job to do. The men had to hunt for food, and keep the families safe. The women had to cook all the meals, make the clothes, **look after** *(at, up, after, around)* the children and whenever the camp moved they had to take down and put up the tepees."

72. A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring **reflect** *(covet, reflect, register, copy)* the amount of rain and the **season** *(timing, duration, division, season)* at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct **past** *(then, before, past, pass)* climate; e.g., a series of wide rings means a wet period, and a **series** *(seam, serious, serial, series)* of narrow rings means a **drought** *(drought, hardness, humidity, strength).*

73. 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** *(turned to, turned for, turned in, turned off)* the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex **design** *(overhaul,*

gauge, imagination, design) of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature **had beaten** *(is beating, was beaten, had beaten, beaten)* them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that **allows** (had allowed, allowed, allows, will allow) them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to **spin** *(spin, fluctuate, drift, bob)* through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design.

74. "A new interdisciplinary center for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Centre will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** *(separate, collaborate, participate, cooperative)* on research that concerns them both. 'This center will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** (overlapped, overload, overlap, folded) — in the physics of the very early universe,' said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** *(enhanced, released, revealed, deluded)* the presence of dark matter and dark energy, discoveries that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics involve energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory** *(workshop, library, laboratory, basement)*. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Center's **advent** *(adventure, movement, advent, approach)* a very exciting development for that department.

75. A sustainable transportation system is one in which people's needs and desires for access to jobs, commerce, recreation, culture and home are accommodated using a minimum of resources. Applying principles of **sustainability** *(reliability, sustainability, sustain, sustainable)* to transportation will reduce pollution generated by gasoline-powered engines, noise, traffic congestion, land devaluation, urban sprawl, economic segregation, and injury to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be **reduced** *(reduced,*

enhance, seduced, reducing). Ultimately in a sustainable San Francisco, almost all trips to and **within** *(apart, within, among, away)* the City will be on public transit, foot or bicycle-as will a good part of trips to the larger Bay Region. Walking through streets designed for pedestrians and bicycles will be more pleasant than walking through those designed for the automobile. Street-front retail and commercial establishments will **prosper** *(start, inject, control, prosper)* from the large volume of foot traffic drawn to an environment enhanced by trees, appropriately designed 'street furniture' (street lights, bicycle racks, benches, and the like) and other people. Rents and property costs will be lowered as land for off-street parking is no **longer** *(smaller, longer, most, best)* required or needed.

76. Over sixty years after Amelia Earhart vanished mysteriously in the Pacific during her attempt to become the first person to circumnavigate the world along the equator, Linda Finch, a San Antonio businesswoman, accomplished pilot, and aviation historian, recreated and completed her idol's last flight as a **tribute** *(tribute, retribution, contribution, turbulence)* to the aviation pioneer's spirit and vision. On March 17, 1997, Ms. Finch and a navigator took off from Oakland International Airport, California, in a restored Lockheed Electra 10E, the same make and model **aircraft** *(shuttle, aircraft, vessel, rocket)* that Earhart used on her last journey. The mission to fulfill Amelia Earhart's dream was called ' World Flight 1997.' Although Ms. Finch was not the first to **attempt** *(acquire, claim, obtain, attempt)* Earhart's around-the- world journey, she was the first to do it in a historic airplane. Linda Finch closely followed the same route that Earhart flew, stopping in 18 countries before finishing the trip two and a half months later when she **landed** *(ditched, settled, landed, detoured)* back at the Oakland Airport on May 28. Over a million school children and others were able to follow the flight **daily** *(inadvertently, gradually, daily, likely)* through an **interactive** *(inherent, inactive, interactive, intractable)* web site part of a free multimedia **educational** *(improvisational, compositional, educational, additional)* program called 'You Can Soar', provided by the project's sponsor.

77. Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **converted** *(rearranged, exchanged, conserved, converted)* for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were $9,632. If that were the only **factor** *(index, element, choice, factor)*, conversion would seem an excellent idea.

However, proper **accounting** *(accounting, percentage, aggregation, division)* shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed $8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: $1,000 for pollution and $12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These **comprised** *(comprised, uneven, neglected, augmented)* damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** *(productive, interactive, distinctive, collective)* for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards: if you do so with mangroves themselves, add another $9,318 per hectare. The overall lesson is that what looks **beneficial** *(beneficial, immediate, moderate, modest)* only does so because the profits are retained by the private sector, while the problems are spread out across society at large, appearing on no specific balance sheet.

78. Paraphrasing is often defined as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase be from the original? The answer is it should be **considerably** *(considerable, considerate, considering, considerably)* different. The whole point of paraphrasing is to show you have read and understood another person's ideas, and can summarize them in your own writing style rather than borrowing their phrases. If you just change a few words, or add some bits **of** *(despite, of, on, off)* your own to an otherwise reproduced passage, you will probably **be penalized** *(be penalizing, be penalized, have penalized, penalize)* for plagiarism. You should aim to condense and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them using different sentence structures and expressions. **It is** *(That has, It is, There is, That is)* also important to credit the original writer by referencing.

79. Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France's rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades **being created** *(being created, to be created, were created, been created)* by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been **in part** *(as if, in part, just as, relative)* a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so residents whose houses were **simply** *(evenly, rarely, simply, equally)*

razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down** *(up, across, between, down)*.

80. Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and **wellbeing** *(values, immortality, expectation, wellbeing)*. Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of **chronic** *(chronic, contraindicated, untouched, detectable)* diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults **recommends** *(excludes, recommends, denotes, defies)* at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, **preferably** *(relatively, absolutely, preferably, namely)* every day of the week, to **obtain** *(charge, obtain, weigh, estimate)* health benefits.

81. People are generally living longer than previous generations across most parts of the world. Rising life expectancy is a result of advances in medicine as well as improving living standards and healthier lifestyles. But while this should be **celebrated** *(celebrated, celebrates, coordinating, celebrating)* for social reasons, is it beneficial in economic terms? Does the increase in the older population create an economic burden on society or can older people be mobilized to **enhance** *(enhancing, encounter, enhance, enhanced)* the productivity of communities in which they work and live? New analysis of international data from 35 countries, published by the International Longevity Centre, provides more evidence in favor of a 'longevity dividend'. The authors found that as life expectancy increases, so **does** *(does, doing, did, done)*'output per hour worked, per worker and per capita'.

82. Pidgins are languages that are born after contact between at least two languages. As many pidgins developed during the period of empire and international trade, one of the language parents was frequently a European language such as French or English, and the other language parent was the language of the people with whom the Europeans were **trading** *(trading, connecting, speaking, talking)* or whom they were colonising. Usually one of the languages provided the majority of **vocabulary** *(grammar, vocabulary, knowledge, verbal)* items and the other provided the grammatical structure. When pidgins become learned as a mother tongue, they become **known** *(disguised, captured, known, recommended)* as

creoles. I am not going to discuss pidgins and creoles and contact languages as such in this book in **any depth** *(any width, any depth, further, next time).*

83. 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** *(emphasis, emphases, emphasize, emphasizing)* on scientific thinking. Because of this, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** *(exceed, excel, separate, explore)* different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influences human experience, how people use their **senses** *(brains, feelings, minds, 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** *(assumptions, correlations, investigations, stimulations)* all contribute to an understanding of human nature. What do we mean by the practical applications of these studies? An **understanding** *(ideology, empowerment, understanding, equivalence)* of psychology is useful in many different areas in life, such as education, the workplace, social services and medicine. This means that people who have knowledge of psychology can **use** *(register, classify, use, learn)* or apply that knowledge in areas such as the ones listed above.

84. Radioactivity was discovered in 1896 by the French physicist, Antoine Henri Becquerel. He left an unexposed photographic plate in the dark near a sample of a uranium salt. When the plate was **developed** *(developed, unraveled, overlapped, transmitted)* it was found to be **fogged** *(transparent, corrugated, fogged, clarified)*, just as if it had been exposed to light, which was caused by a form of radiation from the uranium. The term radioactivity was **coined** *(concocted, coined, created, designed)* by Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie. They worked together and showed that radioactivity was an atomic property not a chemical change. The **discovery** *(fabrication, invention, discharge, discovery)* of radioactivity won the Curies and Ekcquerel the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

85. Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Maths has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical sophistication of early societies. Rudman's final observation-that ancient Greece **enjoyed** *(marked, enjoyed, reviewed, expected)* unrivaled progress in the subject while **failing** *(waiting,*

hesitating, hoping, failing) to teach it at school-leads to a **radical** *(radical, rational, radish, radius)* punchline: Mathematics could be better learnt after we **leave** *(enter, graduate, leave, go)* school.

86. Scientists have discovered the cause of a mass extinction of sea-floor marine organisms 800,000 years ago — which also provides insight into how climate change can impact **on** *(in, of, on, off)* deep ocean biota. In a new study **published** *(publishing, has published, published, be publishing)* in the journal Nature Communications, scientists from the universities of Nottingham and Durham and the British Geological Survey (BGS), have discovered the cause of a mass extinction within marine organisms called foraminifera. Foraminifera are an important group in relation to biomass in the deep ocean and the cause of their extinction was **previously** *(occasionally, necessarily, previously, currently)* unknown. Scientists tested various possible **causes** *(causes, consequences, elements, factors)* for the mass extinction and were able to discount others such as ocean cooling. **Instead** *(However, Thus, So, Instead)*, they discovered that the extinction was caused by a global change in plankton at the surface of the ocean.

87. Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** *(result, team, role, regulation)* is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the **assumption** *(awareness, information, consolation, 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** *(similarly, likely, possible, unlikely)* that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking a **service** *(service, bearing, reservation, education)* 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** *(stir, provoke, rinse, commit)* discussion.

88. Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal **explanations** *(explanations, debates, excuses, examples)* for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to **function** *(function, use, stabilize, maintain)* as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or ignored. The second explanation is that Wall Street was **incompetent** *(rough, rampant, incompetent, irresponsible)*, that the traders and investors didn't

know enough, that they made extravagant bets without **understanding** *(counting, understanding, correcting, valuing)* the consequences.

89. Snails are not traditionally known for quick thinking, but new research shows they can make complex decisions using just two brain cells in **findings** *(findings, results, recommendations, decisions)* that could help engineers design more efficient robots. Scientists at the University of Sussex attached electrodes to the heads of freshwater snails **as** *(because, although, but, as)* they searched for lettuce. They found that just one cell was used by the mollusc to tell **if** *(that, if, neither, how)* it was hungry or not, while another let it know when food was present. Foodsearching is an example of goal-directed behavior, **during** *(through, about, during, to)* which an animal must integrate information about both its external environment and internal state while using as little energy as possible. Lead researcher Professor George Kemenes, say "This will eventually help us design the 'brain' of robots based on the principle of using the **fewest** *(least, less, fewest, few)* possible components necessary to perform complex tasks." What goes on in our brains when we make complex behavioral decisions and carry them out is poorly understood. Our study reveals for the first time how just two neurons **can** *(shall, should, can, ought)* create a mechanism in an animal's brain which drives and optimizes complex decision-making tasks.

90. Spanish is spoken by more than 300 million people in over 20 countries and is rapidly becoming one of the most opular **choices** *(commodities, choices, records, improvements)* for language learners around the world. A popular course for beginners, Suenos World Spanish is designed to **meet** *(record, meet, choose, satisfies)* the varied needs of adult learners, **whether** *(as, whether, nor, not)* learning at home or in a class. From the very beginning it encourages you to develop your listening and speaking skills with confidence and **provides** *(applies, provides, encroaches, initiates)* many opportunities to practice reading in Spanish. Using the extensive **range** *(series, range, rate, wisdom)* of media available, from the course book to the audio CDs or cassettes, to the popular accompanying television series and free online **activities** *(actions, activities, breaches, binge)*, Suenos World Spanish can help you reach the equivalent level of a first qualification, such as GCSE.

91. Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book The Language Instinct, **has called** *(have called, calling, call, has called)* music auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties. If it vanished from our species, he said, the

rest of our lifestyle would be **virtually** *(rarely, cynically, nearing, virtually)* unchanged. Others have argued that, on the **contrary** *(end, contrary, whole, top)*, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an **avid** *(pretentious, presumptuous, ambitious, avid)* music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is **ingrained** *(enacted, installed, empowered, ingrained)* in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music instinct as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

92. Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. **However** *(However, Whereas, Whichever, Wherever)* massive this form of digital art becomes — and it's a form **subject to** *(subject to, related with, apart from, based on)* rampant inflation — Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common** *(in fact, as whole, in common, in the same terms)*: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **along with** *(apart from, further afield, along with, out of)* the conventions of western art, were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world onto a flat surface. **But** *(Thus, So, Therefore, But)* Japanese traditions employed 'a different spatial logic', as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, that is 'uniquely Japanese'."

93. The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth **produced** *(produced, has produced, producing, is produced)*, 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, **leaving** *(moving, leaving, processing, looking into)* behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint. 'Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term,' says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an 'if you build it, they will come' attitude, Mr.Chaudhary has steered Pratibha **toward** *(against, over, toward,*

behind) the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India **to supply** *(have supplied, supplying, to supply, is supplied)* its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for **their** *(their, some, mine, them)* crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

94. The exponential growth of the internet was **heralded** *(created, innovated, utilized, heralded)*, in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and **dissemination** *(dissemination, broadcast, sending, process)* of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of **democratizing** *(democratizing, developing, accumulating, stabilizing)* access to knowledge. For people **concerned** *(informed, confirmed, concerned, correlated)* with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of **leapfrogging** *(copying, leapfrogging, heading, sweeping)* over the technology gap that **separates** *(separates, identifies, signifies, defines)* Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

95. The heart functions as a pump at the centre of the circulatory system. In humans it is located in the chest cavity, between the lungs, **a bit** *(compared, rather than, a bit, less than)* to the left. The heart consists of four chambers surrounded by a very strong muscular wall, the myocardium. The upper chambers, the right and left atria, **receive** *(lower, receive, repel, transfer)* blood entering the heart, and the lower chambers, the right and left ventricles pump the blood out of the heart, via the pulmonary and the systemic circulatory systems. The two systems work as **follows** *(well, followed, follows, follow)*. Blood from the body enters the right atrium, **is** *(being, is, has, had)* passed into the right ventricle and from there is propelled through the pulmonary artery to the lungs. In the lungs the blood releases carbon dioxide and absorbs oxygen and is then **transported** *(transporting, transported, transport, having transported)* back to the heart into the left atrium. From here it passes into the left ventricle, which pumps the oxygenated blood around the body.

96. The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was **named** *(pointed, claimed, demanded, named)* the method of

difference. A simple example of what he **meant** *(capped, charged, found, meant)* by this is to take two glasses of water which are identical in every **respect** *(measure, thought, identity, respect)*. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! **According** *(Compared, According, Contrary, Sorted)* to Mill's method of difference it is safe to **assume** *(assume, discuss, prefer, acclaim)* that the change in the color of the water is due to the **introduction** *(introduction, magnitude, preparation, purification)* of a new factor — the independent variable — in this case, the ink.

97. The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual guilt and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and **culpability** *(guilty, capability, culpability, reliability)*, to which the state responds by way of policing, **prosecution** *(persecution, prosecution, execution, inspection)*, adjudication and punishment. This is but one level at which crime and criminal justice can be analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, **characterized** *(combined, characterized, chosen, concluded)* in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold. To take but one **instance** *(method, exemplify, instance, reason)*, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to **restrict** *(strict, sophisticate, restrict, stretch)* analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals

Re-Order Paragraphs

1.	
(A)	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.
(B)	In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
(C)	For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
(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.

Correct Answer: BCAD

2.	
(A)	Beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
(B)	Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
(C)	Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
(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.

Correct Answer: ACBD

3.	
(A)	It is only through a chronological survey that students can begin to understand the process of social and cultural change, which is one of the principal purposes of history.
(B)	That is not possible when historical events or topics are isolated and extracted from the web of historic time to serve some other curricular purpose.
(C)	The people and events of the past can only be understood when viewed within the larger context in which they existed.
(D)	The value of history also depends upon the chronological presentation of events through time.

Correct Answer: CBDA

4.	
(A)	This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains and the shape of the valleys.
(B)	Around 1 billion people depend on water resources originating from the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalayan region, attributable to both rainfall and melting of snow and ice.
(C)	Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley, and up the sides of mountains, during the day.
(D)	The wind in the valleys in the region plays an important role in transporting clouds and moisture and redistributing snow in the valleys, and so understanding what drives this wind is crucial.

Correct Answer: BDCA

5.	
(A)	But since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.
(B)	Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood.
(C)	Traditionally, the sharps (black keys) were made from ebony and the flats (white keys) were covered with strips of ivory.
(D)	Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.

Correct Answer: BDCA

6.	
(A)	So a made-up word or compound word can be a good idea.
(B)	However, if your brand name reflects a key benefit of your service, such as 'Rental', then you may want to consider translating it for other markets.
(C)	In other words, it's the one that's simple, easy to pronounce and has no particular meaning.
(D)	Ideally, the brand name you choose should be one that doesn't require translation.

Correct Answer: DCAB

7.	
(A)	But with opportunity comes responsibility!
(B)	That means it's up to you to carve out your place in the world and know when to change course.
(C)	Companies today aren't managing their knowledge workers' careers.
(D)	We live in an age of unprecedented opportunity: with ambition, drive, and talent, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession regardless of where you started out.
(E)	Instead, you must be your own chief executive officer.

Correct Answer: DACEB

8.	
(A)	Motivation practice and theory are difficult, complex subjects touching on several disciplines.
(B)	In order to do this, the manager should be able to motivate their employees.
(C)	The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through the employees.
(D)	However, this is easier said than done.

Correct Answer: CBDA

9.	
(A)	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.
(B)	Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand. For more information visit MyEconLab.
(C)	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.
(D)	New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconLab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.

Correct Answer: CADB

10.	
(A)	There is, however, no search facility.
(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)	This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.

Correct Answer: DBCA

11.	
(A)	These ranged from the current UN Food and Agriculture Organization's database to information hundreds of years old, gleaned from kitchen records and archeology.
(B)	In order to establish whether diversity matters in the sea as well as on land, 11 marine biologists, along with three economists, have joined forces.
(C)	They have spent the past three years crunching all the numbers they could lay their hands on.
(D)	The results of this comprehensive analysis have been published in Science.

Correct Answer: BCAD

12.	
(A)	Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.
(B)	There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype) and a fish (neutral).
(C)	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.
(D)	This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train.
(E)	Babies in pink or 'girls' were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at 'Beth' than at 'Adam'.

Correct Answer: CABDE

13.	
(A)	You need to give four weeks' notice before you intend to ask for a leave.
(B)	Upon returning, you will be assigned to the previous position if you leave for 60 days or less than 60 days.
(C)	Employees should have the same wage and benefits.
(D)	If you leave for more than 60 days, you will be put in a comparable position.

Correct Answer: ABDC

14.	
(A)	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.
(B)	Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
(C)	Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
(D)	When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.

Correct Answer: CDBA

15.	
(A)	However, they are 30 times cheaper.
(B)	Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
(C)	The fibers are as strong and soft as wool or silk.
(D)	Reddy and Yang, who produced the fibers, say that in addition, because they are biodegradable they might be used in biomedical applications.

Correct Answer: BCAD

16.	
(A)	Whether this will change is a point of contention for the industry.
(B)	This is in order to ensure that the technology only serves to enable the athletes to reach their full physical potential and not to enhance their performance.
(C)	An effective way to control joints is with electronic systems that move in response to sensors within the prosthesis, and bionic limbs are already helping disabled people to lead more active lives than ever before.
(D)	When it comes to competitive sport, however, this technology poses a problem as the Paralympics currently prohibits prostheses that move artificially.

Correct Answer: CDBA

17.	
(A)	Changes in work patterns tend to mean that fewer families sit down in the evening for a traditionally produced family meal, often because of a lack of time.
(B)	Consequently, people are now more likely to buy takeaway meals or convenience food, as opposed to ingredients for meals that take time to prepare.
(C)	Over time, fashion and people's tastes change.
(D)	Such changes affect the demand for products and services.
(E)	In contrast, people now tend to spend more time shopping and are therefore more likely to spend time relaxing in a coffee shop or restaurant while on a shopping trip.

Correct Answer: CDABE

18.	
(A)	He named the invention Velcro, combining the French words 'velours' (velvet) and 'crochet' (hook) to reflect its structure.
(B)	He noticed the burrs were covered with tiny hooks that could latch onto fabric loops and fur firmly.
(C)	However, their performance turned out to be outstanding years later!
(D)	Swiss engineer George de Mestral once returned from a hike with his dog and found many burrs clinging tightly to his trousers and the dog's fur.
(E)	This natural mechanism inspired him to create Velcro, a fastener with hooks on one side and soft loops on the other.

Correct Answer: DBEAC

19.	
(A)	What is more, this number is expected to double in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve.
(B)	But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also sustain the livelihoods of over half a billion people.
(C)	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.
(D)	Coral reefs support more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not surprisingly, a favorite pursuit for many divers.

Correct Answer: DBAC

20.	
(A)	Uguisu also attended public kindergarten for two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax.
(B)	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 neighborhood.
(C)	The children in that neighborhood were her primary source of language input.
(D)	The data to be reported here come from a longitudinal study of the untutored acquisition of English as a second language by a five-year-old Japanese girl whom we shall call Uguisu, nightingale in Japanese.

Correct Answer: DBCA

21.	
(A)	The Rig Veda, which is about 4,000 years old, also mentions the use of poisonous plants for pest control.
(B)	But it was only with the industrialization and mechanization of agriculture in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the introduction of the insecticides pyrethrum and derris that chemical pest control became the method of choice.
(C)	Chemical pest control dates back 4,500 years, when the Sumerians used sulfur compounds as insecticides.
(D)	And the ancient Chinese and Egyptians are also known to have used chemical pest control.

Correct Answer: CADB

22.	
(A)	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.
(B)	To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
(C)	The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.
(D)	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.
(E)	Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.

Correct Answer: BEDAC

23.	
(A)	At that time additives could reduce the noise but none effectively got rid of it, until Midgley realized that adding lead to petrol solved the problem completely.
(B)	Thomas Midgley started his career working on a major problem of the day, called 'engine knock', where fuel burnt in an uncontrolled explosion.
(C)	These two chemicals gradually ate away at the atmosphere and poisoned millions of people's health for 50 years until their true impact was finally identified.
(D)	He then turned to refrigerators and was asked to work on safer alternatives to the toxic cooling chemicals used at that time, coming up with CFC gas as a solution.

Correct Answer: BADC

24.	
(A)	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 their civil rights campaign.
(B)	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.
(C)	Parks' arrest, a coordinated tactic meant to spark a grassroots movement, succeeded in catalyzing the Montgomery bus boycott.
(D)	Parks was chosen by King as the face for his campaign because of Parks' good standing with the community, her employment and her marital status.
(E)	She was arrested for her civil disobedience.

Correct Answer: BECDA

25.	
(A)	That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.
(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)	Take an underperforming company.

Correct Answer: DBCA

26.	
(A)	The Repeat Photography Project was born.
(B)	It was a light bulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?
(C)	Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.
(D)	In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.

Correct Answer: DCBA

27.	
(A)	In language learning, there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What he or she knows?
(B)	Separate from actual performance - what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
(C)	An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
(D)	In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.
(E)	Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

Correct Answer: ABCDE

28.	
(A)	Myers-Briggs does not focus on "neuroticism" or, indeed, any similarly negative trait, which may point to one of the reasons why the criticisms lobbed at the test by modern science have yet to undermine its popularity.
(B)	Some psychologists believe that independent, peer-reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers-Briggs.
(C)	Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI - extroversion.
(D)	As Adam Grant says, "Going around telling people that they're neurotic and disagreeable will not win you any friends."
(E)	They champion the notion of the "Big Five" personality traits - openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.

Correct Answer: BECAD

29.	
(A)	Over time, fashion and people's tastes change and such changes affect the demand for products and services.
(B)	Changes in work patterns tend to mean that fewer families sit down in the evening for a traditionally produced family meal, often because of a lack of time.
(C)	In contrast, people now tend to spend more time shopping and are therefore more likely to spend time relaxing in a coffee shop or restaurant while on a shopping trip.
(D)	Consequently, people are now more likely to buy takeaway meals or convenience food, as opposed to ingredients for meals that take time to prepare.

Correct Answer: ABDC

30.	
(A)	However, when archaeologists want to know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
(B)	Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help — if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records written in nature's hand.
(C)	For example, 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.
(D)	The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.

Correct Answer: DABC

31.	
(A)	In other words, I firmly believe that the development of science and the extension of understanding is a public good.
(B)	Of course, there may be the extremely rare example of scientific dishonesty, which will be seized upon by the news organizations, but the role of science within modern society remains valuable.
(C)	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.
(D)	Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.
(E)	But no one would deny that mobile phones can help us to make a phone call when we are under a crisis.

Correct Answer: CBDEA

32.	
(A)	Some aspects are not included in the reporting.
(B)	However, including every aspect of an issue is as easy as calling for every candidate to participate in a presidential debate.
(C)	Experts, especially journalists, inevitably find it difficult to be objective because of their cultural background.
(D)	Journalists tried their best not to be biased.

Correct Answer: CDBA

33.	
(A)	Scientists at Queen's University in Belfast now think that crustaceans may be more sensitive to pain than previously thought.
(B)	And they found that crabs that experienced an electric shock when they hid under a safe, dark rock would eventually learn to avoid the hiding place.
(C)	Until recently many researchers believed the crustacean nervous system too primitive to process pain.
(D)	The last time you splurged on a live lobster for dinner, you might not have given any thought to how much the little guy was going to suffer as he boiled to death.

Correct Answer: DCAB

34.	
(A)	From outside Wales, too, it is the rugby that commonly defines the nation - with the sport providing both widespread interest and one of the few positive associations of outsiders' perceptions of Wales.
(B)	In many ways rugby in Wales defines what Wales is and what people in Wales share.
(C)	Rugby in Wales is a particularly strong example of this phenomenon, being perhaps the main thing that unites people in Wales.
(D)	Citizens commonly identify with their nation in the context of major sporting events: imagining the nation is easier when there is a national team playing another nation (Hobsbawm, 1990).

Correct Answer: DCBA

35.	
(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)	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.
(C)	There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
(D)	Ne, an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.

Correct Answer: ADCB

36.	
(A)	He will be told just to sit tight in a certain hotel or bar until someone contacts him. In this way if he is blown, coming through airport customs he cannot unwittingly lead agents to the next link in the chain.
(B)	A mule probably will not even know the name of the person who gives him his instructions, nor how to get in touch with him. Usually he even does not know the person to whom he has to make delivery.
(C)	To make identification of mules easier, several syndicates have devised their own "club ties" so that a mule wearing one can immediately be picked out.
(D)	Although the top men in smuggling business must work together, most of a syndicate's small fry, especially the mules, know only their immediate contacts. If caught there is little they can give away.
(E)	All the persons at the receiving end do is to hang around the airport among the waiting crowd, and see that the mule comes through safely. If he does not, he is simply written off as a loss.

Correct Answer: DBAEC

37.	
(A)	Many of us happily drive a car without understanding what goes on under the bonnet.
(B)	After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows.
(C)	So is it necessary for children to learn how to program computers?
(D)	Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill.

Correct Answer: ACBD

38.	
(A)	They can be surprised by the results.
(B)	Employers are often reluctant to hire young people, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16 to 24-year-olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skills shortages.
(C)	They are skeptical about young people's skills and their readiness for work.
(D)	But a growing number of companies are setting up schemes to recruit young workers.

Correct Answer: BCDA

39.	
(A)	In doing so, they create narratives that explain the past in ways that make sense in the present. Inevitably, as the present changes, these narratives are updated, rewritten, or discarded altogether and replaced with new ones.
(B)	Ideas about history have changed over time. It might seem that writing history should be straightforward it's all based on facts, isn't it?
(C)	Historians must make decisions about what to include and exclude, how to organize the material, and what to say about it.
(D)	In theory, yes, but the evidence surviving from the past is vast, fragmentary, and messy.

Correct Answer: BDCA

40.	
(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)	But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.
(C)	This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.
(D)	This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard to the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

Correct Answer: ACBD

41.	
(A)	A ring of ripples is generated when a stone is thrown into water.
(B)	Just one ring of ripples is generated when ten stones are thrown into water within one second.
(C)	Several rings of ripples are generated when several stones are thrown into water.
(D)	It is about 'frequency'.

Correct Answer: ACBD

42.	
(A)	The American mink has been present in Iceland since the 1930's and despite heavy hunting since 1939 the species has become well established.
(B)	Iceland is therefore an ideal place to study undisturbed feeding behavior and ecology of mink.
(C)	The ecosystem in Iceland is simpler than in other areas where mink are found; the only other mammalian predator is the arctic fox.
(D)	Direct competition between these species appears to be minimal although the arctic fox will sometimes chase mink and disturb them while foraging.

Correct Answer: ACDB

43.	
(A)	You can see the facilities and accommodations around the school.
(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)	Because you might be living there. And they can be helpful to your study as well.
(D)	There are more than 100 schools in the country.

Correct Answer: DBAC

44.	
(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)	"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.
(C)	He saw a 'few' snakes and quickly crawled out, said a post on Big Country Snake Removal's Facebook page.
(D)	The company ended up removing 45 rattlesnakes from beneath the house.

Correct Answer: ACBD

45.	
(A)	In short, it's money, in the form of paper or coins, usually issued by a government and generally accepted at its face value as a method of payment.
(B)	In the 21st century, a new form of currency has entered the vocabulary, the virtual currency.
(C)	Currency is a medium of exchange for goods and services.
(D)	Virtual currencies such as bitcoins have no physical existence or government backing and are traded and stored in electronic form.

Correct Answer: CABD

46.	
(A)	Reread with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.
(B)	Rereading is an important part of the review process.
(C)	It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.
(D)	A review is a survey of what you have covered.

Correct Answer: DCBA

47.	
(A)	Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.
(B)	Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
(C)	Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
(D)	Why is that?
(E)	They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.

Correct Answer: BDCEA

48.	
(A)	The bony shell of a sea turtle can actually sense when something touches it.
(B)	The nerves do not contain pain receptors, so scientists do not think sea turtles feel pain when touched on the shell, but these thin nerves could transmit information to other parts of the sea turtle's body.
(C)	In addition, researchers and scuba divers have observed sea turtles respond to the stimulation of being touched on the skin of their head and their flippers.
(D)	A series of thin nerves run along the shell and detect pressure changes associated with touch.

Correct Answer: ADBC

49.	
(A)	She did, however, leave a long trail of interviews and letters that reveal how she approached her painting practice—and the rituals, experiences, and environments that inspired her.
(B)	Correspondence with her husband, photographer Alfred Stieglitz, in particular, offers a raw, honest glimpse into O'Keeffe's creative mind.
(C)	The two exchanged 25,000 pages of letters between 1915 and 1946, during which time she found her voice as an artist: first, through her flower paintings, and later, through landscapes and surrealistic still lifes inspired by her mountainous, skull-studded surroundings in New Mexico.
(D)	O'Keeffe never formally recorded her theories about art.

Correct Answer: DABC

50.	
(A)	It was in Montgomery 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 was chosen by King as the face for his campaign because of Parks' good standing with the community, her employment and her marital status.
(D)	Parks' arrest, a coordinated tactic meant to spark a grassroots movement, succeeded in catalyzing the Montgomery bus boycott.
(E)	In many ways, the Montgomery bus boycott kicked off a national struggle to eliminate national discrimination, with King leading the way and ultimately becoming the nation's racial equality movement.

Correct Answer: ABDCE

51.	
(A)	If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to be demotivated.
(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)	A number of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home are relatively happy if they believe their work is secure.

Correct Answer: DBCA

52.	
(A)	In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.
(B)	Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece's most important patrons of mathematics.
(C)	The sign above the academy entrance read: "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here."
(D)	Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his academy in Athens in 387 BC, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality.

Correct Answer: BDAC

53.	
(A)	One of the common ways is open days.
(B)	School has different ways to let parents know how they provide education services.
(C)	These are times when parents can know what works for their children will be doing at school.
(D)	Open days are good chances for parents to ask what they want to know.

Correct Answer: BADC

54.	
(A)	Since it touches almost every facet of our life, educated people need at least some acquaintance with its structure and operation.
(B)	Science is a dominant theme in our culture.
(C)	An understanding of general characteristics of science as well as specific scientific concepts is easier to attain if one knows something about the things that excite and frustrate the scientist.
(D)	They should also have an understanding of the subculture in which scientists live and the kinds of people they are.

Correct Answer: BADC

55.	
(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)	If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.
(C)	There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.
(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.

Correct Answer: ACBD

56.	
(A)	In their work from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond, they tap into a wide range of expertise from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians.
(B)	They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.
(C)	For the past seven years Professor Philip Hill has been part of a collaborative tuberculosis research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java, undertaking European-Commission-funded research into the causative links between infectious and non-communicable diseases, which in this case are tuberculosis (TB) and diabetes mellitus.
(D)	University of Otago Centre of International Health co-directors Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a multidisciplinary activity.

Correct Answer: DABC

57.	
(A)	The amount of e-waste has been growing by 3% to 5% every year.
(B)	But how to deal with e-waste has become a problem.
(C)	Such as washing machines, video game players, etc.
(D)	The invention of electronic devices is a huge step and advancement of humans.

Correct Answer: DCBA

58.	
(A)	The timbers are used for building houses, making furniture, and providing pulp for paper products, such as newspapers and magazines.
(B)	Timber harvesting is a major reason for the destruction of the forests.
(C)	At least 40 hectares of rainforest are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber.
(D)	The earth is losing its forests. Presently, trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface, but they are being destroyed at an alarming rate, especially in the tropics.
(E)	Another way that man is destroying the world's forests is by burning them down. In the Amazon, for example, rainforests are being burnt down at a rate of 20 hectares a minute.

Correct Answer: DBACE

59.	
(A)	You can deposit money into a new account.
(B)	An ID is required to open a bank account.
(C)	Withdrawing money means removing funds from a bank account.
(D)	If you want to withdraw money, you can use an ATM.

Correct Answer: BADC

60.	
(A)	This past Sunday, April 9th, the railway's current engineers decided to test the rumor once and for all. They weren't disappointed.
(B)	Ever since the completion of the Great Western Railway, in the 1840s, intrigue has swirled around the Box Tunnel, a long, steep bypass near Bath, England.
(C)	Unlike many tunnel rumors, these were sweet rather than sordid. The question was this: did the railway's creator, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, really have the tunnel carved in such a way that when the sun rose on his birthday-April 9th-it would be flooded with light?
(D)	While the west side's view wasn't quite so impressive, the engineers generously chalked that up to centuries of dirt and grime.
(E)	"When you look from the east portal, the cutting provides a lovely V-shape," communications manager Paul Gentleman told the Guardian. "The sun rose from the left and was shining directly down the tunnel. We couldn't see how far."

Correct Answer: BCAED

61.	
(A)	As put by Juan Linz, a totalitarian scholar, the three main factors of a totalitarianism government are "a monistic center of power; an ideology developed, justified and pursued by the leadership; and mass participation in political and social goals encouraged and even demanded by that same leadership."
(B)	Totalitarianism is a political and social concept that explains a form of government where the state has all control over the civilians.
(C)	Throughout the 20th century, the manifestation of totalitarianism was an extreme measure of harsh political occurrences.
(D)	Such government assumes full power, without any limitations.

Correct Answer: BDAC

62.	
(A)	The next step is to revise your paper: strengthen the content.
(B)	Your first draft is complete, but your paper is far from finished.
(C)	Start this at least a week before your paper is due.
(D)	In fact, you don't need to wait until you have a complete first draft to start revising.

Correct Answer: BACD

63.	
(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)	This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train. Babies in pink or "girls" were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at "Beth" then at "Adam".
(C)	Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.
(D)	There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype), and a fish (neutral).

Correct Answer: ACDB

64.	
(A)	Even in one province, there can be multiple languages spoken. For example, in Fujian province, you can hear Min, Fuzhounese, and Mandarin being spoken, each being very distinct from the other.
(B)	But in fact, it is just one of many Chinese languages.
(C)	Depending on the region, Chinese people also speak Wu, Hunanese, Jiangxinese, Hakka, Min, and many other languages.
(D)	Mandarin is the most common language in the world as it is the official language of Mainland China, Taiwan, and one of the official languages of Singapore.
(E)	Thus, Mandarin is commonly referred to as 'Chinese'.

Correct Answer: DEBCA

65.	
(A)	The challenge didn't deter IU students, who persuaded the IT Services department to launch its Electronic Waste Collection Days program.
(B)	Collection days netted more than 650,000 pounds of waste in 2010.
(C)	Recycling electronic waste such as old computers, TVs, and monitors is a daunting challenge considering how much technology we all use today.
(D)	On numerous dates throughout the year, students, faculty, and staff can drop off their old equipment to be completely recycled; nothing ends up in a landfill.

Correct Answer: CADB

66.	
(A)	He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie: that understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists.
(B)	We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.
(C)	Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward.
(D)	Our view is formed by the views of people with whom we mix.
(E)	In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.

Correct Answer: EDCAB

67.	
(A)	False memories are constructed by combining actual memories with the content of suggestions received from others. During the process, individuals may forget the source of the information.
(B)	Of course, because we can implant false childhood memories in some individuals in no way implies that all memories that arise after suggestion are necessarily false.
(C)	This is a classic example of source confusion, in which the content and the source become dissociated.
(D)	Put another way, although experimental work on the creation of false memories may raise doubt about the validity of long-buried memories, such as repeated trauma, it in no way disproves them.

Correct Answer: ACBD

68.	
(A)	That is, however, easier said than done.
(B)	The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through employees.
(C)	Motivation practice and theory are difficult subjects, encompassing various disciplines.
(D)	In order to accomplish this, the manager should be able to motivate employees.

Correct Answer: BDAC

69.	
(A)	The material could improve the performance of rechargeable batteries, optimizing the charge and discharge process and relieving stresses within the battery electrodes, which, at the moment, limit their life span.
(B)	The same material could be used for high performance gas sensing or for catalysis to break down organic pollutants in water.
(C)	The natural structure found within leaves could improve the performance of everything from rechargeable batteries to high-performance gas sensors, according to an international team of scientists.
(D)	The researchers have designed a porous material that utilizes a vascular structure, such as that found in the veins of a leaf, and could make energy transfers more efficient.

Correct Answer: CDAB

70.	
(A)	Still, what are the consequences of skewing the odds in favour of the small subset of species inclined to eat at feeders? What about when the bird we're aiding is invasive, like our house finch?
(B)	Is what we're doing good or bad for birds? Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter-long survey called Project FeederWatch.
(C)	Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one-third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.
(D)	According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today. More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.

Correct Answer: DBCA

71.	
(A)	The University of Otago Centre for International Health co-directors Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a multidisciplinary activity.
(B)	In their work from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond - they tap into a wide range of expertise from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists, and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians.
(C)	For the past seven years, Professor Philip Hill has been part of a collaborative tuberculosis research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java.
(D)	They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.

Correct Answer: ABDC

72.	
(A)	Meerkats, small group-living mongooses in southern Africa, have been so extensively studied and filmed that we can follow individuals through their lives like characters in an animal soap opera.
(B)	It is remarkable that behavior, which at one time could only be observed by dedicated field workers, is now readily available for all of us to see.
(C)	The Kalahari Desert meerkats, Suricata Suricatta, have been followed over generations.
(D)	They are so habituated to humans that they will climb on and off weighing scales when a scientist wants to weigh an animal.

Correct Answer: ACDB

73.	
(A)	Traditional concept of teachers is that teaching is a necessary step for learning.
(B)	It is incorrectly assumed that teaching is more important than learning.
(C)	However, we believe every ounce of teaching can lead to learning.
(D)	We know children can learn eating and sleeping without being taught.

Correct Answer: ABCD

74.	
(A)	In addition, there may be a need to provide group members with childcare facilities, which can add to the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation, equipment and staffing.
(B)	There can be problems contacting organizers, difficulties in negotiating dates and times, problems finding suitable accommodation and general procrastination on the part of people who may have conflicting priorities.
(C)	It is easy to assume that a programme of financial literacy can be set up quite quickly but there are numerous potential pitfalls which hold back a clear start time.
(D)	This is because when working with a variety of partners the potential for delays increases enormously.

Correct Answer: CDBA

75.	
(A)	I know you won't want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
(B)	So now that you've completed the research project, what do you do?
(C)	Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.
(D)	And, in many research projects you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.
(E)	In fact, this final stage - writing up your research - may be one of the most difficult.

Correct Answer: BAECD

76.	
(A)	Who could create a house for $300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
(B)	When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooting the idea of a "$300-house for the poor", they were merely expressing a suggestion.
(C)	"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.
(D)	Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations: Are there any takers?"

Correct Answer: BCAD

77.	
(A)	Some people say that if you see ants building their mounds higher, or building them from different materials, this might signal the coming of rain.
(B)	It's often said that ants can predict impending rain and respond by changing their behavior.
(C)	The short answer is "no", although it is a difficult question to answer partly because of the sheer diversity of ants - there are 13,000 named species on the planet!
(D)	But is there any scientific evidence to support this piece of folk wisdom?

Correct Answer: BADC

78.	
(A)	By manufacturing artificial surfaces that replicated 'blue halos', scientists were able to test the effect on pollinators, in this case foraging bumblebees.
(B)	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.
(C)	These nanostructures scatter light particles in the blue to ultraviolet color spectrum, generating a subtle effect that scientists have christened the 'blue halo'.
(D)	They found that bees can see the blue halo, and use it as a signal to locate flowers more efficiently.

Correct Answer: BCAD

79.	
(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)	They're hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.
(D)	For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.

Correct Answer: ABDC

80.	
(A)	Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
(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)	For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.
(D)	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.

Correct Answer: DBAC

81.	
(A)	Last summer the editors of the Harvard educational review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.
(B)	All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal—or scrapping.
(C)	Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings.
(D)	And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.

Correct Answer: CADB

82.	
(A)	Swiss engineer George de Mestral once returned from a hike with his dog and found many burrs clinging tightly to his trousers and the dog's fur.
(B)	The discovery revealed the burrs were covered with tiny hooks that could latch onto fabric loops and fur firmly.
(C)	Curious about this attachment, he took some burrs home and examined them with a magnifying glass first, then a microscope.
(D)	This mechanism inspired him to create Velcro, a fastener with hooks on one side and soft loops on the other, named by combining French 'velours' and 'crochet'.

Correct Answer: ACBD

83.	
(A)	In their early life, many people are constantly repaying loans and spending most of their income every month.
(B)	If loans are not managed properly, they can create long-term financial pressure and limit future financial freedom.
(C)	There are many kinds of loans available, but people should be careful not to over-borrow.
(D)	Some people have student loans that require them to spend a large portion of their earnings during their twenties and thirties.

Correct Answer: CBDA

84.	
(A)	However, as mammals, they must come to the surface to breathe.
(B)	That's why their breathing organ (blowhole) is located on the top of their heads.
(C)	Whales generally live in the water.
(D)	When they breathe out, they produce a spout of water vapor that looks like a fountain.

Correct Answer: CABD

85.	
(A)	Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.
(B)	Hip Hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
(C)	It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
(D)	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.

Correct Answer: BCDA

86.	
(A)	Many of us know what we should be doing to live healthily, yet many of us struggle to actually actively manage our health.
(B)	Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.
(C)	In 'Easier Said Than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.
(D)	Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies, new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle.

Correct Answer: ACBD

87.	
(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)	Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their paychecks come in.
(C)	"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."
(D)	"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."
(E)	Lately, they're 'running out of money' at a faster clip, he said.

Correct Answer: ACBED

88.	
(A)	For example, Jean Paul Gaultier, Chloe and John Galliano have all launched children's clothes lines.
(B)	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.
(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.

Correct Answer: BACD

89.	
(A)	Take the earthworm, which doesn't have the widespread appeal of larger, more charismatic animals such as gorillas, tigers or pandas.
(B)	Worms are never going to get a strong "cute response", and they won't ever be the face of a conservation campaign.
(C)	Not all wildlife is created equal in our eyes.
(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.

Correct Answer: CABD

90.	
(A)	Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.
(B)	For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.
(C)	What I did is what you will need to do.
(D)	I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.

Correct Answer: BADC

91.	
(A)	The study includes painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics, furniture, and other decorative objects.
(B)	Art historians compare different time periods in art history.
(C)	Art history is the history of different groups of people and their culture represented throughout their artwork.
(D)	As a term, art history (its product being history of art) encompasses several methods of studying the visual arts; in common usage referring to works of art and architecture.
(E)	Art history is the study of objects of art in their historical development and stylistic contexts.

Correct Answer: EACBD

92.	
(A)	The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.
(B)	When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
(C)	Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.
(D)	A heart attack is caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.

Correct Answer: DBAC

93.	
(A)	Alternatively, the tenant may hire a professional exterminator directly.
(B)	Because bed bugs are extremely difficult to eliminate, the work should be carried out by trained pest control professionals.
(C)	If the landlord refuses to deal with a bed bug infestation, the tenant can seek assistance from the government.
(D)	If the tenant hires an exterminator independently, they should choose a reputable company and make sure the treatment is performed properly.

Correct Answer: CABD

94.	
(A)	But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.
(B)	For example, a mechanical ankle brace can improve the metabolic efficiency of human walking, implying that walking is inefficient.
(C)	Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.
(D)	Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.
(E)	Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.

Correct Answer: CDBAE

95.	
(A)	Our body therefore protects the organ fiercely: The central nervous system polices particles traveling through the bloodstream and invites only the safest into our cognitive chamber.
(B)	It coordinates our movements, our words, our relationships, and the ability to pass on our genes.
(C)	The brain is our most treasured possession.
(D)	The barrier serves a vital role, but also poses a tremendous challenge for scientists developing drugs to treat brain-based disorders.
(E)	This selective process occurs due to a proactive boundary known as the blood-brain barrier.

Correct Answer: CBAED

96.	
(A)	A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph.
(B)	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).
(C)	This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital maneuvering.
(D)	This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth.
(E)	To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need to achieve a certain speed.

Correct Answer: EACBD

97.	
(A)	As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.
(B)	Frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviors.
(C)	Moreover, such behaviors may risk developing behavioral, social and emotional problems.
(D)	Many young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.
(E)	In particular, they lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.

Correct Answer: DAEBC

98.	
(A)	Journalists try to be fair and objective by presenting all sides of a particular issue.
(B)	Some perspectives ultimately are not included.
(C)	Practically speaking, however, it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate.
(D)	Although experts like journalists are expected to be unbiased, they invariably share the systemic biases of the disciplines and cultures in which they work.

Correct Answer: DACB

99.	
(A)	However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage.
(B)	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'.
(C)	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).
(D)	She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.

Correct Answer: BCDA

100.	
(A)	Seeds sprout, producing seedlings.
(B)	They grow into saplings, which shade the lawn below.
(C)	Farmland can be created by clearing forests.
(D)	The saplings will grow into big trees, and eventually a forest will form.
(E)	If the farmland is abandoned, the process will start over again.

Correct Answer: ABDCE

101.	
(A)	One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
(B)	The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.
(C)	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.
(D)	As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.
(E)	The European Union has two big fish problems.

Correct Answer: EABCD

102.	
(A)	Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.
(B)	Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.
(C)	Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.
(D)	But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.

Correct Answer: CADB

103.	
(A)	Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
(B)	The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk.
(C)	Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, say that because they are biodegradable they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.
(D)	But they are up to 30 times cheaper.

Correct Answer: ABDC

104.	
(A)	If you're only at the beginning of your journey, you should first consider which country you would like to go to.
(B)	Foreign places have a magic to them, and if you feel it calling you, maybe you should answer.
(C)	But if you're not particularly specific about where you want to go, you can start by doing some basic research on places of interest.
(D)	Studying abroad is one of those invaluable student experiences.

Correct Answer: DABC

105.	
(A)	The Arcelor-Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.
(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)	Arcelor, established in Dutch, had been the largest European steelmaker by 2006.

Correct Answer: DBCA

106.	
(A)	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.
(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 story tells us two things about European business, both positive.
(D)	Second, and more importantly, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.
(E)	First, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.

Correct Answer: BACED

107.	
(A)	Don't wait until the very end just right before the exam to start reviewing.
(B)	The best time to review is right after class.
(C)	Before the examination, do the final review.
(D)	If your time is limited, focus only on the core concepts and key notes from the lecture.

Correct Answer: BACD

108.	
(A)	Over the next eight years, however, he succeeded in having only 13 more poems published.
(B)	During this time, Frost sporadically attended Dartmouth and Harvard and earned a living teaching school and, later, working a farm in Derry, New Hampshire.
(C)	But in 1912, discouraged by American magazines' constant rejection of his work, he took his family to England, where he found more professional success.
(D)	To celebrate his first publication, Frost had a book of six poems privately printed; two copies of Twilight were made—one for himself and one for his fiancée.

Correct Answer: DABC

109.	
(A)	Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
(B)	Before writing, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.
(C)	And then you will have an idea of what you should write.
(D)	Students may don't know how to achieve high marks in exams.

Correct Answer: DABC

110.	
(A)	Sephua, 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.
(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 4% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

Correct Answer: ABCDE

111.	
(A)	Rather, the scientist declares the law to be some interpolated curve that is more or less smooth and so will miss some of those points.
(B)	Poincaré had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.
(C)	Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.
(D)	Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.

Correct Answer: BDAC

112.	
(A)	The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.
(B)	Early in 1938, Mario de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four-member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.
(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.

Correct Answer: BACD

113.	
(A)	Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts and escalators in all large buildings to prevent people from walking.
(B)	Histories of the time will go something like this; in the twentieth century, people forgot how to use their legs.
(C)	This situation was forced upon earth dwellers of that time because of their extraordinary way of life.
(D)	When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label; Legless Man.
(E)	The past ages of man have all been carefully labelled by anthropologists. Descriptions like: Paleolithic Man, Neolithic Man, etc., neatly sum up whole periods.

Correct Answer: EDBAC

114.	
(A)	During his eleven years of writing for the New York Tribune (their collaboration began in 1852), Marx tackled an abundance of topics, from issues of class and the state to world affairs.
(B)	Karl Marx is arguably the most famous political philosopher of all time, but he was also one of the great foreign correspondents of the nineteenth century.
(C)	Particularly moving pieces highlight social inequality and starvation in Britain, while others explore his groundbreaking views on the slave and opium trades - Marx believed Western powers relied on these and would stop at nothing to protect their interests.
(D)	Above all, Marx's fresh perspective on nineteenth-century events encouraged his readers to think, and his writing is surprisingly relevant today.

Correct Answer: BACD

115.	
(A)	Opals can be seen embedded in the walls of some of these hotel rooms.
(B)	While Aboriginal people have long inhabited the area, miners first moved to Coober Pedy in 1916 after the discovery of opal in the surrounding rocks.
(C)	As a result of the intense heat, a number of miners living in town have chosen to live underground.
(D)	Among the local public buildings found underground are three churches, a bookstore, an art gallery, a bar, and hotels.
(E)	This has continued with much of the modern town being built underground.

Correct Answer: BCEDA

116.	
(A)	More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.
(B)	Similarly the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site (dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.
(C)	The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader).
(D)	Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.

Correct Answer: ADBC

117.	
(A)	For example, psychologist Gayle Delaney told of a woman who dreamed she was swimming underwater.
(B)	One explanation of dreams holds that they reflect the ongoing conscious preoccupations of waking life, such as concerns over health.
(C)	To Delaney, the message was obvious: the woman was "drowning' under the responsibilities of child care, and her husband wasn't "getting the picture".
(D)	The woman's eight-year-old son was on her back, his head above water. Her husband was supposed to take pictures, but wasn't and she was starting to feel she was going to drown.
(E)	In this approach to dreaming, the symbols in a dream do not disguise its true meaning; they convey it.

Correct Answer: BADCE

118.	
(A)	Sign language is not only about the hand, but also the body and the expression.
(B)	With the introduction of AI, all things will change.
(C)	Because of its complexity, few people teach sign language.
(D)	Sign language or the non-speaking teaching method is very expensive.

Correct Answer: DACB

119.	
(A)	Therefore, playing predominantly with same-gender-typed toys limits the development of children's action repertoires in accordance with gender stereotypes and thus contributes to the perpetuation of gender stereotypes.
(B)	Gender-typed toy play leads to the promotion of different skills in boys and girls, with girls practicing communal roles and boys practicing agentic roles.
(C)	Whereas play with stereotypically masculine toys, such as blocks and toy soldiers, is generally associated with the development of spatial skills and more aggressive behavior, playing with stereotypically feminine toys, such as baby dolls and stuffed animals, is associated with more nurturing behavior.
(D)	In general, strongly gender-typed toys are less supportive of the development of children's physical, cognitive, and artistic skills than are gender-neutral or moderately gender-typed toys.
(E)	Play with sexualized dolls, such as Fashion Barbies, is even associated with a narrowing of perceived career options in girls.
(F)	This guides children's activities in accordance with gender stereotypes and thus restricts their individual development potential.

Correct Answer: BFCEDA

120.	
(A)	You must take account of how many marks are available for each part when you answer it.
(B)	And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part.
(C)	Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes answering a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have time to spare later.
(D)	Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your valuable time (and the examiner's).

Correct Answer: ACBD

121.	
(A)	Fibers suitable for clothing has been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
(B)	However, they are 30 times cheaper.
(C)	Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.
(D)	The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk.
(E)	He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.

Correct Answer: ADBCE

122.	
(A)	With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled.
(B)	Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
(C)	Engineers, in particular, are much needed to develop greener technologies.
(D)	The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years.

Correct Answer: DCBA

123.	
(A)	The next step is to revise your paper: strengthen the content.
(B)	Your first draft is complete, but your paper is far from finished.
(C)	You can revise individual paragraphs as you finish them as well.
(D)	In fact, you don't need to wait until you have a complete first draft to start revising.
(E)	Start this at least a week before your paper is due.

Correct Answer: BAEDC

124.	
(A)	Workers often extends their working hours, allowing professional tasks to bleed into what should be dedicated family time.
(B)	The work also creates a constant state of cognitive load; as a result, individuals find themselves constantly worrying about work-related issues.
(C)	Flexible working hours have caused the boundary between family and work life to become increasingly blurred.
(D)	Employees, especially these workers who are affected, tend to work even harder to check if their concepts and projects are properly executed.

Correct Answer: CABD

125.	
(A)	The five-year voyage was the making of Darwin, providing him with the wealth of observations of the natural world that established him as one of the foremost scientists of his age and provided the raw material for his revolutionary theory.
(B)	Yet Darwin was gaining great skill as an amateur naturalist and it was this that allowed him to seize the opportunity presented when he was offered an unpaid position as scientist on board the Beagle, a naval surveying ship bound for the farthest corners of the globe.
(C)	Charles Darwin was born on 12 February 1809 into a rich and powerful family.
(D)	His paternal grandfather was Erasmus Darwin, a famous scientist who came up with his own theory of evolution, while his maternal grandfather was Josiah Wedgwood, of pottery fame.
(E)	Despite this, for the first decades of his life Darwin failed to distinguish himself, first dropping out of medical studies in Edinburgh because he hated the sight of blood, and subsequently entering Cambridge to study for the profession of clergyman very much as a second option.

Correct Answer: CDEBA

126.	
(A)	The main development has been carried out by M. Schwarzschild and his team at Princeton University in the United States in collaboration with the United States Navy.
(B)	The Stratoscope's flights of 1959, concerned mainly with studies of the Sun, were remarkably successful.
(C)	Yet there is little resemblance between these crude vehicles and a modern scientific balloon, which has by now become an important tool.
(D)	Hot-air balloons date back to the year 1783 and within a few months of the first flight a French scientist, Charles, went up two miles in a free balloon.

Correct Answer: DCAB

127.	
(A)	To test this theory, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota gathered a group of six students.
(B)	As in the previous study, the volunteers could not hear sounds with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.
(C)	A study showed that humans cannot hear a voice with a pitch higher than 5 kHz.
(D)	It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.

Correct Answer: CDAB

128.	
(A)	A note has a fundamental tone- the pitch we hear- and a series of overtones that occur at higher frequencies. Overtones are what gives a sound its timbre, and enable us to distinguish an oboe from a trumpet from its sound alone.
(B)	Humans are able to make sense of sounds at a much higher pitch than previously thought.
(C)	Previous studies have shown that humans are unable to recognize melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz.
(D)	It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling soundwave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with. To test this theory, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis asked a group of six students whether two four-note melodies were identical or not. As in previous studies, the volunteers could not recognize melodies with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.
(E)	The team then took a fundamental tone pitched below 5 kHz and digitally filtered it to leave just the overtones above 6 kHz. Surprisingly, the volunteers were able to distinguish these melodies.

Correct Answer: BACDE

129.	
(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 reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.
(D)	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.

Correct Answer: ABDC

130.	
(A)	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.
(B)	Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.
(C)	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.
(D)	So reading is a very special ability that we have.

Correct Answer: CDBA

131.	
(A)	These first uniforms very closely reflected those of the school uniforms in England.
(B)	The major difference that not a lot of school children in England can relate to is that school kids in Australia would sometimes walk and go to school barefoot.
(C)	In Australia, school uniforms really started to become a thing in the 1920's.
(D)	After the Second World War, however, the style of the Australian school uniforms became much more casual.

Correct Answer: CABD

132.	
(A)	Working parents can drop off their kids to school early.
(B)	These schools conduct activities such as music, games, etc.
(C)	Some schools also have after-school services.
(D)	This allows these parents to leave their kids at school until late.
(E)	And they will charge fees for such programs.

Correct Answer: ACDBE

133.	
(A)	When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
(B)	A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.
(C)	For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.
(D)	Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolved in water.
(E)	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.

Correct Answer: BCADE

Reading Fill in the Blanks (Drag-Drop):

1. Complementary Therapies

Complementary therapies - such as those [1] by naturopaths, chiropractors, and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few [2]. Interest initially coincided with [3] for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an [4]. 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 [5].

Options:

field	practiced	theorized	influence	enthusiasm
increase	times	decades	ambition	efficacy

Answer Key:

1. practiced	**2. decades**	**3. enthusiasm**	**4. influence**	**5. efficacy**

2. Cognitive Abilities

Studies of the cognitive abilities of bilingual children have primarily been concerned with identifying developmental [1] between monolinguals and bilinguals. The present studies examine the [2] of monolingual and bilingual children to solve a cognitive problem with the [3] of understanding both the impact of bilingualism on children's solutions and the [4] of specific cognitive processes in development for both groups of children.

Options:

ability	arguments	confirmation	differences	equality
function	intention			

Answer Key:

1. differences	**2. ability**	**3. intention**	**4. function**

3. Moths and Light

Why are moths fatally attracted to the light? [1] is the old glib theory that the moths are trying to use the flame to navigate. [2] does not tell us, [3], why it is that in many species only males are thus attracted, and in a few, only females. [4], if moths need to navigate, they must be from a migrating species. [5] most of the time such moths are not migrating. Indeed most species do not migrate at all and thus have no need of navigation.

Options:

What's more	One solution	less	This explanation	improvement
question	however	so	The experiment	Yet

Answer Key:

1. One solution	**2. This explanation**	**3. however**	**4. What's more**	**5. Yet**

4. Linguistic Effect

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of [1] to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the [2] that people hold about how language works combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, [3] anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic [4] for tracking those effects.

Options:

implements	linguistic	disclosure	speech	facts
discourse	tools	ideas		

Answer Key:

1. discourse	**2. ideas**	**3. linguistic**	**4. tools**

5. Suez Canal

Britain became the largest [1] in the canal in 1875, purchasing its interest from the Egyptian khedive. The Convention of Constantinople signed by the major European powers in 1888 keeps it open for free [2] to all nations in time of peace or war. Britain became the [3] of the canal's neutrality and management was left to the Paris-based Suez Canal Co.

Options:

guarantor	kingdom	tariff	shareholder	passage
owner				

Answer Key:

1. shareholder	**2. passage**	**3. guarantor**

6. First CT Image

Decades ago, the first CT image of a patient lifted the veil of invisibility that cloaks the [1] of the human body, providing scientists a [2] on our innards unlike any before. CT is frequently the quickest way to get a handle on what's causing a mysterious [3]. The technique can give surgeons a heads-up about what they will [4] inside a patient.

Options:

exterior	interior	eye	window	woe
happiness	encounter	gain		

Answer Key:

1. interior	**2. window**	**3. woe**	**4. encounter**

7. Performance Appraisals

Performance appraisals have traditionally been considered the best way to [1] an employee's performance, but increasingly organizations are finding them of little [2]. Employees find them stressful and unhelpful. Importantly, they also take up a lot of time. When Deloitte analyzed their own [3], they found managers and employees spent around 2 million hours a year on performance reviews. A growing number of companies have decided to [4] performance reviews altogether, instead introducing more regular catch-ups.

Options:

value	evaluate	add	reciprocate	abolish
process				

Answer Key:

1. evaluate	**2. value**	**3. process**	**4. abolish**

8. University of Maryland

The University of Maryland boasts 78 academic programs [1] in the top 25 nationally and 29 academic programs in the top 10 according to U.S. News and World report. By drawing top-notch faculty, attracting the brightest students and [2] in the quality of our academic programs, we are a force to [3] with on a national [4].

Options:

perspective	agree	reckon	investing	ranked
involving	basis	ranged		

Answer Key:

1. ranked	**2. investing**	**3. reckon**	**4. basis**

9. Egg-eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose [1] consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow [2], as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special [3]. These snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines crack the egg [4] as it passes through the throat.

Options:

saliva	part	open	taste	diet
whole	treatment	out		

Answer Key:

1. diet	**2. whole**	**3. treatment**	**4. open**

10. Color Preference

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, people in most parts of the world have similar color preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. Overlying this basic order of color preference, [1], are the responses of individuals, which of course vary [2] and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong preferences for some colors and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside [3] may be influential in determining both color preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender-stereotyping and peer-group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colors [4] those of favorite football teams, because color awareness may be regarded by their peer-group as feminine.

Options:

widely	however	other than	therefore	factors
thoroughly	counters	rather than		

Answer Key:

1. however	**2. widely**	**3. factors**	**4. other than**

11. Chemistry

Chemistry is a logical science. You can master the [1] concepts in any [2], but it's probably best to start from the [3] and work your way down, since many concepts [4] on understanding units, conversion, and how atoms and molecules interact.

Options:

order	margin	top	essential	direction
roundabout	set	dwell	build	

Answer Key:

1. essential	**2. order**	**3. top**	**4. build**

12. Human Brain

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological [1] in the observer. Human beings tend to imitate actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which [2] to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal [3], watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc., neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the "shared representations" generating feelings within us that [4] the experience of those we are observing.

Options:

display	react	nonsense	imitate	feeling
moderate	nuances	experience	reflect	

Answer Key:

1. experience	**2. react**	**3. nuances**	**4. reflect**

13. Cheating

Although not written about extensively, a few individuals have considered the concept and act of cheating in [1] as well as contemporary culture. Barton Bowyer writes that cheating "is the advantageous distortion of perceived reality. The advantage falls to the cheater because the cheated person [2] what is assumed to be the real world". The cheater is taking advantage of a person, a situation, or [3]. Cheating also involves the "distortion of perceived reality" or what others call "deception". Deception can involve hiding the "true" reality or "showing" reality in a way intended to deceive others.

Options:

both	history	later	life	perceives
misperceives				

Answer Key:

1. history	**2. misperceives**	**3. both**

14. Pidgins

Pidgins are languages that are born after contact between at least two languages. As many pidgins developed during the period of empire and international trade, one of the language parents was frequently a European language such as French or English, and the other language parent was the language of the people with whom the Europeans were [1] or whom they were colonizing. Usually one of the languages provided the majority of [2] items and the other provided the grammatical structure. When pidgins become learned as a mother tongue, they become [3] as creoles. I am not going to discuss pidgins and creoles and contact languages as such in this book in any [4].

Options:

depth	bartering	trading	known	relation
fair	consonant	vocabulary		

Answer Key:

1. trading	**2. vocabulary**	**3. known**	**4. depth**

15. Ikebana

More than simply putting flowers in a [1], ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and [2] are brought together. Contrary to the [3] of a particolored or multicolored [4] of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the [5], such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form. Though ikebana is an [6] of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention behind each arrangement is shown through a piece's coloor [7], natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.

Options:

arrangement	expression	vase	complication	disposition
plant	container	belief	blossoms	flowers
humanity	idea	combinations	expertise	

Answer Key:

1. container	**2. humanity**	**3. idea**	**4. arrangement**	**5. plant**
6. expression	**7. combinations**			

16. Robotic Surgery

Robotic surgery allows the entire procedure to be recorded, helping to [1] detailed surgical information. This creates a valuable tool for [2], giving students and professionals the chance to learn from real operations. It also enables doctors to [3], a technique known as telesurgery.

Options:

operate remotely	negotiate	preserve	abandon	painting
training				

Answer Key:

1. preserve	**2. training**	**3. operate remotely**

17. Australian Dwellings

The stock of Australia's dwellings is [1], 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 [2] of couple families with children and [3] couple-only and lone-person households. This article [4] the changes in household size and the number of bedrooms from 1994-95 to 2003-04.

Options:

sides	tells	evolving	decreasing	proportions
stagnating	increasing	article	downsizing	examines

Answer Key:

1. evolving	**2. proportions**	**3. increasing**	**4. examines**

18. Dance

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some [1], dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more [2] when it forms an integral part of the plot. An early example is Richard Rodgers's On Your Toes (1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that [3], rather than interrupts the drama.

Options:

samples	useful	cases	effective	enhances

Answer Key:

1. cases	**2. effective**	**3. enhances**

19. Good Looks

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The [1] is that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous [2] getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin or a facetious [3]? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as [4].

Options:

physically	difficulty	truth	prejudice	audience
smirk	wink	mentally		

Answer Key:

1. difficulty	**2. prejudice**	**3. smirk**	**4. physically**

20. Siblings/Identical twins

No two siblings are the same, not even [1]. Parents often [2] about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, 'I [3] them up all the same.' They forget that what [4] our behavior isn't what happens to us but how we [5] what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

Options:

brothers	brought	had	identical twins	mind
behavior	moves	elements	determines	puzzle
interpret				

Answer Key:

1. identical twins	**2. puzzle**	**3. brought**	**4. determines**	**5. interpret**

21. Carbon Prices

Carbon prices in the European Union also reached their highest level in a decade this summer following a series of [1] meant to limit the oversupply of [2] and expand many industries subjected to the cap. The biggest development of all may be in China, the world's largest greenhouse gas emitter, which has taken steps toward its own [3] trading program. China's move has the [4] to narrow the gap between global carbon prices and climate costs to 63 percent in the early 2020s, OECD found.

Options:

missions	reforms	potential	emissions	points
revolutions	credits			

Answer Key:

1. reforms	**2. credits**	**3. emissions**	**4. potential**

22. Breton Language

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the 6th century the new country was [1] and known as "Lesser Britain", but for many centuries its language [2] close to the one of Great Britain - very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The 8th century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish, and Welsh are [3] as different languages.

Options:

believed	built	established	considered	remained

Answer Key:

1. established	**2. remained**	**3. considered**

23. Drugs

When that happens, staff will help the person - [1] out and now a little stressed - fish their drugs out of the rubbish. On their way out, they might have a blood test, their first [2] check-up in years, or just a hot cup of Milo. 'We enable people to inject in the center because that's what they do,' the medical director, Nico Clark, tells Guardian Australia during a recent visit to the North Richmond Community Health Center. 'The majority are dependent on their [3]. The purpose is not to be a place that facilitates injection per se, the [4] is to keep people alive.' The center is a response to a coroner's report that noted the heroin-related deaths in the area in 2016.

Options:

resort	substances	mental	strung	gymnastics
dental	purpose			

Answer Key:

1. strung	**2. dental**	**3. substances**	**4. purpose**

24. Recycling Notice

Today, many companies emphasize [1] in their operations. For example, packaging should be made from recyclable materials to ensure proper [2]. In households, using energy-efficient kitchen [3] helps reduce environmental impact.

Options:

sustainability	maintenance	gauge	appliances	bargain
disposal				

Answer Key:

1. sustainability	**2. disposal**	**3. appliances**

25. Scientific Method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are [1] in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! According to Mill's method of difference, it is safe to assume that the change in the color of the water is due to the [2] of a new factor - the [3] variable - in this case, the ink.

Options:

eligible	independent	identical	emergence	introduction
separate				

Answer Key:

1. identical	**2. introduction**	**3. independent**

26. Autumn Leaves

The increasing darkness in the Northern Hemisphere this time of year indicates to the plant that [1] is coming on. So it starts recouping materials from the [2] before they drop off. Evergreens protect their needle-like foliage from freezing with [3] coatings and natural "antifreeze." But broadleaf plants, like sugar maples, birches, and sumacs, have no such protections. As a result, they [4] their leaves. But before they do, the plants first try to [5] important nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

Options:

autumn	reassess	summer	salvage	slimy
leaves	roots	waxy	shed	

Answer Key:

1. autumn	**2. leaves**	**3. waxy**	**4. shed**	**5. salvage**

27. Tomato

The tomato is probably the most widely grown [1] by the home gardener because of its [2] value, many uses, and relative ease of [3]. Originating in Central and South America, the tomato was domesticated in Mexico. There are many related wild species in South America. "Tomatl" was the name [4] by Native Americans.

Options:

impure	vegetable	spices	used	food
culture	manufactured			

Answer Key:

1. vegetable	**2. food**	**3. culture**	**4. used**

28. Physical Activity

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and [1]. Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of [2] diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes, and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for adults [3] at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, [4] every day of the week, to [5] health benefits.

Options:

amicably	chronic	regular	wellbeing	activity
suggested	recommend	occasionally	obtain	preferably

Answer Key:

1. wellbeing	**2. chronic**	**3. recommend**	**4. preferably**	**5. obtain**

29. Darwin and Mendel

In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals [1] in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to [2] change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for [3], he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. In that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage [4] understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

Options:

form	growth	rough	differ	evolutionary
for	by	evolution		

Answer Key:

1. differ	**2. evolutionary**	**3. evolution**	**4. for**

30. Active Learning Classrooms

Active learning classrooms (ALCs) are student-centered, technology-rich classrooms. They are easily identified with their large [1] tables and movable seating designed to improve student [2] in class. Typically, each table is accompanied by a whiteboard and flat-screen monitor to display student work and larger rooms frequently have miniature bulb and microphones at each table. In this way, students are able to [3] if they have questions or want to speak to the [4] room.

Options:

sign	circular	entire	engagement	partly
signal	arrangement	square		

Answer Key:

1. circular	**2. engagement**	**3. signal**	**4. entire**

31. Systematic Nomenclature

The new systematic nomenclature was so [1] that many chemists preferred to [2] the older trivial names that were at least shorter. At least, that is the ostensible reason. Actually, the tradition seems to carry more weight than a [3] with some scientists.

Options:

irrational	system	longevity	cumbersome	adapt
revert to				

Answer Key:

1. cumbersome	**2. revert to**	**3. system**

32. Hot Jupiters

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in [1] to the solar system's biggest [2] and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for [3] in their search for extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to [4] as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

Options:

characteristics	imagine	astronomers	pilots	detect
weight	planet			

Answer Key:

1. characteristics	**2. planet**	**3. astronomers**	**4. detect**

33. Chronic Diseases

If you have a [1] disease such as heart disease, diabetes, asthma, or back or joint pain, exercise can have important health [2]. However, it's important to talk to your doctor before starting an exercise routine. He or she might have [3] on what exercises are safe and any precautions you might need to take while exercising.

Options:

chronic	main	cited	drawbacks	benefits
benefit	advised	advice	waterborne	

Answer Key:

1. chronic	**2. benefits**	**3. advice**

34. Microorganism

Although for centuries preparations derived from living [1] were applied to wounds to destroy [2], the fact that a microorganism is [3] of destroying one of another species was not [4] 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 [5] use.

Options:

infection	established	built	lives	able
concern	entertainment	matter	capable	therapeutic
injection				

Answer Key:

1. matter	**2. infection**	**3. capable**	**4. established**	**5. therapeutic**

35. Renoir Landscapes

An exhibit that brings together for the first [1] landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir [2] to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The [3] in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to [4] together the collection of 60 Renoir [5] from 45 public and private collections.

Options:

paintings	gets	masterpiece	muster	time
pull	comes	gallery		

Answer Key:

1. time	**2. comes**	**3. gallery**	**4. pull**	**5. paintings**

36. Silk Road

The Silk Road has often been [1] for the spread of infectious diseases in the past between East Asia, the Middle East and Europe. While such a hypothesis seems plausible, there is actually very little [2] evidence to prove that diseases were [3] by early travelers moving along its [4] branches.

Options:

claimed	concrete	incorrect	overrated	various
blamed	transmitted	individual		

Answer Key:

1. blamed	**2. concrete**	**3. transmitted**	**4. various**

37. Keith Haring

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of [1] graffiti drawn in New York subway stations. Haring traveled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he [2] so prolific, doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed. Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full-sized pieces by Haring. The paintings [3] in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or at least his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of whom [4] Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

Options:

skyrocketed	stylized	accused	framed	remained
grew	retrospected	recommended		

Answer Key:

1. stylized	**2. grew**	**3. skyrocketed**	**4. accused**

38. Zika Virus

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 [1] 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 [2] 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 [3] 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 [4] mostly in remote locations until recently.

Options:

disappeared	causing	range	rates	defects
affording	witness	circulated		

Answer Key:

1. defects	**2. range**	**3. causing**	**4. circulated**

39. Plates

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek [1] "to build." Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which [2] to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics [3] that the Earth's outermost layer is [4] into a dozen or so large and small plates that are moving [5] to one another.

Options:

Argue	foundation	relative	refers	states
fragmented	root	relevantly	broken	talks

Answer Key:

1. root	**2. refers**	**3. states**	**4. broken**	**5. relative**

40. Human Nature

Modern developments in areas such as neuroscience, artificial intelligence and evolutionary psychology have resulted in new [1] of thinking about human nature. Can we explain the mind and consciousness in [2] of brain function? Can we understand modern human behavior as our evolutionary heritage? Is science even the right [3] to start if we want to understand human nature? Come along to the Great Debate, hear the arguments and have your [4].

Options:

place	beliefs	extent	ways	terms
say	end			

Answer Key:

1. ways	**2. terms**	**3. place**	**4. say**

41. Oakham

The Oakham Area Career Program [1] on-site, in-house teaching: the course is taught by experienced instructors, rather than outsourcing it. Our [2] understand each student's individual learning needs, [3] learners receive personalized [4] and support. This way, you'll never miss a class for any reason.

Options:

was teaching	imparting	meaning	feedback	because
such as	teachers	offers		

Answer Key:

1. offers	**2. teachers**	**3. meaning**	**4. feedback**

42. Maya

The Classic Era of Mayan [1] came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a [2] of drought led to famine. Recent geological [3] supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

Options:

research	time	argument	civilization	period
urbanization				

Answer Key:

1. civilization	**2. period**	**3. research**

43. Fiction and Life

The precise relationship between fiction and life has been debated extensively. [1] modern critics agree that, whatever its apparent factual content or verisimilitude, fiction is finally to be regarded as a structured imitation of life and should not be confused with a literal [2] of life itself. While fiction is a work of the imagination rather than [3], it can also be based closely on real events, sometimes experienced by the author. In a work of fiction, the author is not the same [4] the narrator, the voice that tells the story. Authors maintain a distance from their characters. Sometimes that distance is obvious, for instance, if a male writer tells a story from the point of view of a female character. Other times it is not so obvious, especially if we know something of the author's life and there are clear connections between the story and the author's life. The writer of fiction is free to choose his or her subject matter and is free to invent, select, and [5] fictional elements to [6] his or her purpose. The elements of fiction are the different components that make up a work of fiction. All literature explores a theme or significant truth expressed in various elements such as character, plot, setting, point of view, style, and tone that are essential and specific to each work of fiction. All of these elements bind a literary work into a consistent whole and give it unity. Understanding these elements can help the reader gain insight into life, human motives, and experience. Such insight is one of the principal [7] of an effective work of fiction; when readers are [8] to perceive it, they develop a sense of literary judgment that is capable of enriching their lives. The following sections describe elements that should be considered in the [9] of fiction.

Options:

Most	achieve	analysis	the	aims
will	reality	transcription	able	willing
goal	as	arrange	Few	

Answer Key:

1. Most	**2. transcription**	**3. reality**	**4. as**	**5. arrange**
6. achieve	**7. aims**	**8. able**	**9. analysis**	

44. Melting Ice

At the end of the last ice age, scientists believe that the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and [1] a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. Even [2] the rest of the planet was warming up, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for almost 1300 years. The same thing happened [3] 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it [4] happen again today.

Options:

roughly	though	caused	around	could
produced				

Answer Key:

1. caused	**2. though**	**3. around**	**4. could**

45. London Portrait Gallery

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year [1] of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty-one portraits on display depict key [2] in literature, film, and fashion from the early 1960s. [3] 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 [4] in Lousada's book Public Faces Private Places (2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind-the-scenes [5] taken on film sets and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

Options:

career	number	figures	profession	photographs
Subsequent	feature			

Answer Key:

1. career	**2. figures**	**3. Subsequent**	**4. feature**	**5. photographs**

46. Vocal Cords

Talking is not just an activity of the vocal cords; it is a way of connecting with ourselves and [1] that creates a culture of health and [2]. Specifically, speaking with healthcare [3] about health worries, and more generally opening up to create more and stronger social [4], can have many positive benefits.

Options:

wellbeing	practitioners	others	ties	chains
participation				

Answer Key:

1. others	**2. wellbeing**	**3. practitioners**	**4. ties**

47. Working Parents

With the increase in women's [1] in the labor force, many mothers have less time [2] to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing [3] that the father's relationship with a child is important. A father can have many [4] in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, and playmate. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

Options:

relationship	efficient	roles	separation	shares
participation	recognition	available		

Answer Key:

1. participation	**2. available**	**3. recognition**	**4. roles**

48. First Impressions

First impressions based on facial appearance predict many important social outcomes. We investigated [1] such impressions also influence the communication of scientific findings to lay audiences, a process that [2] public beliefs, opinion, and policy. First, we investigated the traits that [3] interest in a scientist's work, and those that create the impression of a "good scientist" who does high-quality research. Apparent competence and morality were positively related to both interest and quality judgments, [4] attractiveness boosted interest but decreased perceived quality. Next, we had members of the public choose real science news stories to read or watch and found that people were more likely to choose items that were paired with "interesting-looking" scientists, especially when selecting video-based communications. Finally, we had people read real science news items and found that the research was judged to be of higher quality when paired with researchers who look like "good scientists." Our findings offer insights into the social psychology of science, and indicate a source of bias in the dissemination of scientific findings to broader society.

Options:

whereas	concludes	engender	engage	shapes
whatsoever	whether			

Answer Key:

1. whether	**2. shapes**	**3. engender**	**4. whereas**

49. Distance Learning

If you are interested in studying but have other [1], our online and distance learning courses offer an alternative flexible [2] of study. Teaching is conducted through a mixture of audio-visual, written and interactive materials. There are also [3] for online discussion and collaborative projects with tutors and other students. Some programs include residential [4] taught on campus, giving you the chance to meet and work alongside your tutors and fellow students face-to-face. Our Graduate School provides comprehensive support for distance and part-time researchers, many of whom study for up to six years or more.

Options:

opportunities	rate	charges	mode	modules
commitments	requirements			

Answer Key:

1. commitments	**2. mode**	**3. opportunities**	**4. modules**

50. Banana

Well, the banana is the first cultivated fruit. It's one of the food items that literally [1] people out of the jungle, out of their hunter-gatherer lifestyles and was there at the [2] of agriculture which is what helped force human beings into [3]. It’s really one of the things that helped invent human culture. It's about 7000 years of history, and the banana, from its center of [4], which is believed to be Papua New Guinea, spread out with people who traveled in boats across the Pacific into the mainland of Asia and all the way south to Australia across Indonesia and Micronesia and eventually they moved as far as Africa and even possibly to Ecuador all in this time and all on [5] boats and wind driven boats.

Options:

origin	communities	phase	brought	complex
hefty	paddle	dawn	keep	connections

Answer Key:

1. brought	**2. dawn**	**3. communities**	**4. origin**	**5. paddle**

51. Hiring Practices

Discrimination against women has been alleged in hiring practices for many occupations, but it is extremely difficult to demonstrate sex-biased hiring. A change [1] the way symphony orchestras are [2] musicians provides an unusual way to test for sex-biased hiring. To overcome possible biases in hiring, most orchestras [3] their audition policies in the 1970s and 1980s. A major change involved the use of "blind" auditions with a "screen" to [4] the identity of the candidate from the jury. Female musicians in the top five symphony orchestras in the United States were less than 5% of all players in 1970 but are 25% today. We ask whether women were more likely to be advanced and/or hired with the use of "blind" auditions. Using data from actual auditions in an individual fixed-effects framework, we find that the screen [5] by 50% the probability a woman will be [6] out of certain preliminary rounds. The screen also enhances, by several folds, the likelihood a female contestant will be the winner in the final round. Using data on orchestra personnel, the switch to "blind" auditions can explain between 30% and 55% of the increase in the proportion female among new hires and between 25% and 46% of the increase in the percentage female in the orchestras since 1970.

Options:

conceal	increases	limitations	suddenly	extend
advanced	borders	recruiting	in	wait
blocks	revised	mind		

Answer Key:

1. in	**2. recruiting**	**3. revised**	**4. conceal**	**5. increases**
6. advanced				

52. Marshall McLuhan

McLuhan's preeminent theory was his idea that human history could be [1] into four eras: the acoustic age, the literary age, the print age, and the electronic age. He [2] the concept in a 1962 book called The Gutenberg Galaxy, which was released just as the television was starting to become popular. He [3] the world was entering the fourth, electronic age, which would be characterized by a community of people brought together by technology. He called it the "global village", and said it would be an age when everyone had [4] to the same information through technology. The "global village" could be understood to be the internet.

Options:

divided	outlined	predicted	access	released
highlighted	will	closed	submerged	described

Answer Key:

1. divided	**2. outlined**	**3. predicted**	**4. access**

53. Financial Crisis

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal [1] for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to [2] as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or [3]. The second explanation is that Wall Street was [4], that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without [5] the consequences.

Options:

incompetent	function	provision	understanding	predicting
mixed	ignored	explanations	prerequisites	

Answer Key:

1. explanations	**2. function**	**3. ignored**	**4. incompetent**	**5. understanding**

54. Energy Trends

But look beyond fossil fuels for the most intriguing trends. One is that the energy intensity of the world economy—the amount of energy it takes to produce one dollar's [1] of income—keeps falling, at a rate of about 2 percent. What this means is that even without any change in the [2] shares of fossil-based and fossil-free sources in the world's energy mix, we could have 2 percent annual economic growth without increasing carbon emissions from energy use. Of course that is not enough to [3] climate change and we need more economic growth than that. It is [4] a stunning number, which refutes the claim by some environmentalists that permanent economic growth is fundamentally incompatible [5] finite physical resources.

Options:

nonetheless	address	irrelevant	index	merge
worth	relative	however	with	by

Answer Key:

1. worth	**2. relative**	**3. address**	**4. nonetheless**	**5. with**

55. Number and Form

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the [1] of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history, and philosophy, and introducing [2] and novelties from Alcibiades to Gauss, this [3] book makes the mysteries of math accessible and its rich [4] and textures brilliantly clear.

Options:

models	patterns	strikes	geniuses	beats
inspiring				

Answer Key:

1. beats	**2. geniuses**	**3. inspiring**	**4. patterns**

56. Counseling

Counseling is an [1] service that colleges and universities invariably provide. Services can range from life-saving care to [2] with minor concerns. Life [3], such as deaths and divorces in the family, issues with friends, substance abuse, and suicide are just a few of the many issues that college students may experience or [4] others struggling with.

Options:

source	essential	stressors	assistance	witness
cost				

Answer Key:

1. essential	**2. assistance**	**3. stressors**	**4. witness**

57. Lake Turkana

Lake Turkana is a large lake in Kenya, East Africa. This [1] of Africa was home to some of the first humans. Here, archaeologists have found piles of [2] (both human and animal) and collections of stones that humans used as [3]. By carefully uncovering and [4] these remains, scientists have started to put together the story of our earliest ancestors. In 2001, a 4 million year-old skeleton was uncovered in the area. Although a link between it and modern-day humans has not been established, the skeleton shows the species was walking upright.

Options:

painting	bones	part	city	tools
examining	notches	weapons		

Answer Key:

1. part	**2. bones**	**3. tools**	**4. examining**

58. American People

The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society examines U.S. history as revealed through the [1] of all Americans, both ordinary and extraordinary. With a thought-provoking and rich presentation, the authors explore the complex lives of Americans of all national [2] and cultural backgrounds, at all levels of society, and in all [3] of the country.

Options:

experiences	events	beliefs	origins	regions

Answer Key:

1. experiences	**2. origins**	**3. regions**

59. Following Tips

Researchers suggest the following tips as you begin to network, seek common ground, [1] with your network regularly, and consistently [2] yourself to making your network work or it will wither. It is a skill that you need to [3], not a talent.

Options:

apply	conform	engage	operate	practice
gauge				

Answer Key:

1. engage	**2. apply**	**3. practice**

60. Mathematics

Mathematics and statistics play a [1] in almost all daily activities. They are at the heart of advances in science and technology, as well as providing [2] problem-solving and decision-making tools in many [3] of life. They underpin the rigorous analysis and modeling required for new policies, designs and systems. Mathematical and statistical knowledge is much sought after by employers for a wide [4] of jobs, not least in teaching the subject, and a qualification in any one of the areas we offer can bring real benefits in your professional life.

Options:

process	heart	areas	novel	part
indispensable	section	radius	variety	

Answer Key:

1. part	**2. indispensable**	**3. areas**	**4. variety**

61. Artificial Intelligence

After years in the wilderness, the term "artificial intelligence" (AI) seems [1] to make a comeback. AI was big in the 1980s but vanished in the 1990s. It re-entered public [2] with the release of AI, a movie about a robot boy. This has [3] public debate about AI, but the term is also being used once more within the computer industry. Researchers, executives and marketing people are now using the expression without irony or [4] commas. And it's not always hype. The term is being applied, with some justification, to products that depend on technology that was originally developed by AI researchers. Admittedly, the [5] of the term has a long way to go, and some firms still prefer to avoid using it. But the fact that others are starting to use it again suggests that AI has moved on from being seen as an over-ambitious and under-achieving field of research.

Options:

poised	inverted	reverend	consciousness	rehabilitation
ignited	reversed	named		

Answer Key:

1. poised	**2. consciousness**	**3. ignited**	**4. inverted**	**5. rehabilitation**

62. Elections

One of the things that we are seeing is that we're seeing more young people run for office, and the more people start running for office, they realize that local [1] is what makes the most impact, at least here in America. So if you want, for example, some racial [2] in your judicial system, vote for your district attorney, vote for your city [3]. If you think that there are disparities in our education system, run for your school board. So that's one. But the other thing to send very clearly to politicians is that when young Americans voted their heart out. Young Latinos, youth in general, outvoted the people before them, but they're voting on making a bet that their life will change because the last four years could not have been [4].

Options:

people	reform	government	rockier	elections
future	councilman			

Answer Key:

1. government	**2. reform**	**3. councilman**	**4. rockier**

63. Defining Robots

Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't [1] a robot, but I know one when I see one." If you consider all the different machines people [2] robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a [3] definition. Everybody has a different idea of what constitutes a robot.

Options:

call	create	complex	need	comprehensive
define	invent			

Answer Key:

1. define	**2. call**	**3. comprehensive**

64. Renting

Dear Sir or Madam, My name is Tonia. My roommate and I are looking for a nice apartment near my college's campus. We are very quiet and study a lot. I study history, and my roommate studies French. We are very interested [1] renting your apartment. We can [2] the rent on time because we do part-time work, too. Some of our friends live in the same building and have recommended your place to us. They mentioned that you are a kind and responsible landlord, and we hope to [3] the same positive experience. I would like to [4] an appointment to view the apartment in person. Our application form is ready, and we are prepared to proceed with the process quickly. We look [5] to hearing from you soon. Best regards, Tonia

Options:

forward	borrow	pay	make	do
have	in	throw		

Answer Key:

1. in	**2. pay**	**3. have**	**4. make**	**5. forward**

65. Selfies

To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts on Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies [1] the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories [2]. After appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then came ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, [3] than taken with a group. Overall, an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18-35-year-old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising [4] the demographics of the social media platform. The under-18 age group posted about 30 percent of the selfies. The older crowd (35+) shared them far less frequently (13 percent). Appearance was most popular among all age groups. Lead author Julia Deeb-Swihart says selfies are an identity performance meaning that users carefully craft the way they appear online and that selfies are an [5] of that. This evokes William Shakespeare's famous line: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

Options:

considering	fell off	fell into	aloof	combined
rather	predicting	extension		

Answer Key:

1. fell into	**2. combined**	**3. rather**	**4. considering**	**5. extension**

66. American Votes

Much has been said of the Latino vote in this election, which is something I know a little bit about, having been working [1] over it for the last 16 years. Latinos are the fastest-growing [2], with the largest voter registration cap in America. A Latino youth turns 18 every 30 seconds. While the mode for whites in America is 58, the mode for Latinx is 11 years old. You heard that right. And it's these new voters and the youth who are [3] America for their immigrant families who are leading the charge for [4] change.

Options:

demographic	practical	translating	moving	outrageous
audacious	clearly	obsessively		

Answer Key:

1. obsessively	**2. demographic**	**3. translating**	**4. audacious**

67. London Portrait Gallery

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year [1] of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty-one portraits on display depict key [2] 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 film [3] and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

Options:

sets	elements	birthday	career	figures
cinemas				

Answer Key:

1. career	**2. figures**	**3. sets**

68. Environmental Policy

Thus the environmental policy does not contribute to the profitability in any real sense at all. In practice it is companies that are well organized and [1], or that are already comfortably profitable, that have time to [2] and police environmental policies. However, if someone says that profitable companies are the ones most likely to consider environment, this is confusing cause with effect. It is not that environmental best [3] causes profitability, but that being profitable allows for [4] for the environment.

Options:

establish	policy	demote	practice	concern
egregious	help	efficient		

Answer Key:

1. efficient	**2. establish**	**3. practice**	**4. concern**

69. Male Underachievement

After centuries of inequality in UK higher education benefiting men, there has been a [1] over the past three decades. A lower proportion of entrants to UK higher education institutions are male than ever before and they [2] up less than one-half of the total. Other developed countries have [3] a similar shift. Male [4] is not seen only in the figures for entry but also in non-continuation (drop-out) rates and degree performance statistics.

Options:

underachievement	phased	reversal	make	undergone
coincidence	deceit	recovery	hitch	

Answer Key:

1. reversal	**2. make**	**3. undergone**	**4. underachievement**

70. Dogs' Emotions

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel [1] not only that I can tell what kind of [2] 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 [3] and pragmatic view. These [4] observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

Options:

emotional	confidential	personal	rational	confident
communal	pathological			

Answer Key:

1. confident	**2. emotional**	**3. rational**	**4. personal**

71. Moths and Light

Why are moths fatally attracted to the light? One [1] is that the moths use light to [2]. This explanation, [3], doesn't tell us why in some of the moth's species, only males are highly attracted. What's [4], if navigation could probably only happen to the species that migrate, a moth is not a migratory species. [5] most of the time such moths are not migrating. Indeed most species do not migrate at all and thus have no need of navigation.

Options:

Improvement	Each behavior	solution	more	navigate
predict	Yet	however		

Answer Key:

1. solution	**2. navigate**	**3. however**	**4. more**	**5. Yet**

72. Health Professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the [1] population because illness increases with age. However, the [2] of the population who visited complementary health [3] was highest between the ages of 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over [4] 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 [5] of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

Options:

general	ordinary	health	contrasted	controlled
proportion	doctors	majority	therapists	acceptance

Answer Key:

1. general	**2. proportion**	**3. therapists**	**4. contrasted**	**5. acceptance**

73. Melting Ice

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and [1] a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. Even though the rest of the planet was warming [2], the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened [3] 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it could happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic [4] have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

Options:

forwent	up	never	caused	could
around				

Answer Key:

1. caused	**2. up**	**3. around**	**4. could**

74. Alpine Newt

The Alpine Newt is native to much of central, continental Europe and [1] up the coasts of northeast France through to Holland. But it does not [2] to have been native to the British Isles. As its name [3] it can be found in montane habitats up to 2,500 meters in altitude but it can also be abundant in lowlands, and it will use a [4] of water bodies including both shallow and deep ponds and slow flowing streams.

Options:

appear	builds	mess	variety	like
entails	suggests	occurs		

Answer Key:

1. occurs	**2. appear**	**3. suggests**	**4. variety**

75. Hypothesis

The coastal hypothesis [1] an economy based on marine mammal hunting, saltwater fishing, shellfish gathering, and the use of watercraft. [2] of the barrier of ice to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and populated areas to the north, may have been a greater [3] for people to move in a southerly direction.

Options:

In spite	recommends	Because	impetus	suggests
speed				

Answer Key:

1. suggests	**2. Because**	**3. impetus**

76. Languages

An eccentric mix of English, German and French has entered Japanese usage with grand [1]. A "kariya" woman is a career woman, and a "mansion" 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 [2] 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 [3] no existing Japanese words could quite capture a specific meaning or feeling. When the word "cool" traveled east, all of its English connotations did not make the journey. A kuru person in Japan is someone who is calm and never gets upset. On the other hand, someone who is kakkoii is hip, or in translation, "cool." [4], a "hot" person is one who is easily excitable, perhaps passionate, but not necessarily a popular person or personality of the moment.

Options:

Similarly	apparently	however	abandon	adopt
because	projected	prompted		

Answer Key:

1. abandon	**2. prompted**	**3. because**	**4. Similarly**

77. National Portrait Gallery (V2)

The National Portrait Gallery's Conservation Department performs one of the Gallery's [1] functions, the long-term preservation of all Collection items, to make them [2] now and in the future. The Collection [3] from the 8th century to the present day and [4] of portraits in a variety of media, so the gallery employs Conservators with [5] in a range of disciplines, including Framing, Painting, Paper, Sculpture, and Photography.

Options:

expertise	experience	dates	contains	rise
major	consists	accessible	experts	core

Answer Key:

1. core	**2. accessible**	**3. dates**	**4. consists**	**5. expertise**

78. China and Japan

At times, a broad stream of knowledge flowed from China to Japan. At other times, this transfer was [1] on one side or the other, and Japan [2] on its own. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself. Everything that [3] from China was [4] to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

Options:

adapted	removed	arrived	halted	created
explored	developed			

Answer Key:

1. halted	**2. developed**	**3. arrived**	**4. adapted**

79. Bioenergy Hub

A Graphic Introduction was put together by northern artists, who have [1] discussions with scientists from the Supergen Bioenergy Hub in a [2] of striking images which imagine alternative futures and explain some of the technology [3] and how it might be put into practice.

Options:

involved	dreamed	discriminated	interpreted	forsook
system	series			

Answer Key:

1. interpreted	**2. series**	**3. involved**

80. What Is Music

What is music? In one sense, this is an easy [1]. Even the least musical among us can recognize pieces of music when we hear them and name a few canonical [2]. We know there are different kinds of music and, even if our [3] of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not.

Options:

volume	question	examples	knowledge	issue
classes				

Answer Key:

1. question	**2. examples**	**3. knowledge**

81. Chimpanzee

Chimpanzee posture, gestures, and facial expressions communicate many messages and [1] between various individuals. When [2] a dominant individual following an absence or in response to an aggressive gesture, nervous [3] may approach with submissive signals — crouching, presenting the hindquarters, holding a hand out — accompanied by pant-grunts or squeaks. In response, the dominant individual may make gestures of [4], such as touching, kissing, or embracing.

Options:

convincing	emotions	behaviors	greeting	reassurance
meeting	attitudes	subordinates		

Answer Key:

1. emotions	**2. greeting**	**3. subordinates**	**4. reassurance**

82. Ballet-Pantomime

Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet-pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet-pantomimes told stories — elaborate ones — and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. Well, [1], music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor-made for each new ballet-pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. And [2] was the ballet-pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the Opera's lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves to recount the plots (of both ballet-pantomimes and operas) in their [3] of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured pictures of famous [4] and of scenes from favorite ballet-pantomimes and operas.

Options:

therefore	participants	revisions	thus	another
either	reviews	performers		

Answer Key:

1. therefore	**2. another**	**3. reviews**	**4. performers**

83. Business School

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programs on [1] around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to [2] the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. “Probably the [3] of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they [4] to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they want to do with their professional lives,” says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. If that's the case with you, look at other [5]: culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that’s a good fit for you with a strong general management program. Super-defined career goals don’t have to be a part of this process.

Options:

standards	except	hold	offer	choose
deprive	minority	want	majority	criteria

Answer Key:

1. offer	**2. choose**	**3. majority**	**4. want**	**5. criteria**

84. Hans Christian Andersen

Fans of biographical criticism have a [1] source in the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Like Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near-pathologically uncomfortable in the [2] of adults. Of course, all three had to work and interact with adults, but all three really [3] well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly [4] with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive [5] of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century.

Options:

luxurious	related	body	company	organization
popular	uncommon	poem		

Answer Key:

1. luxurious	**2. company**	**3. related**	**4. popular**	**5. body**

85. Management Accounting

Management accounting is concerned with providing information and [1] to managers to help them plan, evaluate and control activities, in order to achieve an organization's [2]. Whereas financial accounting is concerned with reporting on the past financial performance of an organization, management accounting is essentially concerned with improving its future performance. In order to understand the [3] and principles of management accounting it is necessary first to have some [4] of what managers do! This, in turn, requires an understanding of the organizations in which managers work – and of the external environment in which these organizations exist and operate.

Options:

fame	category	appreciation	analysis	comparison
concepts	objectives			

Answer Key:

1. analysis	**2. objectives**	**3. concepts**	**4. appreciation**

86. Material Cultural Studies

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic inquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and [1] of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is [2] wide, [3] not just human-made artifacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body'). Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence. In certain disciplines, it reigns [4]. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example, [5] in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. In such cases, objects are all [6] have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive, the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, as in the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analyzing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean [7] things to different people.

Options:

including	power	different	same	scholars
especially	supreme	observation	exceptionally	

Answer Key:

1. observation	**2. exceptionally**	**3. including**	**4. supreme**	**5. especially**
6. scholars	**7. different**			

87. Folklore

Folklore, a modern term for the [1] of traditional customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given [2] by processes of repetition, is not reliant on the written [3]. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad [4] 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 [5].

Options:

book	regime	body	tradition	community
art	category	word		

Answer Key:

1. body	**2. community**	**3. word**	**4. category**	**5. tradition**

88. Children's Breakfast

Children who eat breakfast regularly [1] more nutrients that are essential for healthy development. As a result, they are more likely to [2] both physically and mentally. Studies also show that such children [3] to behave better in school and maintain higher levels of concentration.

Options:

thrive	loose	consume	tend	prefer
absorb	sacrifice			

Answer Key:

1. consume	**2. thrive**	**3. tend**

89. Charitable Giving

Americans approached a record level of generosity last year. Of the $260.28bn given to charity in 2005, 76.5% of it came from individual [1]. These people gave across the range of non-profit bodies, from museums to religious [2], with a heavy [3] on disaster relief after the Asian tsunami and US hurricanes. In total, Americans gave away 2.2% of their household income in 2005, slightly above the 40-year [4] of 2.1 percent.

Options:

emphasis	all	indebtedness	average	organizations
companies	donors			

Answer Key:

1. donors	**2. organizations**	**3. emphasis**	**4. average**

90. Doctor's Role

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 [1]. They must also be able to balance budgets, motivate a large and [2] staff, and make difficult marketing and [3] decisions. "The focus in medical school is to train good doctors, but part of being a good doctor is being a good manager," says Fawaz Siddiqi, a neurosurgical resident at the London Health Sciences Center in Canada. "It's having a core understanding of how to work within the context of an organization." The desire to be a "good manager" is precisely the reason Dr. Siddiqi, who [4] one day to run a hospital, decided to go back to school. This past autumn he enrolled in a health-sector MBA program at the Ivey School of Business at the University of Western Ontario.

Options:

medicine	tablet	cans	diverse	legal
aspires	thinks			

Answer Key:

1. medicine	**2. diverse**	**3. legal**	**4. aspires**

91. Charity Appeal

My school in the city of London held a [1] appeal. In the community, I was voted as the chairman. We [2] 48,000 pounds and I won the first place in the end. During this period, I learned a lot and realized the importance of [3] and how to [4] other pupils' awareness.

Options:

charity	tenacity	skill	rouse	raised
recognize	beg	money	earned	

Answer Key:

1. charity	**2. raised**	**3. tenacity**	**4. rouse**

92. Shakespeare's Works

Shakespeare produced most of his [1] between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, [2] 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 [3] with other playwrights.

Options:

collaborated	writings	also	works	genres
achievement	connected			

Answer Key:

1. works	**2. genres**	**3. collaborated**

93. Studying Techniques

In the process of studying these techniques, I learned something [1]: that there's far more potential in our [2] than we often give them credit for. I'm not just talking about the fact that it's possible to memorize lots of [3] using memory techniques. I'm talking about a lesson that is more general and in a way much bigger: that it's possible, with training and hard work, to teach oneself to do something that might seem really [4].

Options:

difficult	minds	data	complicated	information
remarkable	easy			

Answer Key:

1. remarkable	**2. minds**	**3. information**	**4. difficult**

94. Journalists

Journalists and their media outlets exist to publish stories. The constitution offers press freedom, but the government has been [1] court cases to try to [2] such freedom, especially on matters that [3] on national security. Freedom to publish is not the same as the people's right to know, which usually complicates the aspect of journalists' right to publish stories on matters [4] national security.

Options:

describing	touch	face	battling	curtail
concerning				

Answer Key:

1. battling	**2. curtail**	**3. touch**	**4. concerning**

95. Settlements

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. Specifically, [1] is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city [2] a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who [3] to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city [4] its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which was surveyed in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no one came.

Options:

tend	one	unless	dances	marks
paint	shadow			

Answer Key:

1. one	**2. marks**	**3. tend**	**4. unless**

96. Cuteness in Offspring

Cuteness in offspring is a [1] protective mechanism that ensures survival for otherwise completely [2] infants. Previous research has linked cuteness to early ethological ideas of a "Kindchenschema" (infant schema) where infant facial features serve as "innate releasing mechanisms" for [3] caregiving behaviors. We propose extending the concept of cuteness beyond visual features to include [4] infant sounds and smells. Evidence from behavioral and neuroimaging studies links this extended concept of cuteness to simple "instinctual" behaviors and to caregiving, protection and complex emotions. We review how cuteness [5] key parental capacities by igniting fast privileged neural activity followed by [6] processing in large brain networks also involved in play, empathy, and perhaps even higher-order moral emotions.

Options:

slower	proper	dependent	contain	instinctual
invalid	supports	deliberate	potent	positive

Answer Key:

1. potent	**2. dependent**	**3. instinctual**	**4. positive**	**5. supports**
6. slower				

97. Great Engineers

Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what [1] them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of [2] resources that we call Earth. Many of us [3] a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can [4] be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for-purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be [5]. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

Options:

limited	circular	components	improved	washed
spend	follows	drives	voices	

Answer Key:

1. drives	**2. limited**	**3. spend**	**4. components**	**5. improved**

98. Business Ethics

One [1] feature of business is its economic character. In the world of business, we interact with each other not as family members, friends, or neighbors, but as buyers and sellers, employers and employees, and the like. Trading, for example, is often [2] by hard bargaining, in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps [3] in some bluffing. And a skilled salesperson is well [4] in the art of arousing a customer's attention (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to [5] the sale. Still, there is an "ethics of trading" that prohibits the use of false or deceptive claims and tricks such as "bait-and-switch" advertising.

Options:

distinguishing	compliant	engage	distribute	versed
extinct	gauge	informed	accompanied	clinch

Answer Key:

1. distinguishing	**2. accompanied**	**3. engage**	**4. versed**	**5. clinch**

99. Organic Culture

A charge often leveled [1] organic agriculture is that it is more philosophical than scientific. There's some truth to this indictment, if that is what it is, though why organic farmers should feel [2] about it is itself a mystery, a relic, perhaps, of our fetishism of science as the only [3] tool with which to approach nature. The philosophy of [4] natural processes precedes the science of understanding them.

Options:

credible	with	against	mimicking	defensive
comfortable	repeating			

Answer Key:

1. against	**2. defensive**	**3. credible**	**4. mimicking**

100. Parent Invitation

We invite parents to participate in a program [1] three times a year. The details of the program will be [2] on our website. We [3] parents to [4] so that their children can [5].

Options:

expect	strict	posted	attend	hold
deny	succeed	held		

Answer Key:

1. held	**2. posted**	**3. expect**	**4. attend**	**5. succeed**

101. Studying Law

It is important to [1] the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the [2] of effort. To take an analogy, some people prefer the more or less instant [3] which comes from watching a television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more [4] process of reading the novel itself. Those who [5] watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a [6] for text-based materials.

Options:

level	gratification	emphasize	taste	prefer
expenditure	laborious	expensive	meet	

Answer Key:

1. emphasize	**2. expenditure**	**3. gratification**	**4. laborious**	**5. prefer**
6. taste				

102. Housing Agencies

Housing agencies pay the utility [1], generally because [2] in developments don't have individual meters. Some buildings have individual meters, and each family [3] its own to the utility [4], so agencies will deduct the [5] from your [6].

Options:

costs	units	company	allowance	pays
amount	debt	collect	rent	

Answer Key:

1. costs	**2. units**	**3. pays**	**4. company**	**5. amount**
6. rent				

103. Driving in British Columbia

Driving in British Columbia offers a unique experience due to its diverse landscapes and varying weather conditions. Motorists are required to [1] traffic rules and regulations to ensure safety for all road users. During winter months, it is mandatory to use [2] tires or carry chains, as road conditions can become icy and [3]. Additionally, drivers must be aware of wildlife crossings, particularly in rural or mountainous areas, to avoid unexpected [4]. Regular vehicle maintenance is highly recommended to reduce the risk of [5] during long journeys.

Options:

winter	predictable	follow	dry	flat
treacherous	breakdowns	blockages	accidents	

Answer Key:

1. follow	**2. winter**	**3. treacherous**	**4. accidents**	**5. breakdowns**

104. Australian Dwellings

The stock of Australia's dwellings is [1] 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 [2] of couple families with children and [3] couple-only and lone-person households. This [4] 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 homes compared with existing stock.

Options:

proportions	stagnating	evolving	statistics	increasing
article	incidents	decreasing		

Answer Key:

1. evolving	**2. proportions**	**3. increasing**	**4. article**

105. Teacher Skill

The [1] observer does not necessarily recognize the [2] 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 [3] student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the [4] in their students.

Options:

most	talkative	skill	reserved	casual
reason	best			

Answer Key:

1. casual	**2. skill**	**3. talkative**	**4. best**

106. City Investment

One city will start to attract the [1] of public or private investment. This could be due to natural advantage or political decisions. This, in turn, will [2] further investment due to the multiplier effect and [3] rural-to-urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the [4] of other cities.

Options:

some	significant	fare	natural	stimulate
disguise	majority	expense	best	important

Answer Key:

1. majority	**2. stimulate**	**3. significant**	**4. expense**

107. Mountain Forest

The place had both mountains and a [1]. Every year, over 3.5 million [2] come to enjoy the scenery. There are also several miles of [3] that wind through the area.

Options:

visitors	forest	desert	kilometers	travelers
trails				

Answer Key:

1. forest	**2. visitors**	**3. trails**

108. Rudman Maths

Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Maths has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical sophistication of early societies. Rudman's final observation-that ancient Greece [1] unrivaled progress in the subject while [2] to teach it at school—leads to a [3] punchline: Mathematics could be better learned after we [4] school.

Options:

rational	leave	radical	belittled	attend
enjoyed	failing	falling		

Answer Key:

1. enjoyed	**2. failing**	**3. radical**	**4. leave**

109. The Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found, and more are being discovered each year as continuing erosion is [1] new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, [2] with towering trees and extraordinary creatures. More than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists, and evidence [3] ancient native people who inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago has been [4] by archeologists.

Options:

appearing	confirmed	demonstrating	exposing	filled
found	indicating	provided		

Answer Key:

1. exposing	**2. filled**	**3. indicating**	**4. confirmed**

110. Gender Roles

With the popularity of the gender equality campaign and the cultural change, the [1] roles of men as the [2], and of women in which they stay at home, are [3] today.

Options:

authority	traditional	earner	appreciated	protested
challenged				

Answer Key:

1. traditional	**2. earner**	**3. challenged**

111. Shakespeare's Works

Shakespeare produced most of his [1] between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were comedies and histories - [2] he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest [3] in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and [4] with other playwrights.

Options:

work	collaborated	designed	genres	actors
examples				

Answer Key:

1. work	**2. genres**	**3. examples**	**4. collaborated**

112. Physical Activity

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and [1]. Regular [2] 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 [3] at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, preferably every day of the week, to [4] health benefits.

Options:

recruits	recommends	exploit	chronic	preferably
medicine	affordably	physical	obtain	wellbeing

Answer Key:

1. wellbeing	**2. physical**	**3. recommends**	**4. obtain**

113. Under-nutrition

Under-nutrition and related diseases kill between 15 and 18 million people a year, the [1] of whom are children. At least 500 million are chronically hungry. The tragic paradox of massive suffering [2] global plenty traces in [3] to widespread poverty, which denies access to food [4] where it piles high in the village market.

Options:

even	part	minimal	none	amid
relation	majority	extent		

Answer Key:

1. majority	**2. amid**	**3. part**	**4. even**

114. Trees

Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all [1] on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter [2] with all the others, so between them, these three main [3] present a bewildering range of possibilities.

Options:

interacts	variables	discussions	chat	variations
indicates				

Answer Key:

1. discussions	**2. interacts**	**3. variables**

115. Mathematics and Statistics

Mathematics and statistics play a [1] in almost all daily activities. They are at the [2] of advances in science and technology, as well as providing [3] problem-solving and decision-making tools in many [4] of life.

Options:

indispensable	positions	areas	body	disposable
heart	feature	part		

Answer Key:

1. part	**2. heart**	**3. indispensable**	**4. areas**

116. Major Stresses

Research has suggested that major stresses in our lives are life [1], for example, moving house, marriage, or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, [2] unemployment and boredom, are also common [3] of stress. Differences in personality may also [4] a part.

Options:

containing	consisting	causes	play	account
changes	including	results	experience	

Answer Key:

1. changes	**2. including**	**3. causes**	**4. play**

117. Low Fertility

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes [1] between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age [2] of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are [3] childbirth and having fewer babies. The [4] of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also [5].

Options:

sense	patterns	notions	postponing	associations
comparisons	gaps	accelerating	explored	comparable

Answer Key:

1. comparisons	**2. patterns**	**3. postponing**	**4. associations**	**5. explored**

118. Private Schools

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools [1] come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents [2] or unable to afford the fees and a cultural [3] away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now [4] for about 500m pounds of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

Options:

weigh	already	unwilling	fuss	account
seldom	shift			

Answer Key:

1. already	**2. unwilling**	**3. shift**	**4. account**

119. Flexible Work Practice

Technology and flexible work [1] have had a significant impact on today's busy companies. In terms of productivity, it seems the [2] has shifted from managing employees in the workplace to monitoring their total [3] no matter where they choose to work. Whether this trend will continue depends to some [4] on how well it works for everyone concerned.

Options:

focus	deals	way	practices	selling
output	extent			

Answer Key:

1. practices	**2. focus**	**3. output**	**4. extent**

120. Green Spaces

Green spaces play an essential role in lowering both ground and [1] temperatures throughout extended heat [2], thereby enhancing human comfort and well-being. Within garden settings, limited research exists regarding how different plant species vary in cooling efficiency or how strategic planting arrangements can optimize cooling under conditions of reduced precipitation and [3] irrigation.

Options:

aerial	minimal	land	spells	marks
maximum	lesser			

Answer Key:

1. aerial	**2. spells**	**3. minimal**

121. Digital Media

Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music, and images easier than ever, and the enforcement of copyright [1] harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law and prompted increased industrial concentration on [2] and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which [3] such control of knowledge and [4].

Options:

extending	moving	challenges	movements	creativity
honesty	purpose	restriction		

Answer Key:

1. restriction	**2. extending**	**3. challenges**	**4. creativity**

122. Newspaper

Many UK newspapers have a strong online [1] but falling print circulations and changes to advertising trends have caused the [2] sector to experience [3] revenues. The latest [4] show that around two-thirds of [5] authority areas don't have a daily newspaper.

Options:

press	local	figures	declining	presence
absence	international	propelling	authorities	subjugating

Answer Key:

1. presence	**2. press**	**3. declining**	**4. figures**	**5. local**

123. Desert Viper

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night always has puzzled biologists. Though it lies with its [1] 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 [2] 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 [3]," says van Hemmen. "So unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."

Options:

head	hearing	system	eardrums	ability
senses				

Answer Key:

1. head	**2. system**	**3. eardrums**

124. Education

Education is generally considered to be a key factor in improving outcomes for Indigenous Australians, with many studies showing that improved [1] and socioeconomic status are directly [2] to educational participation and achievement. There is a range of issues [3] participation in education for Indigenous Australians, including [4] to educational institutions, financial constraints, and community expectations.

Options:

health	access	way	impressing	linked
affecting				

Answer Key:

1. health	**2. linked**	**3. affecting**	**4. access**

125. Speed of Sound

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound [1] decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature [2] steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 – 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the [3], it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends [4] around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves form on the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

Options:

via	towards	both	from	variation
differences	either	remains	tends	

Answer Key:

1. both	**2. remains**	**3. variation**	**4. from**

126. Sportswomen

Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't [1], we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too fine a point on it, while we still have a [2]. After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are [3] too.

Options:

focus	disappear	appear	lost	point
chance	exist	admit	opportunity	

Answer Key:

1. exist	**2. chance**	**3. lost**

127. Early Childhood Education

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrollment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, [1] untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. And, [2] the point of view of the public purse, as mothers [3] employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues [4] income tax and national insurance.

Options:

from	except	although	through	call
at	against	enter		

Answer Key:

1. although	**2. from**	**3. enter**	**4. through**

128. People Need Exercise

One thing is certain. Most people do not get enough exercise in their [1] routines. All of the advances of modern technology - from [2] can openers to power steering - have made life easier, more comfortable, and [3] less physically [4]. Yet our bodies need activity, especially if they are carrying around too much fat. Satisfying this need requires a definite plan and a commitment.

Options:

electric	ordinary	requiring	formal	demanding
much				

Answer Key:

1. ordinary	**2. electric**	**3. much**	**4. demanding**

129. Amoebas

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated [1] to look for food and might travel in a way that [2] their foraging. Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as likely to turn left as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a rudimentary [3], being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in.

Options:

thoughts	experience	optimizes	memory	strategies
polishes				

Answer Key:

1. strategies	**2. optimizes**	**3. memory**

130. Internet Growth

The exponential growth of the Internet was [1], in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and dissemination of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of [2] access to knowledge. For people [3] with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of [4] over the technology gap that [5] Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

Options:

demonstrated	separates	signifies	concerned	connected
democratizing	heralded	leapfrogging	reformation	dissemination
jogging				

Answer Key:

1. heralded	**2. democratizing**	**3. concerned**	**4. leapfrogging**	**5. separates**

131. Mixed Exercises

Most chapters have a mixed exercise after the [1] work of the chapter has been completed. This will help you [2] what you have done, either when you have finished the chapter or at a later date. All chapters [3] with some mathematical puzzles and practical investigational work. For this work you are encouraged to [4] your ideas with others.

Options:

end	main	revise	share	teem
downsize	mingle	bare		

Answer Key:

1. main	**2. revise**	**3. end**	**4. share**

132. Emotional Intelligence

The [1] to control emotions is crucial to success. In 1990, two scholars [2] the term "emotional intelligence." Years later, Daniel Goleman, in the 'Harvard Business Review', was [3] why leaders must cultivate this ability. Since then, the [4] has influenced the community's emphasis on integrity and cooperation.

Options:

journey	telling	concept	ability	coined
painted	Review	floating		

Answer Key:

1. ability	**2. coined**	**3. telling**	**4. concept**

133. Climate Change

Climate change poses significant challenges to agriculture, affecting crop [1] and farming practices worldwide. The agricultural sector must [2] to shifting weather patterns and increased extreme events, which requires an understanding of both climatology and plant science. Researchers in this field are at the [3] of developing resilient agricultural systems that can [4] the impacts of a changing climate.

Options:

yields	farmers	adapt	adopting	withstand
forefront	yard			

Answer Key:

1. yields	**2. adapt**	**3. forefront**	**4. withstand**

134. Gold Coast Zone

Gold Coast Zone chairman John Newlands said some southern suburbs were shaking off poor reputations and [1] gentrification as wealthier residents moved in and displaced people from lower-income groups. "I think suburbs such as Miami have become [2] with people who previously would not have gone there," he said. "They have come into their own with new restaurants and market [3], which has also made them more attractive." Developers have [4] on to the trend as well, with Sunland launching a $62 million development, Magnolia Residences, in Palm Beach.

Options:

opening	exchange	understood	experiencing	cottoned
popular				

Answer Key:

1. experiencing	**2. popular**	**3. opening**	**4. cottoned**

135. Ideas

First, new ideas are the wheels of progress. Without them, [1]. Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an [2] working on a new kind of structure, an [3] charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell your product, a fifth-grade teacher trying to plan a memorable school [4] program, or a volunteer looking for a new way to sell the same old raffle tickets, your ability to [5] good ideas is critical to your success.

Options:

preparation	generate	idea	markers	feet
assembly	accountant	stagnation reigns	engineer	executive

Answer Key:

1. stagnation reigns	**2. engineer**	**3. executive**	**4. assembly**	**5. generate**

136. Lithium

The lightest of any solid element, lithium has, until now, played a [1] 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 [2] of glass and ceramics. It is so [3] that it is never found in its pure form in nature. Lithium floats on water — or, [4], it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, [5] it dissolves.

Options:

rather	production	unstable	modest	unknown
even	intuition	until		

Answer Key:

1. modest	**2. production**	**3. unstable**	**4. rather**	**5. until**

137. Trees

Trees centralize climate change [1]. Factors including carbon levels, temperature shifts, and precipitation patterns impact them in varied ways. As each factor [2] with the rest, these primary [3] create a wide array of potential outcomes.

Options:

discussion	observations	describing	interacts	chatting
variables	options			

Answer Key:

1. discussion	**2. interacts**	**3. variables**

138. White Paper

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, [1] of all characters, without any ideas: - How comes it to be [2]? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and [3] fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this, I answer, in one word, from [4].

Options:

useless	sight	revised	furnished	experience
void	boundless	avoid	limited	

Answer Key:

1. void	**2. furnished**	**3. boundless**	**4. experience**

139. John Milton

John Milton wrote in a wide range of genres, in [1] languages, and on an extraordinary range of subjects. His was a more general [2] than is offered at Cambridge these days, and it continued after his seven years here, equipping him with the tools to write some of the most [3] literature ever seen and to engage as a polemicist on many different social, political, and theological [4].

Options:

questions	answers	groundbreaking	children	post
education	such	several		

Answer Key:

1. several	**2. education**	**3. groundbreaking**	**4. questions**

140. Chimpanzee Behavior

In studies of chimpanzee behavior, researchers seek to [1] how they learn to use tools, with finds [2] to understanding primate cognition. In an experiment, signals were [3] to test communication skills, and responses occurred [4] prior training.

Options:

forgotten	answer	training	without	sent
applied				

Answer Key:

1. answer	**2. applied**	**3. sent**	**4. without**

141. Fingerprints

Fingerprints can [1] that a suspect was actually at the scene of a crime. As long as a human entered a crime scene, there will be traces of DNA. DNA can help the police to [2] an individual to crack a case. An institute in London can help [3] DNA and be used to match with the [4] taken from the crime scenes.

Options:

retain	prove	preserve	determine	evidence
identify	samples			

Answer Key:

1. prove	**2. identify**	**3. preserve**	**4. samples**

142. Paris

Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6,000 years and its shape has been determined in [1] by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France's rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades being [2] by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so whose houses were [3] razed, and whose neighborhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn [4].

Options:

only	part	at	random	down
up	creating	been	simply	created

Answer Key:

1. part	**2. created**	**3. simply**	**4. down**

143. Paper Label

Make sure your shipping envelopes are clean and dry, and remember to remove any paper shipping [1] prior to dropping off. Paper labels are detrimental to the Store Drop-off recycling [2]. If the labels don't peel off easily, you can cut them off with [3].

Options:

labels	brushes	scissors	process	cables
prices				

Answer Key:

1. labels	**2. process**	**3. scissors**

144. Lake Turkana

Located in East Africa (Kenya), Lake Turkana sits in a [1] of the continent that supported early human populations. Archaeologists in the area have uncovered fossilized skeletal [2] alongside shaped stone [3]. Through painstaking excavation and by [4] these historical artifacts, researchers continue reconstructing early human evolution. Notably, a 4-million-year-old skeleton discovered in 2001 demonstrated bipedal posture, though its precise link to modern humans remains unverified.

Options:

indicating	bones	part	city	tools
examining	remains	weapons		

Answer Key:

1. part	**2. bones**	**3. tools**	**4. examining**

145. Family Commitment

The older you get, the more your [1] increase. Your commitment to your family and work grows, [2] you with less time for play and recreation. Neglecting recreation is a disservice to yourself, as it is essential for well-being. This can lead to [3] and fatigue. Remember, playing isn't just for kids - it's for adults too.

Options:

burnout	success	responsibilities	leaving	transfer
possession				

Answer Key:

1. responsibilities	**2. leaving**	**3. burnout**

146. Mural Projects

Mural projects are an increasingly popular form of public art that [1] outdoor spaces into public art galleries. Our research explored this intersection of public space, public art and public memory through The Big Wash Up. Using a [2] called reverse graffiti, the project [3] dozens of outdoor murals. Their focus on local themes and characters celebrated community [4], heritage and memory. The process simultaneously honored community memories while creating new shared memories.

Options:

makes	technique	transforms	law	created
identity	relationship			

Answer Key:

1. transforms	**2. technique**	**3. created**	**4. identity**

147. Carl Friedrich Gauss

Gauss was a child prodigy. There are many [1] concerning his precocity as a child, and he made his first ground-breaking mathematical [2] while still a teenager. At just three years old, he [3] an error in his father's payroll calculations, and he was looking after his father's accounts on a regular basis by the age of 5. At the age of 7, he is reported to have amazed his teachers by summing the integers from 1 to 100 almost [4] (having quickly spotted that the sum was actually 50 pairs of numbers, with each pair summing to 101, total 5,050). By the age of 12, he was already attending gymnasium and criticizing Euclid's geometry.

Options:

reviewed	discoveries	researchers	anecdotes	corrected
instantly	closely			

Answer Key:

1. anecdotes	**2. discoveries**	**3. corrected**	**4. instantly**

148. Distance Learning

If you wish to study but have existing [1] to manage, distance and online education provides an adaptable [2] for learning. Instruction incorporates a blend of multimedia resources, reading materials, and interactive content. Students also have [3] to engage in web-based discussions and collaborative group work with instructors and peers. Select programs feature on-campus residential [4] that offer the [5] to interact directly with faculty and classmates. Furthermore, the Graduate School offers extensive guidance for distance and part-time research students, many of whom pursue their degrees over six or more years.

Options:

mode	resolutions	commitments	type	opportunities
creations	modules	value	approach	chance

Answer Key:

1. commitments	**2. mode**	**3. opportunities**	**4. modules**	**5. chance**

149. Leadership

Based on collaborative research by Arizona's top business schools, this study of leadership and company performance uncovers the effects of leadership driven by [1], cost control, and maintaining market share, versus [2] driven more by balancing employee relations and development, customer or client [3], and the welfare of the greater community. Together, Mary Sully de Luque, assistant professor of Management and Research Fellow at Thunderbird School of Global Management and David Waldman, director of the Center for Responsible Leadership at ASU's School of Global Management and Leadership, have found that maintaining a specific focus on earnings in [4] making can have negative effects on how a leader is viewed.

Options:

profits	leadership	needs	decision	market
pleas				

Answer Key:

1. profits	**2. leadership**	**3. needs**	**4. decision**

150. Ideas

First, new ideas are the wheels of progress. Without them, stagnation [1]. Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an [2] working on a new kind of structure, an [3] charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell your product, a fifth-grade teacher **i**t seems we live in a bizarre Universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up of a mysterious [1] known as 'Dark Energy', which causes an acceleration of cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up of invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be [2] through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget. These [3] require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus's [4] 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 [5] 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.

Options:

substance	material	discoveries	summarize	revelation
focus	theories	detected		

Answer Key:

1. substance	**2. detected**	**3. discoveries**	**4. revelation**	**5. summarize**

154. Mercury

Mercury is not found in many common products that we buy because it can be very dangerous. The most common products that [1] mercury are batteries, powerful outdoor lights, disinfectants and thermometers, which are used to [2] our body's temperature. It can also be found in barometers, which are used to measure air pressure and [3] changes in weather, and thermostats, which [4] the temperature of buildings. Mercury can also be found in printer and photocopy toners.

Options:

concentrate	regulate	contain	show	measure
hide				

Answer Key:

1. contain	**2. measure**	**3. show**	**4. regulate**

155. Omniscience

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two [1]: 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 [2] of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the [3] and use of reference books - the working of one book in connection with another - and applying your own [4] to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be [5] to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

Options:

devoted	intellectual	expense	sort	intelligence
kinds	price	contributory	originalities	origin
contributed	sources	smartness	importance	value

Answer Key:

1. kinds	**2. sources**	**3. value**	**4. intelligence**	**5. contributory**

156. Museum Restaurant

This museum restaurant is a [1] place to have a party. You can have a party of 20-25 people. More people are [2] and prices [3] at $45.

Options:

on	have	perfect	up	possible
start	suppose			

Answer Key:

1. perfect	**2. possible**	**3. start**

157. Entrepreneur Philosophy

The majority of British officials in the 1840s adopted the entrepreneur philosophy, which supported a policy of non-intervention in the Irish plight. Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel was [1]. He showed compassion toward the Irish by making a move to [2] the Corn Laws, which had been put in place to protect British grain producers from the competition of foreign markets. Because of this hasty decision, Peel quickly lost the support of the British people and was forced to [3]. The new Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, allowed assistant Charles Trevelyan to take complete control over all of the relief efforts in Ireland. Trevelyan believed that the Irish situation should be left to Providence. Claiming that it would be dangerous to let the Irish become dependent on other countries, he even took steps to close food consumers that were selling corn and to redirect shipments of corn that were already on their way to Ireland. A few relief programs were eventually [4], such as soup kitchens and workhouses; however, these were poorly run.

Options:

repeal	resign	same	implemented	repeated
different				

Answer Key:

1. different	**2. repeal**	**3. resign**	**4. implemented**

158. Musical

One of the most popular forms of theater is the musical. Combining drama, dance, and music, the musical has been around for over a [1], and in that time has kept pace with changing [2] and social conditions, as well as [3] in theater technology. Many modern musicals are known for their spectacular [4], lighting, and other effects.

Options:

increases	hobbies	advances	tastes	sets
century				

Answer Key:

1. century	**2. tastes**	**3. advances**	**4. sets**

159. Biological Systems

Since biological systems with signs of [1] engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their [2] must come from natural selection, and hence should have [3] useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.

Options:

organization	complex	complete	ideas	functions
behaved				

Answer Key:

1. complex	**2. organization**	**3. functions**

160. A Herbal

A reference text on plants details physical characteristics, therapeutic traits, and directions for crafting remedies and topicals. Plant-based medicine was initially [1] across papyrus sheets and clay artifacts in ancient regions around five millennia ago, capturing traditions preceding those records. Hundreds of botanical treatments appear in the Ebers Papyrus, an Egyptian document from roughly 1500 BC. Circa 65 BC, the Greek doctor Dioscorides created a botanical work that was subsequently [2] into Latin alongside Arabic. Entitled 'De materia medica', it stood as the primary guide for medicinal flora across Christian and Islamic cultures through the late 1600s. An illustrated copy produced in Constantinople (present-day Istanbul) still [3] from the 6th century. Early printed botanical volumes emerged during the initial era of European printing in the 1480s, serving as key references for apothecaries making treatments [4] by doctors. In the following century, major works were authored in England by William Turner—regarded as British botany's founder—and John Gerard, whose art influenced William Morris's textile and decor patterns centuries later.

Options:

obligated	translated	recorded	subscribed	moves
prescribed	survives			

Answer Key:

1. recorded	**2. translated**	**3. survives**	**4. prescribed**

161. Critical Thinking

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different [1] and perspectives. It involves going beyond the [2] or beyond "easy" to seek new understanding and rare [3]. It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing [4], and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

Options:

clear	obvious	angles	resolution	solutions
curiosity	generosity			

Answer Key:

1. angles	**2. obvious**	**3. solutions**	**4. curiosity**

162. Accounting

While accounting focuses on the day-to-day management of financial [1] and records across the business world, finance uses this same information to project future growth and to [2] expenditure in order to strategize company finances. By studying this major you get to have a better insight on the market, with the right [3] and skills acquired you should be able, when you graduate, to advise others in making strong investments. This major will help you gain the responsibility of predicting and [4] the potential for profit and growth, assessing monetary resources, utilizing accounting statistics and reports, and also looking externally for future funding options.

Options:

reports	analyze	knowledge	records	analyzing
information	investigate			

Answer Key:

1. reports	**2. analyze**	**3. knowledge**	**4. analyzing**

163. Language

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All over the world members of our [1] fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the [2]. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the [3] of the person making them. We, humans, are fitted with a means of [4] our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to the speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before, and that never would have [5] to us on our own. Behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence. Energy equals mass times the speed of light squared. I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King without the help and support of the woman I love.

Options:

humans	occurred	species	similarity	comparing
intentions	same	risen	sharing	

Answer Key:

1. species	**2. same**	**3. intentions**	**4. sharing**	**5. occurred**

164. Ancient Paintings

Ancient paintings offer a fascinating glimpse into the lives, beliefs, and artistic skills of early civilizations. Many of these paintings were created on cave walls or pottery and have survived for thousands of years due to their [1]. The subjects of ancient paintings often include animals, humans, and scenes from daily life. These artworks were not only meant for decoration but also had [2] significance. For instance, some cave paintings are believed to have been created for ritualistic purposes or to convey stories and [3]. The use of natural pigments and [4] techniques highlights the resourcefulness and creativity of ancient artists. Despite the passage of time, the beauty and intricacy of ancient paintings continue to captivate and inspire modern audiences.

Options:

elaborate	folklore	preservation	mysteries	religious
fragility	traditional			

Answer Key:

1. preservation	**2. religious**	**3. folklore**	**4. traditional**

165. Examination tips

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are [1] for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes [2] a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have [3] to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer — this is just a waste of your [4] time.

Options:

time	accelerated	routine	valuable	available
answering				

Answer Key:

1. available	**2. answering**	**3. time**	**4. valuable**

166. Changing English

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be [1] about word origins and the stories behind the [2] we find in our language, but we [3] a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There is a certain [4] of consistency. There are even language critics who are [5] that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively [6] through long years of mistreatment.

Options:

curious	crippled	convinced	experience	structure
expect	lost	lack	change	kind
evidence				

Answer Key:

1. curious	**2. structure**	**3. experience**	**4. lack**	**5. convinced**
6. crippled				

167. Modern Technology

Modern technology has brought about significant changes in our daily lives, transforming the way we [1], work, and communicate. The advent of the internet and smart devices has made information [2] at our fingertips, empowering individuals with unprecedented access to knowledge. However, this rapid technological progress is not without its challenges. Privacy concerns and the potential for technology to [3] social interactions are issues that require careful consideration. Despite these concerns, innovations in technology continue to provide solutions to global [4], such as climate change and healthcare. As a result, modern technology remains a [5] force shaping our future.

Options:

accessible	transformative	ignore	weaken	amusements
challenges	negative	live		

Answer Key:

1. live	**2. accessible**	**3. weaken**	**4. challenges**	**5. transformative**

168. Politics

Across various major cities featuring diverse and frequently [1] communities, connection to local outreach remains minimal. Meanwhile, youth turn away from traditional elections, shifting toward focused advocacy and more direct, [2] forms of civic participation like petitioning and public actions.

Options:

contrast	subservient	transient	later	immediate
Subsequent				

Answer Key:

1. transient	**2. immediate**

169. World Shakespeare Congress

Over 800 Shakespeare scholars from almost fifty countries will gather at King's College London next week as the university co-hosts the 10th World Shakespeare Congress to explore and honor the Bard's life and work. Organized by the International Shakespeare Association (ISA), the World Congress [1] held every five years and 2016 is the first time it will be co-hosted [2] two locations that were integral to both the personal and working life of William Shakespeare. Delegates will arrive in London on Thursday following the start of the Congress on Sunday in Stratford-upon-Avon. [3] the main theme of "Creating and Recreating Shakespeare," Congress will look [4] the continuing global relevance of Shakespeare's work through a varied program of plenaries, panels, seminars and workshops.

Options:

in	is	Shall	With	was
at	of			

Answer Key:

1. is	**2. in**	**3. With**	**4. at**

170. Tokyo's Skyscrapers

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. But [1] massive this form of digital art becomes—and it's a form subject to rampant inflation—Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something [2]: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, [3] the conventions of Western art were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface. [4] Japanese traditions employed "a different spatial logic", as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, which is "uniquely Japanese".

Options:

along with	But	similar	So	different
in common	however	therefore	when	

Answer Key:

1. however	**2. in common**	**3. along with**	**4. But**

171. David Lynch

David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. And prior to this he was sub dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa [1]. David's career in education [2] as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980s, [3] to four principal positions before [4] higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

Options:

acted	beginning	campus	department	entering
began	progressing			

Answer Key:

1. campus	**2. began**	**3. progressing**	**4. entering**

172. Abraham Lincoln

US President - Abraham Lincoln winning in the elections was [1] because he was from a very poor family, without any stronger ties unlike his [2], but he still won due to United States [3]. His victory became a powerful reminder that true leadership is not defined by wealth or social standing. Lincoln's rise demonstrated how determination, integrity, and a clear vision for the nation can inspire [4] citizens.

Options:

insignificant	vague	unexpected	counterparts	supporters
ordinary	historical			

Answer Key:

1. unexpected	**2. counterparts**	**3. supporters**	**4. ordinary**

173. Healthy Workplace

Employees should adhere to regulations that [1] conditions of the working environment to ensure a safe and healthy workplace. These measures are intended to [2] hazards in the workplace. In some countries, companies are [3] to purchase insurance to protect employees' rights and interests.

Options:

eliminating	describe	define	required	permitted
minimize				

Answer Key:

1. define	**2. minimize**	**3. required**

174. Western Firms

What such a map would have failed to reveal, however, was the changing nature of the [1] put in place by Western firms as they shifted work around the globe. It is often assumed that when Western firms, or any firm for that matter, reach out across [2] to establish a factory outlet here, an assembly plant there or a subsidiary in some far-off [3], they do so through directly investing and thereby wholly owning such facilities. In the 1970s and 1980s, among the low-cost manufacturing overseas operations, this was indeed often the case, but increasingly Western firms started to conduct their business at-a-distance through a variety of indirect means, of which subcontracting became the principal [4].

Options:

arrangement	emergency	location	positions	borders
range	services	connections		

Answer Key:

1. connections	**2. borders**	**3. location**	**4. arrangement**

175. Trinity Sport

Whether you want to exercise and stay [1], train professionally with like-minded people, or indulge your competitive streak, Trinity Sport and Fitness has it covered. We've got a dedicated support development team on campus to support every student taking part in sports. You might want to participate in sports competitions volunteer with a local sports class or simply play for [2] with our social sport program. Trinity fitness members of our public-facing sports facility will also [3] you to discounts when you are booking a sports facility and fitness class. You will also get an opportunity to [4] from tailored personal training, free activities events, and lots more.

Options:

benefit	fit	health	sense	fun
part	entitle	impart		

Answer Key:

1. fit	**2. fun**	**3. entitle**	**4. benefit**

176. Climate Predictions

All kinds of predictions may be about to get even more difficult [1] climate change. Though no one is sure [2] what its effects will be, it seems that extreme weather conditions, [3] storms and hurricanes, are [4] become more common. Such events have far-reaching effects on distant weather systems, making general forecasting much harder.

Options:

such as	over to	likely to	thanks to	exactly
rarely	probably			

Answer Key:

1. thanks to	**2. exactly**	**3. such as**	**4. likely to**

177. Welfare State

The morality of the welfare state depends on contribution and responsibility. Since some people don't contribute and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are either to [1] the free riders, refuse to pay for the [2] of their irresponsibility or trust the state to [3] them.

Options:

forge	lack	tolerate	affects	encroach
effects	educate			

Answer Key:

1. tolerate	**2. effects**	**3. educate**

178. Sheepdogs

Considered highly intelligent, [1] energetic, acrobatic and athletic, they frequently [2] with great success in sheepdog trials and dog sports. They are often [3] as the most intelligent of all domestic dogs. Border Collies continue to be employed in their traditional work of [4] livestock throughout the world.

Options:

compete	cited	dumb	extremely	newly
herding				

Answer Key:

1. extremely	**2. compete**	**3. cited**	**4. herding**

179. Psychoanalytic and Behaviorist

Elements of both the psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories [1] in modern approaches to personality. Advances in neuroscience have begun to [2] the gap between biochemistry and behavior, but there is still a great deal that needs to be explained. Without a consistent understanding of personality, how can we begin to [3] risk-takers? If we cannot, we will be unable to [4] their genes with those of others.

Options:

categorize	set	media	arrange	confront
sort	compare	bridge		

Answer Key:

1. arrange	**2. bridge**	**3. categorize**	**4. compare**

180. Hippocrates

Hippocrates allowed observation, rationality and his own genuine respect for his patients to [1] his practice. Using the scientific method, he carefully [2] his patient's symptoms and [3] to treatments and used the data [4] to evaluate and prescribe the most successful regimens. His prestige as a great medical practitioner, educator, and author helped spread these ideals of [5] medicine throughout the ancient world.

Options:

recorded	patient	expressions	plotted	gathered
credit	emotional	predicted	rational	responses
guide				

Answer Key:

1. guide	**2. recorded**	**3. responses**	**4. gathered**	**5. rational**

181. Wrist Watch

The wrist watch works by [1] information such as a person's pulse or movement. When it [2] a change in a person's health, the watch sends information to a touchscreen hub [3] in the home. The hub then [4] pre-determined contacts and calls for help immediately.

Options:

decided	alerts	located	healthy	detects
hoisted	administer	tracking		

Answer Key:

1. tracking	**2. detects**	**3. located**	**4. alerts**

182. Plagiarism

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 [1] electronic detection software called Turnitin. This software [2] students' work [3] text on the Internet, in journal articles, and within previously [4] work (from LSBU and other institutions) and highlights any matches it [5].

Options:

distinguish	realizes	finds	based on	given
against	submitted	compares	through	

Answer Key:

1. through	**2. compares**	**3. against**	**4. submitted**	**5. finds**

183. Textile Industry

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth [1], 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, [2] behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint. "Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha [3] the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to [4] its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

Options:

leaving	supply	toward	off	designed
produced	lagging	fund		

Answer Key:

1. produced	**2. leaving**	**3. toward**	**4. supply**

184. Coral Reefs

Coral reefs, the rainforests of the sea, are biodiversity hotspots critical to marine [1]. They provide habitat, food, and breeding grounds for countless species. Yet, they face [2] from overfishing, pollution, and climate change. Conservationists are [3] innovative methods, like coral gardening and genetic research, to protect and [4] these underwater worlds. Their survival is imperative for [5] the ocean's health and the livelihoods that depend on it.

Options:

employing	maintaining	deploying	life	loom
threats	restore	delete		

Answer Key:

1. life	**2. threats**	**3. employing**	**4. restore**	**5. maintaining**

185. Event Management

Event management is particularly challenging from an operational viewpoint. In many cases, events are staged on sites where everything has been set up over a 24-hour period, with all elements carefully [1]. In contrast, many events are years in the planning: large convention bids are often won five years before the event is held. For the very [2] bidding process, budgets need to be developed and prices quoted, requiring a good understanding of market, economic, and political trends, as well as consumer choices. This long-term view is the basis of strategic management, which is covered in Part 1 and focuses on the event concept, feasibility of the event, legal compliance, and financial management. Marketing is a critical [3] factor and another important topic of this first section, many events (sporting, cultural, and arts) involving long-term sponsorship [4] with key industry players. Relationship building is particularly [5] since there are so many stakeholders involved in events, including government agencies at many levels. Part 1 will look at all these aspects, including strategic risk, before moving on to the second part where operational planning and implementation will be covered in detail.

Options:

challenging	success	achievement	competitive	opposing
arrangements	synchronized			

Answer Key:

1. synchronized	**2. competitive**	**3. success**	**4. arrangements**	**5. challenging**

186. Coral Reefs

Coral reefs support more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not [1], a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also [2] the livelihoods of over half a billion [3]. What is more, this number is expected to [4] 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 [5], we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.

Options:

decreasing	double	surprisingly	oppose	support
necessarily	people	acidification	human	

Answer Key:

1. surprisingly	**2. support**	**3. people**	**4. double**	**5. acidification**

187. Conservancy

To qualify as a conservancy, a committee must define the conservancy's boundary, elect a [1] conservancy committee, negotiate a legal constitution, prove the committee's ability to [2] funds, and produce an acceptable plan for [3] distribution of wildlife-related benefits. Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the [4] to a sustainable wildlife [5], set by the ministry.

Options:

equitable	authoritative	representative	deposit	rights
quotation	infringements	quota	irresistible	manage

Answer Key:

1. representative	**2. manage**	**3. equitable**	**4. rights**	**5. quota**

188. Investment

One city will start to [1] the majority of public and/or private investment. This could be due to [2] advantage or political decisions. This in [3] will stimulate further investment due to the multiplier effect and significant rural [4] urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the [5] of other cities.

Options:

Repel	attract	get	turn	return
and	to	in	reliability	expense
degree	natural	local		

Answer Key:

1. attract	**2. natural**	**3. turn**	**4. to**	**5. expense**

189. Civics Education

Civics and citizenship education builds students' knowledge and understanding of the ways in which citizens can actively [1] in Australia's diverse and inclusive society. Students learn about the civic institutions and the [2] through which decisions are made for the common good of the [3] and they also develop the [4] and understandings that relate to the organization of a harmonious democratic society.

Options:

processes	precision	skills	involve	humanity
participate	wills	community		

Answer Key:

1. participate	**2. processes**	**3. community**	**4. skills**

190. Investing

To invest, you need to [1] a clear plan, do your own research, [2] a margin of safety by always thinking about the [3], and ultimately, be patient. By all means, include some [4] picks if you wish, but ensure they are only a small part of your portfolio. Looking for an oil explorer whose shares double, treble, and double again is exciting but such firms are very [5]. There are a lot more that have a consistent record of paying out the dividends which really make the markets work for you, once they are reinvested.

Options:

build in	moved in	draw up	cooped on	valuation
common	rare	speculative		

Answer Key:

1. draw up	**2. build in**	**3. valuation**	**4. speculative**	**5. rare**

191. Films

The universality of story: Feature films are [1] - they tell stories. Even films based on [2] events will fictionalize them in order to produce drama, to telescope time, to avoid being filled up with too many [3] characters, or simply to be more entertaining. Even in the current welter of special-effect movies, feature films are usually summarized by their plots - in their first 'treatment' (or outline of the script idea), in the advance publicity, in the TV guide, in reviews, and in conversations. Films may differ from other [4] of narrative—literary fiction or television drama, for instance—in the medium used and the representational conventions. They do, however, [5] with literary fiction and television drama the basic structure and functions of narrative. Much work has been done by researchers in the field known as 'narratology' on exactly what constitutes the structures and functions of the narrative. Their [6] are of great use to students of the feature film.

Options:

share	narratives	minor	candid	people
true	makeup	kinds	split	conclusions

Answer Key:

1. narratives	**2. true**	**3. minor**	**4. kinds**	**5. share**
6. conclusions				

192. Kathryn Mewes

In her [1], Kathryn Mewes rarely meets bohemian or hippy parents, typically working with professionals from London. She explains that clients often feel unprepared for the unpredictability of parenthood after having spent their [2] in control of their careers and personal affairs. Known as the "Three-Day Nanny" [3] her commitment to addressing behavioral issues within three days, she demonstrates these strategies on a Channel 4 television series. She notes that the [4] of a parenting consultant has expanded as people increasingly seek out specialized advice for raising children.

Options:

whole lives	play	entire life	at the mean time	because of
role	identity	because	line of work	place of worship

Answer Key:

1. line of work	**2. whole lives**	**3. because of**	**4. role**

193. Languages

With about one and a half billion non-native speakers, English has become the world's own language. Such [1] has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps [2] that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in [3] to the rise of über-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the rate of about one a fortnight. Want to learn Busuu, anyone? Then you'd better head to Cameroon fast, before one of the language's last eight speakers kicks the bucket (as the Busuu-nese presumably doesn't say).

Options:

more	reign	relation	twice	part
rate	dominance	margin		

Answer Key:

1. dominance	**2. twice**	**3. part**

194. Countries

What is a country, and how is a country defined? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they expect a simple answer. After [1], we've explored the whole planet, we have international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, so we [2] really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question varies according to whom you ask. Most people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. So why isn't there a straightforward answer? The problem [3] because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political reasons, some countries [4] it convenient to recognize or not recognize other countries.

Options:

fear	should	arises	all	it
find	never	differs		

Answer Key:

1. all	**2. should**	**3. arises**	**4. find**

195. Walt Disney World

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its cross-cultural and marketing and partly because its [1] aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist [2]. Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of [3] but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparel, and [4] film strips, which all point to the parks and each other.

Options:

sequential	utopian	population	comedy	society
unrealistic	childhood	educational		

Answer Key:

1. utopian	**2. society**	**3. childhood**	**4. educational**

196. Scientists

Scientists make observations, have assumptions, and do [1]. After these have been done, they get their [2]. Then there is a lot of [3] from scientists. The scientists around the world have a [4] of the world.

Options:

experiments	picture	process	results	measure
experiences	data			

Answer Key:

1. experiments	**2. results**	**3. data**	**4. picture**

197. Botswana

Despite Botswana's diamond wealth, it faces high unemployment and stratified socioeconomic classes. In 1999, the country [1] its initial budget deficit in 16 years [2] of a downturn in the global diamond market. Nevertheless, Botswana [3] one of the most prosperous and stable nations on the African [4].

Options:

suffered	endure	while	continent	remains
enjoyed	because			

Answer Key:

1. suffered	**2. because**	**3. remains**	**4. continent**

198. Egyptian Music

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a [1] throughout the history of Egypt, those that study the Egyptian writings have discovered that music [2] to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' [3] of their history. This was the time when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were [4] and music was found in many parts of every day Egyptian life.

Options:

need	period	showed	established	rank
seemed	history	space	role	

Answer Key:

1. role	**2. seemed**	**3. period**	**4. established**

199. Law and Order

The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual [1] and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and culpability, to which the state responds by way of policing, prosecution, [2] and punishment. This is but one level at which crime and criminal [3] can be analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, characterized in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold. To take but one instance, it would be [4] to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

Options:

adjudication	justice	considerate	award	image
guilt	absurd	feedback		

Answer Key:

1. guilt	**2. adjudication**	**3. justice**	**4. absurd**

200. Multinational Companies Criticism

Multinational companies are often criticized for a number of reasons, but we cannot deny their [1] impact. Employment opportunities are generated for locals in the overseas country. When multinational companies set up manufacturing plants, there is often an increased [2] of products for local consumers, which profits the local economy. Training is also sometimes provided in the use of technology; moreover, the experience and knowledge that the employees [3] strengthens their skills and overall employability.

Options:

positive	gain	purchase	negative	availability
benefit				

Answer Key:

1. positive	**2. availability**	**3. gain**

201. Daniel Harris

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally [1] illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s, glamour [2] 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 [3] cannot really be said to have [4] at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power or severity like an emperor's bust [5] on a Roman [6].

Options:

inhered	supplanted	expressions	adhered	statements
coin	illustrations	embossed	added	made
books				

Answer Key:

1. supplanted	**2. inhered**	**3. illustrations**	**4. expressions**	**5. embossed**
6. coin				

202. Edible Insects

Fancy a locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it's a different story. Edible insects—termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers, and giant water bugs—are on the menu for an estimated 80 percent of the world's population. More than 1000 species of insects are served up around the world. For example, Kungu cakes made from midges are a [1] in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating, or entomophagous, hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. [2] is so high that 40 species are now under threat, including white agave worms. These caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly [3] around $250 a kilogram. Eating insects makes nutritional sense. Some contain more protein than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good [4] of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar (Usta Terpsichore) eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc, and thiamine. What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire ant pupae of watermelon. You have probably, inadvertently, already tasted some of these things, as insects are often accidental tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is acceptable for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

Options:

resource	quality	fetch	Demand	delicacy
supply	source	carry		

Answer Key:

1. delicacy	**2. Demand**	**3. fetch**	**4. source**

203. Samara Helicopter

A mini helicopter modeled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex [1] of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, [2] 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 [3] them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that [4] them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to [5] through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design. The samara copter is not the first single-winged helicopter – one was flown in 1952, and others have been attempted since – but it is the first to take advantage of the samara's autorotation. This allows Ulrich's vehicle to perform some neat tricks, such as falling safely to the ground if its motor fails or using vertical columns of air to stay aloft indefinitely. “We can turn off the motor and autorotate, which requires no power to sustain,” says Ulrich.

Options:

design	meaning	spin	beaten	tells
makes	caught	allows	conceive	flourish

Answer Key:

1. design	**2. meaning**	**3. beaten**	**4. allows**	**5. spin**

204. Newest Hotel

The 245-room hotel operates with only two staff members on duty, as tasks are [1] by computers. Situated in a converted office space above the South Terminal, the hotel aims to [2] up the hospitality sector through its partnership with Samsung. Guests manage their stay via a smartphone app, eliminating the need to visit a [3] desk or speak to staff. Mobile app integration allows guests to adjust room settings and unlocks doors via near-field communication, which has [4] traditional keys unnecessary.

Options:

shake	reliable	build	reception	essential
rendered	automated			

Answer Key:

1. automated	**2. shake**	**3. reception**	**4. rendered**

205. Corn People

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as the corn people. The phrase is not intended as [1]. Rather, it's meant to [2] their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the [3] of their diet for almost nine thousand years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexican's body is to a considerable extent a [4] of this plant.

Options:

stage	metaphor	acknowledge	staple	declaration
implicit	stable	manifestation		

Answer Key:

1. metaphor	**2. acknowledge**	**3. staple**	**4. manifestation**

206. Electrons

The electrons that orbit closest to the nucleus are strongly [1]. They are called bound electrons. The electrons that are farther away from the pull of nucleus can be [2] out of their [3]. These are called free electrons. Free electrons can move from one atom to another. This movement is known as electron flow. Electricity is the movement or flow of electrons from one atom to another.

Options:

orbits	sustained	forced	attracted	disclosed
angles				

Answer Key:

1. attracted	**2. forced**	**3. orbits**

207. E-Learning

E-Learning is the new way forward. We believe [1] in E-Learning. Our innovative approach opens up new [2] for busy professionals that simply did not previously exist — the [3] to combine a prestigious Masters program with a demanding professional and personal [4]. Our small virtual classrooms facilitate intensive [5] and collaboration among professionals from all over the world.

Options:

competitions	opportunities	interaction	passionately	course
life	proportionately	chance		

Answer Key:

1. passionately	**2. opportunities**	**3. chance**	**4. life**	**5. interaction**

208. Coffee Culture

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and [1]. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee [2] on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential [3] of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health [4] considered.

Options:

costs	cult	consumption	cares	outcomes
expenditure	benefits	culture		

Answer Key:

1. culture	**2. consumption**	**3. benefits**	**4. outcomes**

209. Birdwatching

For birdwatchers in southern New Mexico, September can be highly entertaining. Good numbers of many diverse [1] are on the move during this time, traveling southward from northern [2] grounds to places they will spend the winter, and there's always a [3] that some rare or unusual bird will turn up.

Options:

breeding	moving	chance	prompt	people
species				

Answer Key:

1. species	**2. breeding**	**3. chance**

210. Face Recognition

It appears that in the process of [1] specialized face-recognition abilities to quickly and accurately [2] important information, there has been a trade-off where face-like images in [3] orientations become especially difficult to process, he says. “The [4] for this trade-off is unclear, but it probably [5] to the fact that you rarely see inverted faces”, says Sheehan.

Options:

designing	expect	relates	extract	unexpected
indicates	reason	unprecedented	proposition	evolving

Answer Key:

1. evolving	**2. extract**	**3. unexpected**	**4. reason**	**5. relates**

211. Ponzi

Ponzi is an illegal business [1]. His original scheme was based on the legitimate arbitrage of international reply coupons for [2] stamps, but he soon began diverting new investors' money to make [3] to earlier investors as [4].

Options:

interest	practice	fiasco	rate	infamous
payments	postage	monthly		

Answer Key:

1. practice	**2. postage**	**3. payments**	**4. interest**

212. Hancock Building

Hancock Building certainly [1] up to its name. The [2] is derived from the Latin word "lucere", meaning "to shine", and the artwork's 3,115 lights [3] a scale map of the stars that shine in the night sky. The 13-foot artwork [4] thousands of glass bulbs, all fed light through blue illuminating fiber-optic lines. The sculpture, created by English artist Wolfgang Buttress with the help of astrophysicist Dr. Daniel Bayliss, represents a 3D map of all the stars in the Northern Hemisphere that are able to be visible with the naked eye.

Options:

basket	pushes	contains	lives	sweep
depict	paints	title		

Answer Key:

1. lives	**2. title**	**3. depict**	**4. contains**

213. Nature Conservation Act

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act of 1996 enables the Minister of Environment and Tourism to register a conservancy if it has a [1] committee, a legal constitution, which provides for the sustainable management and utilization of game in the conservancy, the ability to [2] the funds, an approved method for the [3] distribution of benefits to members of the community and defined boundaries.

Options:

typical	representative	follow	manage	equitable
dishonest				

Answer Key:

1. representative	**2. manage**	**3. equitable**

214. Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural [1]. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world [2]. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population [3], 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 [4] 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 aging population and the [5] challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

Options:

witness	characteristics	experienced	standards	history
associated	limitation	shared	heritage	tradition
pavement				

Answer Key:

1. heritage	**2. standards**	**3. characteristics**	**4. experienced**	**5. associated**

215. Music

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy - whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap - [1] 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 [2] 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 [3] when speaking to [4] and toddlers. As the theory goes, an increased human brain size caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and two million years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants, and a [5] 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 [6] an infant's survival.

Options:

reflects	adopt	convey	people	necessary
critical	means	shows	children	ensure
infants	leading	protect	individual	

Answer Key:

1. reflects	**2. leading**	**3. adopt**	**4. infants**	**5. critical**
6. ensure				

216. A Job Application

Subject: [1] for the Position of Software Developer Dear [Hiring Manager's Name], I am writing to [2] for the role of Software Developer at [Company Name], as advertised on your website. With a strong background in computer science and a passion for problem-solving, I believe I would be a valuable [3] to your team. In my previous role at [Previous Company Name], I successfully [4] multiple software projects, demonstrating my ability to work effectively under deadlines. My technical skills in programming languages such as Python and Java, along with my experience in team collaboration, [5] me to contribute positively to your organization. I am excited about the opportunity to bring my expertise to [Company Name] and contribute to its success. I have attached my [6] for your review and would welcome the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further. Thank you for your time and consideration. Best regards, [Your Full Name]

Options:

apply	asset	resume	demand	managed
Proposal	enable	invoice	Application	

Answer Key:

1. Application	**2. apply**	**3. asset**	**4. managed**	**5. enable**
6. resume				

217. The Allure of the Book

The allure of the book has always been negative and [1], for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to [2] and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to [3] upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to [4] 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 [5] creative and critical talents.

Options:

beneficial	find	positive	read	show
invent	sell	present	prey	discover
own				

Answer Key:

1. positive	**2. discover**	**3. prey**	**4. sell**	**5. own**

218. Volcanoes

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually [1]. When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't [2] in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped [3] under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense [4], it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.

Options:

underground	harmful	focused	cloud	concentrated
underwater	dangerous	air	atmosphere	harmless
aimed				

Answer Key:

1. harmless	**2. concentrated**	**3. underground**	**4. cloud**

219. University Science Crisis

University science is now in real crisis - particularly the non-telegenic, non-ology bits of it such as chemistry. [1] 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 [2] by 2014. Most recently, Exeter University closed down its chemistry department, [3] it on "market forces", and Bristol took in some of the refugees. The closures have been blamed on a [4] in student applications, but money is a [5]: chemistry degrees are expensive to provide - compared with English, for example - and some scientists say that the way the government concentrates research [6] on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, exacerbates the [7].

Options:

projects	focusing	prosperous	problem	motive
fall	blaming	question	factor	funding
Since	open	concluded	rise	

Answer Key:

1. Since	**2. open**	**3. blaming**	**4. fall**	**5. factor**
6. funding	**7. problem**			

220. Class Participation

Course policies regarding student absences vary based on instructional methods, expected participation, and course nature. Due to these variations, standard absence limits cannot be applied across all [1]. Instead, each individual [2] must clearly explain their personal policies regarding class [3] and the rationale behind them to students at the start of the [4].

Options:

semester	tutor	instructor	circumstances	situations
attendance				

Answer Key:

1. situations	**2. instructor**	**3. attendance**	**4. semester**

221. Fat and Sugar

Much of our food is increasingly [1] to be irresistible to us. Experts say this trend has long-term health consequences. Indulgent dishes [2] us with fat and sugar can feel impossible to avoid, especially during the holidays. Experts confirm it's more than a feeling: Half a century of food trends have created an environment where more than half the food [3] by American adults is ultra-processed.

Options:

consumed	grown	wasted	enticing	manufactured

Answer Key:

1. manufactured	**2. enticing**	**3. consumed**

222. Emotional Intelligence

High emotional intelligence can help a manager [1] workplace communication skills, employee motivation, and organizational effectiveness. If a manager has high [2], a key component of emotional intelligence, he or she will be able to [3] to the concerns of employees and will be more understanding of their needs, wants, and concerns. This will most likely translate into [4] motivation and satisfaction of employees and ultimately will have a [5] effect on the effectiveness of the business.

Options:

positive	disappointed	improve	empathy	listen
increased	sympathy	negative		

Answer Key:

1. improve	**2. empathy**	**3. listen**	**4. increased**	**5. positive**

223. Sun and Moon

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 [1] 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 [2] known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the [3] of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbors and they became known as planets. It took centuries; in fact, it took millennia, for man to [4] the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to [5] their positions in the sky.

Options:

predict	predicts	secrets	seemed	became
determine	assume	journey		

Answer Key:

1. journey	**2. became**	**3. secrets**	**4. determine**	**5. predict**

224. Music Education

Since the dawn of civilization, music has always been an indispensable part of children's education. Today, in most countries around the world, music courses are still [1] in schools as part of the basic curriculum. The ancient Greeks believed that they should be [2] alongside mathematics and physics, as these subjects complement and enhance one another. Researchers at The Ohio State University conducted a retrospective study on the behavior of children, [3] high school students who had been [4] to music courses in their early years or throughout their school life. The presence of music in adolescent education has a significant impact on their ability to [5] complex concepts such as mathematics or physics.

Options:

exposed	mandated	offered	mainly	exchange
performed	increasingly	understand	taught	

Answer Key:

1. offered	**2. taught**	**3. mainly**	**4. exposed**	**5. understand**

225. Marshmallow Test

Mischel is the creator of the marshmallow test, one of the most famous experiments in the history of psychology, which is [1] cited as evidence of the importance of self-control. In the original test, which was administered at the Bing Nursery School, at Stanford, in the nineteen-sixties, Mischel's team would present a child with a treat (marshmallows were just one option) and tell her that she could either eat one treat [2] or wait alone in the room for several minutes until the researcher returned, at which point she could have two treats. The promised treats were always visible and the child knew that all she had to do to stop the agonizing wait was ring a bell to call the experimenter back - although in that [3], she wouldn't get the second treat. The longer a child delayed gratification, Mischel found - that is, the longer she was able to wait - the better she would fare later in life at numerous measures of what we now call executive function. She would [4] better academically, earn more money, and be healthier and happier. She would also be more likely to avoid a number of negative outcomes, including jail time, obesity, and drug use.

Options:

needed	immediately	often	offered	perform
understand	case			

Answer Key:

1. often	**2. immediately**	**3. case**	**4. perform**

226. Bee Experiment

According to research [1] by Cambridge University, flowers can find their own ways to attract insects to help them pollinate. Flowers will release an [2] smell. A scientist and her colleagues did an experiment in which they use fake flowers to attract bees and insects. In their experiments, they feed many bumblebees from their origins [3] and got the same results.

Options:

conducted	made	repeatedly	irresistible	quickly
pungent				

Answer Key:

1. conducted	**2. irresistible**	**3. repeatedly**

227. Shrimp Farms

However, proper [1] shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed $8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: $1,000 for pollution and $12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These comprised [2] to the supply of food and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of [3] for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays [4] for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

movie	accounting	growth	productive	damage
habitats	hidden			

Answer Key:

1. accounting	**2. damage**	**3. habitats**	**4. productive**

228. Mangrove Swamps

Over the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been [1] for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were $9,632. If that were the only factor, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper [2] shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed $8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: $1,000 for pollution and $12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These [3] damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays [4] for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

regenerating	study	estimated	accounting	productivity
productive	converted	comprised		

Answer Key:

1. converted	**2. accounting**	**3. comprised**	**4. productive**

229. Life in UK

[1] in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be delivered by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be [2] and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people, and the environment. Information such as the unemployment rate or the [3] of crimes against the person is presented alongside [4] on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, satisfaction with our jobs or [5] time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture of 'how society is doing' is provided.

Options:

updated	set	Life	goal	leisure
range	busy	number	hordes	data

Answer Key:

1. Life	**2. updated**	**3. number**	**4. data**	**5. leisure**

230. Education and Wellbeing

Education and well-being have often been [1]. The idea that education can promote individual well-being indirectly, by [2] earnings and promoting [3] mobility, is an old one; so are notions of education helping to promote the good society by [4] to economic growth and equality of opportunity.

Options:

local	improving	resorting	associated	demonstrating
social	contributing	discriminated		

Answer Key:

1. associated	**2. improving**	**3. social**	**4. contributing**

231. Iceland Volcanic Events

On average, Iceland [1] a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a third of all the lava that has [2] the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include [3] eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.

Options:

experiences	interior	submarine	explodes	covered
spread				

Answer Key:

1. experiences	**2. covered**	**3. submarine**

232. Concentration

Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study. Others study best in a crowded, noisy room because the noise actually [1] them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing; [2] do not. The point is, you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying. However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so [3] the TV off when you are reading or studying. [4], don't let yourself become distracted by computer games, email, or Internet surfing.

Options:

others	many	few	leave	come
helps	Also	However		

Answer Key:

1. helps	**2. others**	**3. leave**	**4. Also**

233. Brain Bus

These fascinating questions and more will be revealed by University of Manchester scientists when they take to the road on their 'Brain Bus'. The bus is taking hands-on [1] to test the senses to the suburbs, to show young and old alike how the brain works and how science can answer some of life's most captivating questions. Organizer Dr Stuart Allan, lecturer at the Faculty of Life Sciences, explains: "Three-year-olds and upwards can understand the senses and it's an area that is [2] to all ages. It takes effort to get out of bed on a Saturday morning and go to the Museum. We are bringing science to your doorstep and going further afield this year in the hope of finding new and different [3]. We want people to see that science is interesting as well as important in our lives, and to [4] people who may not consider it possible to go to University."

Options:

groups	audiences	activities	intriguing	categorize
challenging	schemes	encourage		

Answer Key:

1. activities	**2. intriguing**	**3. audiences**	**4. encourage**

234. Peaceful Learning Environment

A peaceful environment plays a critical role in fostering a positive and productive atmosphere for education. When learners are surrounded by a [1] environment, they feel safe and secure, which enhances their ability to [2] on their studies. A lack of distractions and [3] also ensures that both teachers and students can engage meaningfully in the learning process. Furthermore, a calm and respectful [4] among classmates promotes cooperation and mutual support, which are vital for [5] development. Thus, achieving a peaceful setting is essential for attaining educational excellence.

Options:

growth	personal	security	atmosphere	supportive
excellence	concentrate	fruitful	disturbances	

Answer Key:

1. supportive	**2. concentrate**	**3. disturbances**	**4. atmosphere**	**5. personal**

235. Roman Revolution

The Roman people had at first been inclined to regard the French Revolution with either indifference or [1]. But as the months went by and the [2] who remained in the city were less and less [3] of an early return home, the mood of the Romans became increasingly antagonistic towards the 'assassins of Paris'.

Options:

derision	dispatches	division	cheerful	hopeful
émigrés				

Answer Key:

1. derision	**2. émigrés**	**3. hopeful**

236. Eutrophication

Eutrophication is a process when bodies of water [1] to a high nutrient level due to extensive fertilizer in the soil. The water becomes overly enriched with minerals and nutrients which induce excessive [2] of algae and other aquatic species which may [3] minerals in the water, thus endanger other species.

Options:

fatigue	reach	deplete	accumulate	destroy
maximize	blooms	oust		

Answer Key:

1. accumulate	**2. blooms**	**3. deplete**

Listening

Summarize Spoken Text

1. But if you were to go to a library at the end of the 1300s, or through the 1400s, you would probably find a book that was then, way more popular than those titles we still read, a book that purported to be a description of the world, a guide the traveling and distant lands of BC area and Almanac of everything that was just off the horizon. I am not talking about Marco Polo. No, I'm talking about something **far, far weirder** and far, far less tethered to reality, a volume of **medieval fantasy masquerading** as a field guide called **The Travels of Sir John Mandeville**, supposedly the Titular Knight set out from England in the **1330s** and embarked on a journey that would take him to the **Middle East, Africa and Asia**, though as it will become apparent, not a Middle East, not in Africa and not an Asia that we would recognize here in reality. No Mandeville spoke is not really about actually real foreign lands. It's about what European's thought that was just **outside the bounds of their civilizations**. It's about what's beyond that mountain range that marks the borders of the lands you know. It's about what medieval people thought the foreign looks like. And all of it is **mysterious, alluring, and intimidating unknown**.

Key phrases: *medieval fantasy masquerading; The Travels of Sir John Mandeville; 1330s; Middle East, Africa and Asia; far, far weirder; outside the bounds of their civilizations; mysterious, alluring, and intimidating unknown*

2. **Child language acquisition**, three little words. So, let's take them on at a time. Child, when to start being a child? For many people, language acquisition **starts around about twelve months** when kids say that first word, but don't forget the first year. At the first year, our first year of life is very important as well and indeed **before you are born**, remember there are couple of months before you are born, when you actually able to perceive in the womb, something of the language that's around you. So language acquisition **starts earlier than most people think**. And it also **ends later than most people think**. When does child language acquisition stop? Well, in a sense, you know, we are all children, we stay being children all in our lives. There is **no obvious endpoint** for learning sounds, of course, there is for learning grammar, there is for vocabulary, huh. I mean that goes on

for the rest of our lives in million or more words in English. Most of us only have a vocabulary of **50, 60, 70 thousand words**, whatever it is until there is always something to learn. So remember that two ends of child language acquisition are **wider apart** than some people think. That means there is more scope for studying in it than most people think.

Key phrases: *Child language acquisition; starts around about twelve months; before you are born; starts earlier than most people think; ends later than most people think; no obvious endpoint; 50, 60, 70 thousand words; wider apart*

3. **David Olivia Garcia** is a co-host of New Mexico in Focus and is also the managing editor for the New Mexico Independent, which is an online news website, he says that the Internet has some **great benefits for journalism**. The Internet is this new, amazing medium. Not so new: it's been around quite some time now. But it's maturing as, among other things, a place for journalism. In a sense, the Internet allows you to **tell stories better** than in a newspaper or on television. For this reason, you can do it all online: you can have the **written word**, you can have **still photographs**, and you can have video. You can link and kind of connect to the other journalism that has been done on a given topic. So it's not like you're in a vacuum. The Internet has had a **negative impact** on these papers. However, **John Fleck**, who is a columnist for the Albuquerque Journal and also has his own blog, says that he doesn't think that's entirely the case. It really makes me **more efficient as a journalist** in terms of **information gathering, confirmation**, helping me get the background necessary to write a story. So it's really good for that.

   Key phrases: *David Olivia Garcia; great benefits for journalism; tell stories better; written word; still photographs; negative impact; John Fleck; more efficient as a journalist; information gathering, confirmation*

4. Design of buildings is important according to architectural textbooks. At its roots, architecture exists to create the **physical environment** in which people live, but architecture is more than just the built environment, it’s also a **part of our culture**. It stands as a representation of how we see ourselves, as well as how we see the world. There are poorly designed buildings, but also some great building works. In the **Victoria Era**, architects designed buildings based on bricks and other materials. The design of flaws

was based on **lighting** as it would not only affect appearance but also health conditions. The materials that buildings are made of also matter. For example, the design of **ground floors** must ensure that the building is able to withstand the weight of the higher levels. In the 20th century, many old buildings with design flaws were demolished or modified through a **natural selection process**, which means they are an altered state rather than an original state. This is an application of **Darwin's theory of natural selection** to modification of old buildings, which means buildings should **adapt to the new world to survive**, or be pulled down. So, it's argued to be unfair to criticize the demolition, although some people believe that whether to be remained should be decided based on their nature and functions. As the world became more and more connected, the styles evolved, but even in modern construction, there is still an importance in honoring the **cultural nuances** in the built environment.

Key phrases: *physical environment; part of our culture; Victoria Era; lighting; ground floors; natural selection process; Darwin's theory of natural selection; adapt to the new world to survive; cultural nuances*

5. 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.

Key phrases: *not a pure language; borrowed from over 350 languages; mongrel dog; history of the English language; history of the English people; closely connected; Shakespeare's time; original English words*

6. Ever try to get a baby to smile? It can seem close to impossible—and then suddenly there it is: that elusive, seemingly joyous grin. Well it turns out

those smiles aren't spontaneous—they're **strategic**. Researchers have found that when babies smile, it's for a reason. They want whoever they're interacting with—typically a parent—to smile back. And they time it just so, a smile here and a smile there. The researchers call it **sophisticated timing**. The study is in the journal **PLoS ONE**. The researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions, which fell into **four categories**. One: babies wanted to maximize the amount of time smiling at their mothers. Two: they wanted to maximize the time the mothers smiled at them. Three: they wanted to experience **simultaneous smiling**, and four: no smiling at all. By studying when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was, the investigators were able to figure out that for mothers the goal **70 percent** of the time was to be smiling simultaneously—while for babies **80 percent** of the time they just wanted their mother smiling at them. So, **mothers want the interaction**, while **babies just want to be smiled at**. So your baby may not be able to feed itself, talk or even turn over yet. But when it comes to smiles, babies seem to know exactly what they're up to.

Key phrases: *strategic; sophisticated timing; PLoS ONE; four categories; simultaneous smiling; 70 percent; 80 percent; mothers want the interaction; babies just want to be smiled at*

7. Fish are important because they help maintain the health of **marine ecosystems** and provide support to other marine life. They are an important part of the **food web** because they are predators to smaller organisms and prey to marine mammals and seabirds globally. They also support humans. About **80 million tons of fish** are harvested annually. This volume is enough to feed all Filipinos with their annual fish consumption for 20 years. And they're currently about **60 million people** working in the fishing industry globally. But on a global scale, **33 percent of fisheries are overfished**, meaning too many fish are being harvested. This may cause fish populations to become depleted and not able to recover. **67 percent are fully exploited**, meaning additional fishing effort could lead to the fisheries collapse. **Only 10 percent have room to grow**, with just 10 percent of the fisheries having a room to grow. We might experience a **global fishing crisis**.

Key phrases: marine ecosystems; food web; 80 million tons of fish; 60 million people; 33 percent of fisheries are overfished; 67 percent are fully exploited; Only 10 percent have room to grow; global fishing crisis

8. France, one thought that they were called them "retarded", a word that was used, unfortunately, at that time. And then one tried to see why not. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because **Industrial Revolution** is measured by more than **simply large factories** with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an **intensification of forms of production**, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of **artisanal production, craft production**, of **domestic industry**, which we've already mentioned, that is people **mostly women** but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The **rapid rise of industrial production** was very much tied to **traditional forms of production**. In Paris, for example, in **1871**, alright, 1870, the average unit of production had only **slightly more than seven people** in it. So, if you only look for big factories and lots of machines, you'll be missing the boat on the Industrial Revolution.

Key phrases: *Industrial Revolution; simply large factories; intensification of forms of production; artisanal production, craft production; domestic industry; mostly women; rapid rise of industrial production; traditional forms of production; 1871; slightly more than seven people*

9. I suppose you wouldn't expect perhaps to find a mathematician in a museum of historical objects, but actually, the objects that I've been drawn to in this museum have quite a lot of mathematical significance. These **Neolithic stones**, discovered in **Scotland**, dating back **5,000 years**, are probably the first examples of humans exploring the **concept of symmetry**. And that's what I do as a **practicing mathematician**. I spend my life trying to understand what symmetries are possible, in nature and in mathematics and abstractly. And here I've got a connection, going back 5,000 years, to people who are already trying to understand –how can I arrange patches on the side of these **stone balls** in a **symmetrical manner**? One of the intriguing things about these stones is that we don't actually know what they're for. They might have been for **divination** –trying to predict the future. They might have been part of a game. They look very much like dice, but we don't really think there is any game associated with them. Maybe they were just for chucking around, they're very nice in the hand when you

hold them. Or maybe they were **symbols of power in the clan**. I suppose that's why I like them because we don't really know what they are.

Key phrases: *Neolithic stones; Scotland; 5,000 years; concept of symmetry; practicing mathematician; stone balls; symmetrical manner; divination; symbols of power in the clan*

10. I wrote a letter last week talking about the work of the foundation, sharing some of the problems. And **Warren Buffet** had recommended I do that -- being honest about what was going well, what wasn't, and making it kind of an annual thing. A goal I had there was to draw more people in to work on those problems, because I think there are some **very important problems** that don't get worked on naturally. That is, the market does not drive the scientists, the communicators, the thinkers, the governments to do the right things. And only by paying attention to these things and having brilliant people who care and draw other people in can we make as much progress as we need to. So this morning I'm going to share two of these problems and talk about where they stand. But before I dive into those, I want to admit that **I am an optimist**. Any tough problem, I think it can be solved. And part of the reason I feel that way is looking at the past. Over the past century, **average lifespan has more than doubled**. Another statistic, perhaps my favorite, is to look at childhood deaths. As recently as 1960, **110 million children were born**, and **20 million of those died before the age of five**. Five years ago, **135 million children were born** -- so, more -- and **less than 10 million** of them died before the age of five. So that's a **factor of two reduction of the childhood death rate**. It's a phenomenal thing. Each one of those lives matters a lot.

Key phrases: *Warren Buffet; very important problems; I am an optimist; average lifespan has more than doubled; 110 million children were born; 20 million of those died before the age of five; 135 million children were born; less than 10 million; factor of two reduction of the childhood death rate*

11. I'm **43 years old** and I owe **tens of thousands of dollars in student loans**. Oh sure, I knew the loans were piling up as I went through school. But with one loan coming from here, another from there, I had no idea of the rockslide that was building. Fifteen years later, I still experience moments of sheer horror regarding my family's financial situation. My **monthly student loan payment** is **more than triple my car payment**. OK, so without

my college degree, I would not have been able to get my current job. For that I'm grateful; but at what cost? My loans have been accruing at a **rate of 10 percent**, and now they have burgeoned to - well, I'm an English major, you do the math. I don't think they'll ever get paid off. We're in debt way past our eyeballs, and there's **no hope in sight**. I'm being kept in class - a financial class of graduates whose only hope for attending college meant **borrowing money from the government**. Because of our **mounting credit card debt** and monthly payments that far exceed our family's income, my kids will also join the class of citizens who can't rely on their parents for college support. Do I wish I'd chosen another educational route? You bet. Perhaps **trade school** - I've thought that being a plumber might not be such a bad gig. But if your job aspirations require a four-year degree, take my advice and **choose a college you can afford**, both during and after graduation. Take a realistic look at your anticipated income, and factor in priorities that don't carry a price - like the spouse and children you might want to have some day.

Key phrases: *43 years old; tens of thousands of dollars in student loans; monthly student loan payment; more than triple my car payment; rate of 10 percent; no hope in sight; borrowing money from the government; mounting credit card debt; trade school; choose a college you can afford*

12. In my view, it's impossible not to talk about wildlife, and not think about its **role in livelihood**. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that I do in Africa. In most **Eastern West Africa**, I look at the role. All the humans rely on wildlife as the **source of food, and also the source of income**. And we talk about our wildlife, if we talking about fish, we are talking about what is probably the **single most important source of protein** for human that across the globe. And, so, billions of, or **more than a billion of people** rely on fish as their **primary source of animal protein**, and most of these people **living in poverty**. So the management of **wild fish resource** in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, **wildlife tourism** is the multi-billion-dollar industry, and in many places, such as Africa, South America, it can be the No.1 source of income. It can be the **No.1 source of foreign income** for economies.

Key phrases: role in livelihood; Eastern West Africa; source of food, and also the source of income; single most important source of protein; more than

a billion of people; primary source of animal protein; living in poverty; wild fish resource; wildlife tourism; No.1 source of foreign income

13. In **The Origin of Species**, Darwin provided **abundant evidence** that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed **natural selection** as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals differ in their **inherited traits** and that selection acts on such differences, leading to evolutionary change. Although Darwin realized that variation in **heritable traits** is a prerequisite for evolution, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, **Gregor Mendel** wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in **pea plants**. In that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit **discrete heritable units** (now called **genes**) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage for understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

Key phrases: *The Origin of Species; abundant evidence; natural selection; inherited traits; heritable traits; Gregor Mendel; pea plants; discrete heritable units; genes*

14. 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.

Key phrases: *growing organically; graduate students and researchers; trust between the senders and the receivers; authentication process; Email*

authentication; technical solution; not forged; verify that an email comes from who it claims to be from; phishing and spam; no suspicion

15. Last month I published alongside my annual report a **subject report** on the **development of citizenship in schools**. The report celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the **citizenship curriculum**. It praises those schools where there have been **substantial developments** in the subject, and which now go a long way towards fulfilling **national curriculum requirements**. In the report we are critical of schools which have not taken citizenship seriously, either through reluctance or lack of capacity to make appropriate provision in the curriculum. Citizenship is **marginalized in the curriculum** in **one fifth of schools**. It is less well established in the curriculum than other subjects, and **less well taught** and some critics have seized on this as a reason for wanting to step back from supporting it. Yet, the progress made to date by the **more committed schools** suggests that the reasons for introducing citizenship are both worthwhile and can be fulfilled, given the time and resources. Indeed, those reasons are given added weight by national and global events of the past few months. While not claiming too much, citizenship can address **core skills, attitudes and values** that young people need to consider as they come to terms with a changing world.

Key phrases: *subject report; development of citizenship in schools; citizenship curriculum; substantial developments; national curriculum requirements; marginalized in the curriculum; one fifth of schools; less well taught; more committed schools; core skills, attitudes and values*

16. Most companies believe that **competition drives employees** to improve performance and motivate them. **Ranking among employees** is widely used in large corporations, like **Cisco, General Electric**, because they believe this can help improve productivity. Employees in those companies are ranked into levels by their supervisors in every department, in which, employees in **top ten percent** are rewarded or promoted, those in **bottom ten percent** are threw out, and thirty to fifty percent of them in the middle will have a feeling of both **fear and hope**. But this is a **common mistake**. Competition makes employees, who are under the threats of being **laid off**, losing incomes, or being **publicly humiliated**, full of fears even when they are faced with simple tasks, and makes it **impossible for inspiration and creation to happen**.

Key phrases: *competition drives employees; Ranking among employees; Cisco, General Electric; top ten percent; bottom ten percent; fear and hope; common mistake; laid off; publicly humiliated; impossible for inspiration and creation to happen*

17. My lab works on the applications of **synthetic biology**, so we're very interested in doing useful things with biological systems. Up to now, life has evolved, and now we actually have the ability and the power to engineer it, to design it. And so I'm curious about what the natural world is going to look like in the future. So synthetic biology is sort of the next level of **genetic engineering**. So about **40 years ago**, we being scientists and engineers, developed techniques to basically move pieces of DNA from one organism to another. And this was sort of done by physically **cutting and pasting**. Now we're moving beyond that where we can **write DNA** so we're no longer limited to the pieces. We can cut from one and put in another. We can **chemically synthesize this DNA** on a machine and put that into an organism. And now we can even create **new organisms completely from scratch**. So if you imagine a cell that's programed to make a useful compound, say, material or drug, then what you have is basically a **micro-scale manufacturing unit**. It's basically a **cellular factory**. And the cool thing about cellular factory is that when you want more factories, you love that cell grow and divide. So in in the lab, if we have one bacteria, we put it in a flask. The next day we come in. We have **millions, if not billions of bacteria**.

Key phrases: *synthetic biology; genetic engineering; 40 years ago; cutting and pasting; write DNA; chemically synthesize this DNA; new organisms completely from scratch; micro- scale manufacturing unit; cellular factory; millions, if not billions of bacteria*

18. Named after the **Roman god of the war**. It is often referred to as a **red planet** because the **iron oxide** prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance. Mars is a **terrestrial planet** with a **thin atmosphere**, having surface features reminiscence both of the impact crater of the moon, and the volcanoes, valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps of the earth. The rotational period and the season cycles of the Mars are likewise similar of those of earth, as it was the tilt that produce the seasons. Mars is the site of the **Olympus Mons**, the largest volcano and the second largest known mountain in the solar system, and the **Valles Marineris**, one of the largest canyon in the solar system. Until the first successful Mars flyby in 1965 by

Mariner 4, many speculated about the presence of the **liquid water** on the planet surface. This was based on observed periodic variation in the light and the dark patches, particularly in the polar latitude, which appeared to be seas and continents. **Geological evidence** gathered by the unmanned mission suggested that Mars once had large scale of water coverage on the surface on some earlier stages existence.

Key phrases: *Roman god of the war; red planet; iron oxide; terrestrial planet; thin atmosphere; Olympus Mons; Valles Marineris; Mariner 4; liquid water; Geological evidence*

19. OK. Another ancient Greek philosopher we need to discuss is Aristotle — **Aristotle's ethical theory**. What Aristotle's ethical theory is all about is this: he's trying to show you how to be happy — what **true happiness** is. Now, why is he interested in human happiness? It's not just because it's something that all people want to aim for. It's more than that. But to get there we need to first make a very important distinction. Let me introduce a couple of technical terms: **extrinsic value** and **intrinsic value**. To understand Aristotle's interest in happiness, you need to understand this distinction. Some things we aim for and value, not for themselves but for what they bring about in addition to themselves. If I value something as **means to something else**, then it has what we will call "extrinsic value", other things we desire and hold to be valuable for themselves alone. If we value something not as means to something else, but **for its own sake**, let us say that it has "intrinsic value", exercise. There may be some people who value exercise for itself, but I don't. I value exercise because if I exercise, I tend to stay healthier than I would if I didn't. So I desire to engage in exercise and I **value exercise extrinsically** ... not for its own sake, but as a means to something beyond it. It brings me **good health**.

Key phrases: *Aristotle's ethical theory; true happiness; extrinsic value; intrinsic value; means to something else; for its own sake; value exercise extrinsically; good health*

20. One of the most amazing things that have happened even in my lifetime is the **prediction of cosmology**. When I started out forty-odd years ago, we thought we knew that the universe began a **big bang**, some people doubted even then. We thought the universe was about ten or twenty billion years old. But now for really very sound scientific reasons, we can say that the

universe did start in a Big bang and it's **13.8 billion years old**. So it's not 14, it's not 13 because a decimal point in there and that's a **stunning achievement** to know that. And we also know that the **laws of physics** that apply to **tiny particles inside atoms** also explains what happened in the big bang, you can't have one without the other. A very neat example of this is that when you apply **nuclear physics**, that kind of physics to understand how stars work, you find out that the **oldest star in the universe** is about **13 billion years old**. So their universe is just **a little bit older than the stars**. Fantastic, if we done it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science was in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we got to know how the way it is. The future that it 'll suspects we don't know quite well what's going, but we got some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened.

Key phrases: *prediction of cosmology; big bang; 13.8 billion years old; stunning achievement; laws of physics; tiny particles inside atoms; nuclear physics; oldest star in the universe; 13 billion years old; a little bit older than the stars*

21. One of the things that was going on during the **Great Depression** was the beginning of this sort of **modern food technology** that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of **canned foods** were being - coming onto the market at the time. And also, **refrigerators** were really becoming very, very popular during the Great Depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country. Thanks to electrification, the **Rural Electrification Administration**, people could buy **appliances**. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant **frozen foods** were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, **few people could afford** to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. But, you know, gradually, these things picked up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were starting to think about **supermarkets** with rows and rows of **freezer cases** and rows and rows of canned foods.

Key phrases: *Great Depression; modern food technology; canned foods; refrigerators; Rural Electrification Administration; appliances; frozen foods; few people could afford; supermarkets; freezer cases*

22. 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.

Key phrases: *happiness economics; skepticism; increasingly confident; remarkable consistent pattern; well-being; income health, marital status, employment status; remarkably consistent across countries; consistent patterns; environment and equality*

23. 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 languages**.

Key phrases: *abstraction; symbolic system; origin of symbolic systems; Language is a classic symbolic system; sign language; communicate even while they were doing things; strangle the dinosaur; rhinoceros ran away; words and languages*

24. **Social skills** are vital in enabling an individual to have and maintain **positive interactions** with others. Many of these skills are crucial in **making and sustaining friendships**. Social interactions do not always run smoothly and an individual needs to be able to implement appropriate strategies, such as **conflict resolution** when difficulties in interactions arise. It is also important for individuals to have '**empathy**' as it allows them to respond in an understanding and caring way to how others are feeling. Children are facing **social difficulties** with particular risks. Young people who do not have **strong relationships with the adults in their family** are even more at risk. In an experiment in a high school, which lasted for **8 to 12 weeks**, the students were told to be a **movie director** and to choose their own story structure. The students worked with each other, which involved lots of different skills, and social interactivity. The movies they had made were actually cool. Then, the researchers tested the **intervention effect**, finding this can improve their self-regulation, and they found this can improve their self-regulation and critical thinking skills.

    Key phrases: *Social skills; positive interactions; making and sustaining friendships; conflict resolution; empathy; social difficulties; strong relationships with the adults in their family; 8 to 12 weeks; movie director; intervention effect*

25. The **first inhabitants in Australia** were the ancestors of the present **indigenous people**. Whether these first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at **40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present**, while the upper range supported by others is **60,000 to 70,000 years BP**. In any event, this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the **Pleistocene epoch**, when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as **Sahul**), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and **Torres Strait** The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversify and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most

recent glacial period some 10,000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However, the newly formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the Northern Cape York Peninsula. During the 1970s and 1980s around **120,000 southern Asian refugees** migrated to Australia. During that twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration **Al Grassby** termed "**multiculturalism**". In 2004-05, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 200405) moved to Sydney. The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.

Key phrases: *first inhabitants in Australia; indigenous people; 40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present; 60,000 to 70,000 years BP; Pleistocene epoch; Sahul; Torres Strait; 120,000 southern Asian refugees; Al Grassby; multiculturalism*

26. 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**.

Key phrases: *Human Rights Act; European Convention on Human Rights; Council of Europe; ratify the convention in 1951; positive or a negative nature; 15 specific rights and freedoms; right to marry and found a family; freedoms from torture; start of a process; minimum standard for human rights*

27. The ocean provides habitats for **98% of fish**, the source of protein feeding **4.8 billion** of people. But human activities and climate change have left **corals bleached** in some oceans. There are many species of fish that are endangered. The government set up a network, called **MPA marine campaign**, in which countries and organizations have been collaborating with each other to protect the environment for 32 years. A **marine protected area** (MPA) is a zone designated and managed to protect marine habitats and species for the good of the ocean, society, economy and culture. Within MPAs, human activities such as fishing, vessel traffic and tourism are regulated. MPAs can come in the form of a **fully protected marine reserve**, a **moderately protected marine park**, or a **no-take zone** among others. But MPA is faced with lots of challenges, as some developing countries lack management and resources, and feel excluded. Today, this course you are going to take is about what is engineering and how to work with a **complicated system**. You guys should know the answers, because all of you guys are from the engineering course. Especially, when you design, build, debug and develop something new, during these process, you are working with the complicated system. How to program complicated systems and how would you know it actually works before producing it. Sometimes, the inspirations are from your daily life, you probably need to consider your personal life experience. And from the common everyday life to the tiny things that you cannot see virtually, and the inspirations normally exist in the tiny levels. A complicated system such as your laptops running Microsoft systems. That means the system is not able to see, which means you guys have to virtualize it. Engineering is here to help virtualize by using systems. Nowadays, the complicated systems are relatively reliable, and you guys work upon these and need to deliver the new outcomes which are reliable as well. This is what we do now and we are good at. Engineering is to help virtualize by using systems. In order to develop and produce a reliable system, you need consider more on the **risks, potentials, predictability and accuracy**.

Key phrases: *98% of fish; 4.8 billion; corals bleached; MPA marine campaign; marine protected area; fully protected marine reserve; moderately protected marine park; no-take zone; complicated system; risks, potentials, predictability and accuracy*

28. The question today of what makes a **luxury brand**, a luxury brand and how do we distinguish it, is very hard to answer. The standard business response is to say they are **more exclusive**. And we get exclusivity by having **high price and relatively small amounts** of the product available. The reality, however, of luxury brands is that they are **sold in their millions**, and in some cases, are not priced that much higher than the standard output. The only way I can really answer your question is to say, **it is all relative**. As you said in your introduction, it wasn't that long ago in Australia that we would have considered two televisions to be a luxury, or even further back, one colour television. And you can make a strong argument, for example, that **Starbucks in China**, right now, is a luxury purchase because of its cost, because of how frequently it is purchased by many people. So, I think the long answer is a complicated one, but the answer is, it depends who you talk to. I think in the business community what we would say, is that there is a **small cluster of more expensive brands** which have a **distinct strategy** that we would identify as being luxury brands. And they start with the **Rolls Royce** and the Tiffanys and the **Louis Vuittons** of the world. And, I think that tends to be how we see them.

Key phrases: *luxury brand; more exclusive; high price and relatively small amounts; sold in their millions; it is all relative; Starbucks in China; small cluster of more expensive brands; distinct strategy; Rolls Royce; Louis Vuittons*

29. There are **two kinds of stress**. The first one is **little stress**, which happens in special circumstances such as exams or other competitions, and can be considered as a **motivation to improve performances**. You always think about stress as a really bad thing, but it's not. Look on the bright side, and some stress is good for you. Stress can be something that makes you better, but it is a question of how much, how long and how you interpret or perceive it. The other one is what we usually talk about, caused by **poor time management**. Good time management is essential if you are to handle a **heavy workload** without excessive stress. Time management helps you to reduce **long-term stress** by giving you direction when you have too much

work to do. It puts you in control of where you are going and helps you to **increase your productivity**. By being efficient in your use of time, you should enjoy your current work more, and should find that you able to maximize the time outside work to relax and enjoy life. Poor time management is a major cause of stress. I'm sure we have all had the feeling that there is too much to do and not enough time. We can start to feel **panicky and anxious** and **lose focus**. It's important to note that you can have this feeling even if there's hardly anything to do at all. Hence, to release such stress, people could use a calendar to schedule and find a **balance between play and work**.

Key phrases: *two kinds of stress; little stress; motivation to improve performances; poor time management; heavy workload; long-term stress; increase your productivity; panicky and anxious; lose focus; balance between play and work*

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

Key phrases: *sugar; donuts or ice cream; peanut butter; skippy peanut butter; second most common ingredient; food labels; beef stew; fresh potatoes and carrots; more sugar in this than there is carrot*

31. This is a new memory-learning memory. It is a good thing for you to get **enough sleep**, and a bad thing for you if not. People need to **sleep before learning**, and people also need to **sleep after learning**. When you are asleep, the memory can **consolidate all the information** into your brain. From this point, it may only get worse. Not only will I tell you about the

wonderfully good things that happen when you get sleep, but the alarmingly bad things that happen when you don't get enough both for your brain and your body. Let me start with the brain and the functions of learning and memory, because what we've discovered over the past 10 or so years is that you need sleep after learning to essentially **hit the save button** on those **new memories** so that you don't forget. But recently, we discovered that you also need sleep before learning and now to actually prepare your brain almost like a **dry sponge**, ready to initially **soak up new information**. And without sleep, the **memory circuits** of the brain essentially become **waterlogged**, as it were. And you can't absorb new memories.

Key phrases: *enough sleep; sleep before learning; sleep after learning; consolidate all the information; hit the save button; new memories; dry sponge; soak up new information; memory circuits; waterlogged*

32. This is my next contribution to **New Zealand's super diverse future** the **status quo is not sustainable super diversity stock take** which I will talk to you about now is designed to help us to adapt to a super diverse New Zealand to make sure that we fit for the future because New Zealand is super diverse right now predominately in **Auckland** but actually throughout New Zealand here we're already 50% mere Pacifica an Asian **44% are not born in New Zealand** and we have **over 200 ethnicities** now the definition academically of super diversity is **25% not born in New Zealand** a hundred ethnicities so we are almost double that number already and Auckland will continue to become younger and browner as the Anglo-Saxon population ages and shrinks so the mega trend here is not age and the myth the mega trend here is not urbanization the **mega trend is demography** it's ethnicity and we need to get our head around that because most of the benefits from super diversity that we as a country are enjoying at the moment such as **greater innovation productivity** and a vestment increase New Zealand's **financial capital** whereas most of the challenges from super diversity adversely affect New Zealand's social capital however if you don't mitigate the challenges to your social capital you are not going to maximize sustainably the diversity dividend benefits for your financial capital.

Key phrases: New Zealand's super diverse future; status quo is not sustainable; super diversity stock take; Auckland; 44% are not born in New

Zealand; over 200 ethnicities; 25% not born in New Zealand; mega trend is demography; greater innovation productivity; financial capital

33. Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the idea of the **Industrial Revolution** was that it was the work of some **genius inventors** who created machines used primarily in the **textile industry** but also in mining that eliminated blocks to **assembly line production**. Then everybody was crowded into factories and the new brave world opened up. In fact, one of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic historian at Harvard who's still alive called **David Landes**. It's a good book called **The Unbound Prometheus**, which was basically that. Some of the inventions that I briefly describe in your reading, the **spinning Jenny**, etc, refer to that. Well, and that kind of analysis led one to concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began, and to view industrialization as beginning a situation of **winners and losers** by not going as fast. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than **simply large factories** with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to **traditional forms of production**.

Key phrases: *Industrial Revolution; genius inventors; textile industry; assembly line production; David Landes; The Unbound Prometheus; spinning Jenny; winners and losers; simply large factories; traditional forms of production*

34. We are from an organization called **Nonhuman Rights Project**, and we fight for **legal rights of non- human animals**. Drawing a line in order to enslave an autonomous and self-determining being is a violation of equality. We then searched through **80 jurisdictions**. We chose the **state of New York**. Then we decided upon who our plaintiffs are going to be. We decided upon **chimpanzees**. We know the **extraordinary cognitive capabilities** that they

have, and they also resemble the kind that human beings have. And so we chose chimpanzees, and we began to then canvass the world to find the experts in chimpanzee cognition. So now we needed to find our chimpanzee. Our chimpanzee, first we found two of them in the state of New York. Both of them would die before we could even get our suits filed. Then we found **Tommy**. Tommy is a chimpanzee. Tommy was a chimpanzee. We found him in that cage. We found him in a small room that was filled with cages in a larger warehouse structure on a used trailer lot in central New York. And so on the last week of December 2013, the Nonhuman Rights Project filed **three suits** all across the state of New York using the same **common law argument**. The **court didn't approve our appeal** because they think chimpanzees are not humans even though they have cognitive skills. We proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities, and they were not hearing us.

Key phrases: *Nonhuman Rights Project; legal rights of non- human animals; 80 jurisdictions; state of New York; chimpanzees; extraordinary cognitive capabilities; Tommy; three suits; common law argument; court didn't approve our appeal*

35. We have briefly looked at some of the problems involved in running a **biggish city** like, say, **Melbourne**, keeping the road and rail systems running, policing, providing food and housing, and so on. In another lecture, I'm going to deal with what we must no **megalopolis** - cities with populations of **ten million or more**. However, first I want to go back in history to when the population of cities could be numbered in the thousands rather than millions. One of the earliest theorists of the city was, of course, **Plato**, who created an **ideal city** in his text, **The Republic**. The population of this city would be around **twenty-five to thirty thousand** at most. Oddly enough, the same figures were chosen by **Leonardo da Vinci** for his ideal cities. Now, of these twenty-five to thirty thousand inhabitants only about **five thousand would be citizens**. A reason for this might be that it is the largest number that could be addressed publicly at one time and by one person, and makes a voting system much easier to manage. Also, perhaps the numbers are kept deliberately low because a large population would be harder to control, or because, in practical terms, fewer inhabitants are easier to feed from local supplies without having to depend on outside sources.

Key phrases: *biggish city; Melbourne; megalopolis; ten million or more; Plato; ideal city; The Republic; twenty-five to thirty thousand; Leonardo da Vinci; five thousand would be citizens*

36. "But what are the **dangers of keeping these drugs at home**?" "There are a number of dangers. Parents should know that **leftover drugs** are dangerous because they may be **accidentally ingested by children**. Either adults don't keep the bottles properly closed and stored or because even many kids can sometimes open **childproof lids**. Patients may use the drugs after their **expiration date**. The leftover drugs may be taken for the **wrong reasons**. For example, someone may have a **viral infection** and self-prescribed to left over into microbial that was prescribed for a **bacterial infection**. But that drug will have no effect as the viral infections. Drugs that are left over might be given to or taken by someone else who may have a serious allergy to the medicine and who for that reason would not be prescribed to medicine under the supervision of a physician. Finally, inappropriate use of drugs promotes **drug resistance** if the drug is taken for the wrong indication, the wrong duration, or in the wrong dosage. "Todd, what can people do about this how can the situation be improved?" "I think physicians, patients and parents of patients can take steps to improve the situation. First of all, physicians should prescribe the drug only when appropriate, only in the correct amount and only for the correct duration. Also, the physician must stress to the patient that the **full course of the drug must be taken**. This is recommended even if symptoms resolved before the end of the prescription and parents of children on antibiotics need to ensure they complete their course as well."

Key phrases: *dangers of keeping these drugs at home; leftover drugs; accidentally ingested by children; childproof lids; expiration date; wrong reasons; viral infection; bacterial infection; drug resistance; full course of the drug must be taken*

37. 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.

Key phrases: *define or clarify goals; mobilize people's energies; charismatic leader; Martin Luther King Jr; spectrum; casual, low-key leadership; authoritative leadership; Nelson Mandela; leading from behind; behind the scenes*

38. A research on **7000 young students and children** in the United Kingdom is about how they **participate in their communities**, how they form values with **character education** and what influence them most. The outcomes involve **parents, friends, schools and siblings**, and researchers figure out which factors are essential and more important than others. Successful schools depend on the resources and support of their communities and schools at the centre of their communities are often the most successful schools. In turn, schools are vital to the **social health** of their local communities. Also, families are the **first social unit** in which children learn and develop. **Good parenting** can take different forms and be shaped by various social and cultural forces, but it invariably involves providing children with the **support, care, love, guidance and protection** that set the conditions for **healthy physical, mental and social development**. The research has also attracted attention and interest from many **national policy makers** and contacted me.

Key phrases: *7000 young students and children; participate in their communities; character education; parents, friends, schools and siblings; social health; first social unit; Good parenting; support, care, love, guidance*

and protection; healthy physical, mental and social development; national policy makers

39. 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.

Key phrases: *collect many materials; four or five paragraphs; polish the introduction; first couple of sentences; essay hook; emotional connection; attention element; argumentative or persuasive essay; thesis sentence; little-known fact*

40. Australia is a **vibrant, multicultural country**. It is home to the world's **oldest continuous cultures**, as well as Australians who identify with more than **270 ancestries**. It mentions that Australia has the oldest culture of residents and a **quarter of the people** in Australia were born overseas. Migrants make an **enormous contribution** to Australia's economy and provide an estimated fiscal benefit of over **10 billion dollars** in their first ten years of settlement. Despite legal protection, too many people in Australia continue to experience **prejudice and unfair treatment** because of how they look or where they come from. Most new migrants say they feel a **strong sense of belonging** to Australia and that this feeling deepens over time. This **rich, cultural diversity** is one of the Australian greatest strengths, although it has a **negative effect**, which we do not emphasize in detail.

Key phrases: *vibrant, multicultural country; oldest continuous cultures; 270 ancestries; quarter of the people; enormous contribution; 10 billion dollars; prejudice and unfair treatment; strong sense of belonging; rich, cultural diversity; negative effect*

41. Before we consider **international environmental law** and climate change we need to consider **domestic legislation**, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, '**think globally act locally**'. United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of mans' activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of **Charles II** the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of '**sea coal**. Almost all areas of trade and industry were subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'self- regulation' in the form of **guilds**, who regulated both supply and methods of production. However, the measures implemented were mostly ineffective because then, as now, the specifying of legal duties and standards without providing any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions but were of little practical effect.The next stage was prompted by the **Industrial Revolution** with the urbanization of society and its profound effects on the environment. Local industrialists used the **Adam Smith model** to maximize their economic benefit, but this was to the detriment of the local environment with the operation of '**Gresham's Law**' that is, the bad drives out the good. Those industrialists who were concerned for either the health of their employees or the local environment faced higher costs than their competitors. The result was the need for increasingly comprehensive **statutory controls** on the discharge of pollutants into various receiving media.

Key phrases: *international environmental law; domestic legislation; think globally act locally; Charles II; sea coal; guilds; Industrial Revolution; Adam Smith model; Gresham's Law; statutory controls*

42. 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.

Key phrases: *Australian housing; uninterrupted economic growth; average earning; close to 90 percent; standard variable mortgage rate; roughly halved; more than doubled; rising immigration; falling average household size; purchasing power*

43. Well, that's one aspect of what's called, **reducing government** - modifying government, to be more precise. Another aspect of it is what's called —**devolution** - reducing – moving governmental power from the **Federal to the State level**. And that has a kind of a rationale which you hear all over the time - place. For example, there was an op-ed a couple of weeks ago in the New York Times by **John Cogan** - **Hoover Institute at Stanford**, who has pointed out what he called a **philosophical issue** that divides the Democrats from the Republicans. The philosophical issue is that the Democrats believe in **big government and entitlements**, and the Republicans believe in getting power down closer to the people, to the States, because they're kind of **populist types**. Well, it takes about maybe three seconds' thought to realize that moving power down to the States, in funding and so on, is just moving it away from the people, for a perfectly elementary reason: there's a hidden part of the system – of the power system that you're not supposed to know about, or think about, and that's **private power**. Because of our mounting credit card debt and monthly payments that far exceed our family's incomes and my kids will also join the class of citizens who can't rely on their parents for college support. Do I wish I'd chosen another educational route? You bet. Perhaps trade school – I've thought that being a plumber might not be such a bad gig. But if your job aspirations require a four-year degree, take my advice and choose a college you can afford, both during and after graduation. Take a realistic look at your anticipated income, and factor in priorities that don't carry a price - like the spouse and children you might want to have some day. I was overconfident that my student loan

debt would pale in comparison to the lucrative writing career I'd enjoy after graduation. Now I'm paying for that decision - in more ways than I'd ever imagined.

Key phrases: *reducing government; devolution; Federal to the State level; John Cogan; Hoover Institute at Stanford; philosophical issue; big government and entitlements; populist types; private power*

44. What exactly are the **basic human rights**? Who gets to pick them? Who enforces them, and how? The history behind the concept of human rights is a long one. Throughout the centuries and across societies, religions, and cultures we have struggled with defining notions of rightfulness, justice, and rights. But one of the most modern affirmations of universal human rights emerged from the ruins of **World War II** with the creation of the **United Nations**. The treaty that established the UN gives us one of its purposes to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights. And with the same spirit, in 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**. This document, written by an international committee chaired by **Eleanor Roosevelt**, lays the basis for modern international human rights law. The declaration is based on the principle that all human beings are **born free and equal in dignity and rights**. It lists **30 articles** recognizing, among other things, the principle of **non-discrimination** and the right to life and liberty. It refers to **negative freedoms**, like the freedom from torture or slavery, as well as **positive freedoms**, such as the freedom of movement and residence. It encompasses basic civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression, religion, or peaceful assembly, as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, such as the right to education and the right to freely choose one's occupation.

Key phrases: *basic human rights; World War II; United Nations; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Eleanor Roosevelt; born free and equal in dignity and rights; 30 articles; non-discrimination; negative freedoms; positive freedoms*

Fill in the Blanks:

1. A majority of U.S. high school students say they get bored in class every day, and more than one out of five has **considered** dropping out, according to a survey released on **Wednesday**. The survey of 81,000 students in twenty-six states found two-thirds of high school students complain of **boredom**, usually because the subject matter was **irrelevant** or their teachers didn't seem to care about them.
2. Abandoned Pueblos are scattered throughout the southwestern U.S. And at many, **archaeologists** have uncovered a curious artifact: the skeletons of scarlet macaws. The birds' bright red feathers are known to have been an important status symbol, a signifier of prestige for people throughout the **American** tropics and the southwest, both in the ancient world and today. But macaws are a tropical bird, whose range never extended north of today's U.S.- Mexico border. So how did the Pueblo people obtain the birds? To examine the birds' origin, scientists **sequenced** mitochondrial DNA found within macaw bones from two sites in New Mexico: Chaco Canyon and the Mimbres region. Turns out, nearly three quarters of the birds had identical mitochondrial genome sequences--meaning the ancient birds came from the same maternal line. That suggests they were all the products of a breeding **operation**, perhaps in modern-day northern Mexico, rather than a random collection of wild- caught birds.
3. Adidas teamed up with an **organization** called Parley for the Oceans. Parley goes out and collects plastic waste from the ocean. Adidas uses the plastic waste to make shoes. Shoes made with plastic from the ocean: good for the **environment** and good for business. Because if you know that rapidly growing consumer segment known as hipsters — and I know you know hipsters — then you know that a **hipster** faced with the choice between a no-name shoe and an Adidas made with plastic from the ocean will pick the Adidas every day of the week and twice on Sunday, and then walk around like it's no big deal but look for every **opportunity** to talk about them.
4. All around the world, **significant** parts of our cultural heritage are threatened by pollution, neglect, **carelessness** and greed. In learning the importance of our history, we come to understand the need to protect significant remains from the past so that future **generations** can come to understand their heritage.

5. 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.
6. Also, malaria is something that is a very complex disease with this complex life cycle. That means that if you're going to **eliminate** it, you have to be able to target cute parasites and humans. You have to be able to target parasites in the **mosquitoes**, that mosquito **population**. And so that requires a lot of resources. It requires really good planning and a health system across all these different levels. And so I think the political capital that you need for that, the educational **infrastructure** you need for that, the economic resources you need for that are quite a challenge.
7. An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic toolkit. That involves things like thinking at the margin, **rationality**, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other discipline rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or **economists** in general tend to apply micro-economic **concepts** like that to explain the way humans behave and to make predictions about the future.
8. 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,” said Ella Hendriks, a professor of **conservation** and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead **researcher** on the project.
9. And one particular crop, almond in the US and now in Australia, is transforming the world of beekeeping and of bees. What has happened is that something **serendipitous** came along that people found out, that doctors found out that almonds are good for you, a **confection** but it's good for you. The Almond Board got a very **aggressive** promotion going on for almonds. They actually, I just heard recently, send out sales reps to **cardiologists** at hospitals to promote the heart benefits of almonds. In a very good promotion of almonds, and it's legitimate promotion because they are a healthy food.

10. As with all human behavior, there are numerous reasons for it. But often it's caused by someone who feels the need to show their **superiority** over someone else, in order to feel that they aren't at the lowest level in **hierarchy** or a group of people. In some cases, one person simply dislikes the other, on the basis that the personality of one is in some way **incompatible** with that of the other person.
11. Belief is the human capacity to imagine, to be creative, to hope and dream, to infuse the world with meanings, and to cast our **aspirations** far and wide. Limited neither by personal experience nor material reality. Believing is a **commitment**, an investment, a devotion to possibilities. Beliefs permeate **neurobiologies**, bodies and ecologies acting as dynamic agents in evolutionary processes. The human capacity for belief, the specifics of belief, and I, and our diverse belief systems shape, structure and alter our daily lives, our societies, and the world around us.
12. Brad: As I was saying, Professor Mitchell ... Lisa: Oh, please call me Lisa. Brad: Yes, well Lisa, well I'm still trying to get my head around the choice of electives for the optional part of the third-year program. I was thinking of taking personal **taxation** law, and company tax, together with the extra five-credit- point course on goods and services and VAT type taxes, but I'm a bit concerned that I'm going to pigeonhole myself too early in the course. Lisa: Yeah, hmmm. Brad: As you know there are going to be interviews for summer **clerkships** coming up and I really don't want to come across as too focused on certain areas that a lot of firms don't even do, you know, have a practice in. Lisa: Well, don't forget, um, only about 25% of the course at this stage is elective-based and you'll still have that core of subjects - crim, legal institutions, evidence , property law, general **commercial** and fed-con law, all of which would be of interest to a lot of firms. So if I were you, which I'm not, I'd really just go with what my interests are and enjoy the chance to undertake some work in an area that I'm motivated to pursue. Don't you think? There's an **awful** lot of time in this profession where you'll be undertaking long, stressful hours on projects that don't really interest you as much.
13. Bruch and her **colleague** Mark Newman studied who **swapped** messages with whom on a popular online dating platform in the month of January 2014. They categorized users by desirability using PageRank, one of the algorithms behind search technology. Essentially if you receive a dozen messages from desirable users, you must be more desirable than someone

who receives the same number of messages from average users. Then they asked: How far "out of their league" do online daters tend to go when **pursuing** a partner? "I think people are optimistic realists In other words, they found that both men and women tended to pursue mates just 25 percent more desirable than themselves. "So they're being optimistic, but they're also taking into account their own relative position within this overall **desirability** hierarchy." And the study did have a few more lessons for people on the market: "I think one of the take-home messages from this study is that women could probably afford to be more aspirational in their mate pursuit."

14. Dave Hackenberg, a **beekeeper** since 1962, can usually tell what killed his bees just by looking at them. If they're lying on the ground in front of a hive, it's probably pesticides, he says. If the bees are **deformed** and wingless, it's probably vampire mites. But last fall, Hackenberg saw something he had never seen before. Thousands of his bee colonies simply **disappeared**. He was in Florida at the time, pulling the lids off some of his **commercial** hives. To his horror, they were all empty.

15. Dogs are not just man's best friend. Previous studies have shown that kids with dogs are less likely to develop **asthma**. Now a new study may show how— if results from mice apply to us. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Society for **Microbiology**. The study tests what's called the hygiene **hypothesis**. The idea is that extreme cleanliness may actually promote disease later on. Researchers collected dust from homes that had a dog. They fed that house dust to mice. They then infected the mice with a common childhood infection called **respiratory** syncytial virus —or RSV.

16. 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 for a third **consecutive** day. London trading was marked by **particularly** wild swings in the prices of credit derivatives, used to ensure investors against corporate defaults.

17. For a long time now, it's been a widely accepted and rarely **questioned** belief that a strong corporate culture goes hand in hand with success. However, a recent study has cast some doubt on this **principle**. After all, the authors of the report argue for culture. A company's build-up may be strong, but wrong. There is little point in every **employee** marching to the same tune if they are all marching in the wrong direction.

18. 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.
19. For four centuries the Viking **declined**, the people of the Shetland Islands off the north coast of Scotland continued to sell their goods through the North European Hanseatic League. The Hansas merchants bought **shiploads** of salted fish and in return the islanders got cash, grain, cloth and other goods. This lasted until the Act of Union between Scotland and England in 1707. This Act prohibited the Hansa **merchants** from trading with Scotland. **Consequently** Shetland went into an economic **depression**. The independent farmers of Shetland had to sell their land and were then obligated to pay rent, eventually becoming serfs.
20. For many years the favorite horror story about abrupt climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could **radically** cool Europe's climate. These currents, called the overturning circulation bring warm water and warm **temperatures** north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an **oceanographer** at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean **circulation** could be disrupted.
21. 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.
22. Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **characteristics** to the solar system's biggest planet and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **astronomers** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and **proximity** of these planets is easy to detect as they create a large **decrease** in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.
23. Good evening ladies and gentlemen. My theme for this session is **convergence** Technology Change and Business Practice. This is somewhat

dear to my heart, in that I have spent much of the last fifteen years involved in various aspects of technology and their impact on business, across a broad **spectrum** , from applications of signal processing in **manufacture** right through to the use of utilization data and diary applications, to improve the time **utilization** of the sales force.

24. Green chemistry is a concept designed to develop **technologies** which allow chemistry to be practiced with minimal damage to the environment or in an environmentally **compatible** way. And it's meant to cover both chemical processes and chemical **products**. The center, if you would, set up about seven or eight years ago, and the idea was to provide a hub of activities that covered fundamental research work, industrial **collaboration**, but also educational developments. So we work with schools and on public projects as well, and also networking. So we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.

25. How can you exercise if you're always tired or in pain or have trouble **breathing**? Can exercise really help? You bet it can. Marilyn Moffat, a professor of physical therapy at New York University and co- author with Carole B. Lewis of "Age-Defying Fitness", conducts workshops for physical **therapists** around the country and abroad, **demonstrating** how people with chronic health problems can improve their health and quality of life by learning how to exercise safely.

26. I think that's not going to be such uh, a viable option for Cerberus, but, uh, that may be the way that they're gonna approach it. Private equity of course is supposed to have the advantage of taking, uh, **management** out of the spotlight of, uh, quarterly profits, uh, and industry analysts , and, and, uh, prying shareholder eyes, and that, **hypothetically** , gives them a chance to take, uh, slower, more patient routes to doing something to turn a company around. I would, uh, I would hope, and I have some, I guess **optimism**, that some of the Cerberus team will have some creativity and **imagination**.

27. I'm going to argue that the **tremendous** increases in productivity that we associate with the industrial revolution originate not so much from changes in science or **technology** or new inventions, where England was far from unique as from changes in attitudes, attitudes towards morality, towards what constituted the good. Attitudes towards property, which became in England individuals long before it did on the **continent** . Attitudes toward the proper role of government. And **together**, these attitudes constitute much of what the **Luddites** were protesting against.

28. In animals, a movement is **coordinated** by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central contract pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive **muscles** to contract **rhythmically** in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulse. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between modes such as going from a **standstill** to walking.

29. In this **tutorial**, we will show you how to find specific **journal** articles using the library catalog. The university subscribes to over 18,000 journals across a variety of subjects, most of which are available **electronically** to find a specific journal article using a library **catalog**. We need to search by the journal name as individual article titles are not listed in the catalog.

30. It is about a hundred years since that great Canadian-born **physician** Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, complained about the increasing influence of the **pharmaceutical** industry on the medical **profession**. He would be turning in his grave at the way the industry now dominates doctors' **prescribing** habits. It does this not only by direct and indirect pressure on the doctors themselves, but also by encouraging the public to ask for scripts.

31. Land **reclamation** has been carried out along the coast of Tokyo Bay since the Meiji period. Areas along the shore with a depth of fewer than 5 meters are simplest to carry out landfills, and sand from the floor of Tokyo Bay is used for these projects. The **topography** of the shoreline of Tokyo Bay differs greatly from that of the pre-modern period due to ongoing land reclamation projects. Tokyo Bay includes about 249 square kilometers of reclaimed land area in 2021. **Aggregate** household waste production is **enormous** in Greater Tokyo, there is little room for traditional garbage **disposal** sites; waste is rigorously sorted at the household, much of it is turned into ash and further recycled into bay landfill.

32. 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.

33. Lead-in time is the amount of time that **elapses** between a business placing an order with a **supplier** for more stock or raw materials and the delivery of the goods to the business. Businesses want the lead- time to be as short as possible, so that they can meet their customer orders and **minimize** the time between paying for the stock and receiving the **feedback** from the customer. However, this may not happen due to a number of **factors**, such as delays in the supplier receiving the order, or the breakdown of the suppliers' lorries delivering the stock to the business.

34. Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be delivered by the **Measuring** National Well-being program and will be updated and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the **economy**, people and the environment. Information such as the **unemployment** rate or number of crimes against the person are presented **alongside** data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, **satisfaction** with our jobs or leisure time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

35. My current research at the moment is really quite broad. I work at the interface between the Arts and Humanities, particularly **archeology**, but trying to find questions which are difficult to answer unless you start **integrating** computing and visualization So really I work in this boundary between trying to understand cultural questions about the past, but those sorts of questions that you can't address unless you start **reconstructing**, start modeling and **visualizing** past landscape objects and movement of people.

36. My hero is Marie Curie. She was a Polish **physicist** and chemist working in France, and she did conduct pioneering research on radioactivity. She was also the first woman who won a Nobel Prize. Marie Curie is my hero because she showed a lot of determination in following her career path and her **passions**. She also showed a lot of **patience** in working for years to receive results from her experiments. And Marie Curie, she designed and built the first mobile X-Ray machines. She worked on the front lines of the First World War along with her daughter saving **soldiers**.

37. 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?

38. One day the banana is perfect. Bright yellow, firm, flavorful. But even within that same day brown spots appear on your perfectly ripe banana, its flesh turns mushy, and it's destined for the compost or at best, banana bread. But scientists are developing a way to extend the life of ripe bananas. It's a spray-on coating made from chitosan—a substance found in crab and **shrimp** shells. The new gel can be **sprayed** on bananas to slow the ripening process by up to 12 days. Like other fruits bananas remain alive after being picked and it actually continues to respire. This means that they take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. The more the banana breathes the faster it ripens and then rots. Bananas ripen more quickly than most fruit because they don't naturally slow the **respiration** after being picked, in fact it speeds up, causing bananas to become mushy. Chitosan not only kills the bacteria on banana's skin that then **leads** to rot, it also significantly slows down the **respiration** in the first place. So bananas won't drive you bananas.

39. One **seminal** difference in policy remains; the coalition has not matched what is Labor's most important innovation promise. That is to bring together responsibilities for **innovation**, industry, science and research under one single federal minister. Innovation responsibilities currently lie within the powerful Department of Education and Science, and while there is a separate industry department, it has little influence within **Cabinet**. This has hampered policy development and given Australia's innovation policies a distinct science and research bias. It is the scientists rather than the **engineers** who call the tune in innovation policy in **Canberra**, so it's no surprise our policies are all about boosting government funded research and later commercializing their results.

40. Randi considers the YMCA her lifeline, especially the pool. Randi weighs more than 300 pounds and has borderline diabetes, but she controls her blood sugar and keeps her bright outlook on life by swimming every day for about 45 minutes. Randi overcame any **self-consciousness** about her weight for the sake of her health, and those who swim with her and share the open locker room are proud of her. If only the millions of others beset with chronic health problems recognized the inestimable value to their physical and

emotional well-being of regular physical exercise. "The single thing that comes close to a magic bullet, in terms of its strong and universal benefits, is exercise," Frank Hu, epidemiologist at the Harvard School of Public Health, said in the Harvard Magazine. I have written often about the protective roles of exercise. It can lower the risk of heart attack, stroke, hypertension, **diabetes**, obesity, depression, dementia, **osteoporosis**, gallstones, diverticulitis, falls, erectile dysfunction, peripheral vascular disease and 12 kinds of cancer. But what if you already have one of these conditions? Or an ailment like rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, congestive heart failure or osteoarthritis?

41. Rebuilding carbon-rich **agriculture** soils is the only real productive, permanent solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. She's **frustrated** that scientists and politicians don't see the same **opportunities** she sees. This year Australia will emit just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can **sequester** 685 million tonnes of carbon by increasing soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the whole world's emissions of carbon.

42. Signs that secure **borrowing** remains robust and firm data on **manufacturing** and retail sales, released on Thursday, painted the picture of an **economy** that has yet to be cooled by the recent states spate of interest rate rises.

43. So a virus is something that you can't see by normal light **microscopy**, you need very advanced techniques for electron **microscopy** to see it, but that virus is not able to reproduce itself without a host and us as human beings are made up of lots of different cell types and we are interested in understanding at the **molecular** level how that virus infects the liver and why does it infect the liver and it doesn't infect the heart or it doesn't infect other **tissues**.

44. So between 4,000 and 3,000 BC the **Mesopotamian** Samarian cultures do not practice any kind of **burial**. And then, about 3,000, in the early Dynastic Period, these burials start to reappear, and they reappear with a certain amount of **conspicuous** consumption, and this is the context for the royal burials at Ur. OK, so, the royal cemetery consists of quite a number of pits, so these are the **excavation** workers who are coming down into the pits. So you get some sense of how really deep and how really difficult it was to construct these **chambers**.

45. So in a very important tense, um, memory is the **cognitive** function that stores knowledge that we've acquired through learning and **perception**, but also memory is important because memory frees our behavior from being controlled by the present **stimulus** environment. If you didn't have memory, all you'd be able to do was react to whatever is currently in the environment now, whatever it is that you're **experiencing**. But memory allows us to respond to past events as well as events in the current stimulus environment. And memory also gives us the means to reflect on our experiences so that we plan for, for future encounters.

46. So two decades later, what's changed? It's now widely **recognized** that just 20 percent of health outcomes are tied to medical care, whereas up to 70 percent are tied to healthy behaviors and what's called the social **determinants** of health — basically, everything that happens to us for that vast majority of time when we're not in the doctor's office or the hospital. Health care executives now **routinely** remind us that our zip code matters more than our genetic code. And one health care publication even recently had the audacity to describe the social determinants of health as "the feelgood **buzzword** of the year".

47. So, palm oil is the most widely produced oil crop currently. It's used in a wide range of **industries**, including food for bio-fuels and in soaps and shampoo. However, though sector's growing fast, and **unfortunately** palm oil grows in exactly the same environment as tropical rain forest. So, the use and the development of palm oil, the **growth** in the sector, is leading to wide-scale deforestation. What we are hoping to do is if we can come up an alternative we can slow the growth of the sector and therefore stop the wide-scale **deforestation** in south Asia.

48. So, what is **quantum** mechanics? Even though it was discovered by **physicists**, it's not a physical theory in the same sense as electro magnetism or general relativity. In the usual "**hierarchy** of sciences" -- with biology at the top, then chemistry, then physics, then maths -- quantum mechanics sits at a level between maths and physics that I don't know a good name for. Basically, quantum mechanics is the operating system that other physical theories run on as application software (with the **exception** of general relativity, which hasn't yet been successfully ported to this particular OS).

49. Some years ago, Bjorn Lomborg, a young Danish **statistician**, published a book called The Sceptical **Environmentalist**. It became a bestseller and generated a lot of heat. Lomborg was attacked, abused and accused of all

manner of things; not because he denied the fact of global warming - in fact he affirmed it - but because, on his analysis, the devil and, he says, a lot of **deviousness** was contained in the details presented **concerning** the size of the problem and what were the most responsible steps to take in response to global warming.

50. That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building everyone or more **accurately**, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to hire, fire, and manage the executive team. From coaching CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an **excellent** senior team, that team can keep the company running. When a CEO hire a poor senior team, the CEO is up **spending** all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does develop the strategy for the company, but **ultimately** it's always the CEO who has the final 'go-no-go' decision on strategy.

51. The earlier chocolate was quite **unpalatable**. They used to add things to it to make it more palatable, so for the early chocolate, they didn't know how to extract all the **cocoa** fat from it, so it was, or could be quite greasy and if you made it as a drink you'd have this sort of scum on the top. So they used to try and add things to it, like starch and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of **scandals** around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this **horrible** fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

52. The ocean has been getting bluer, according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that’s not really good news for the **planet**. It means that the plants that give the ocean its green tint aren’t doing well. **Scientists** say that’s because the ocean has been getting **warmer**.

53. The thing that makes it difficult is because even if life had **evolved** on Mars, the chances of being preserved are very small. If we use Earth as a reference and our planet is **teeming** with life, yet it rarely preserves evidence of life of the fossil record. And the focus now is on exploring for **habitable** environments. If you're looking for water, a source of energy, either solar energy or thermal energy or chemical energy, and then organic carbon,

assuming life as we know it on Earth based on carbon. So those are sort of the three things that we're looking for in the course of our mission.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South **American** dance craze. If you're puzzled when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have confessed they are not really sure what it is either. Some have assumed that they are so-called ‘Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman **Empire**. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that pseudo-Latin which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have **gleaned** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, **neo-Latin** is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the ancient world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

57. 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. Any **foreigners** venturing there risked their lives, proved in 1995 when five young **Europeans** were kidnapped and murdered.

58. We are trying to understand the locomotion of one of our closest living **relatives**, which is the orangutan, and also the locomotion of all of the apes and the common ancestor of humans and the other apes. And in that area, we have had a big problem **traditionally**, and that we know a lot about how they move around the forest. I've been out to the forest and spent a year recording the different types of **locomotion** they use, but we have no idea about the energetic cost of how they move around the forest and the solutions that they find to problems of moving around the canopy. And what we're doing here is using the park or athletes as an analogy for a large bodied ape moving around a complex environment and getting them to move around in the course that we've made that they've never seen before. And we're going to record their energetic **expenditure** while they're doing it.

59. Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East **Queensland**, so we 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.

60. Well, the banana is the first **cultivated** fruit. It's one of the food items that literally brought people out of the jungle, out of their **hunter-gatherer** lifestyles and was there at the dawn of agriculture which is what helped force human beings into communities. It's really one of the things that helped invent human culture. It's about 7000 years of history, and the banana, from its center of **origin**, which is believed to be Papua New Guinea, spread out with people who traveled in boats across the Pacific into the mainland of Asia and all the way south to Australia across Indonesia and Micronesia and eventually they moved as far as Africa and even possibly to **Ecuador** all in this time and all on paddle boats and wind driven boats.

61. Well, the simple **explanation** might be that yesterday's sudden drop in share prices pretty much across the board has created what market analysts like to call a buying opportunity. It tends to bring out investors to pick through the ruins, looking for **bargains**. Decision by investors that sellers got a little carried away with things so the buyers have lifted all the major indexes today. The Dow, the NASDAQ, the S&P 500 were all up around half a percent in early trading today, and that wasn't a big surprise. The sell-off continued somewhat overseas **European** markets remain fairly weak, along with many of the Asian markets. But you'll remember that all this started with a big plunge of around 9 percent on the stock market in Shanghai. Well, Chinese **rebounded** by around 4 percent.

62. What is **nanotechnology**? Well, a report that was put together by a combination of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of **Engineering** that came out last summer, identifies two topics. Nano-science is the study of **phenomena** and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and macromolecular scales, where properties differ significantly from those as a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design, **characterization**, production and application of structures, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometer is, but loosely speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

63. What was interesting and revealing about younger and **middle-aged** views on old age was how relative these were to the individual's own age. Those in their teens regarded 40 as old whereas those in their 40s thought 70 or 80 was old. For many, health was seen as a **determining** factor in deciding who is old, and many young **participants** commented on how fit and active their grandparents are, while others thought ill-health and dependence were an inevitable part of aging. The majority of participants, however, regarded old age as something negative, and many expressed fear of **growing** old.

64. Why do we need more **entrepreneurs** right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules, are in fact critical to our success as a nation. We need them especially today. Business, not government, will end this **recession**. Government must help by creating fair rules, sound **monetary** policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in periods when they are jobless. We have to make way for the new **entrepreneurial** firms that will push us to frontiers of innovation.

65. Working together, they figured out that if the **government** was going to propose some kinds of significant tax **increases**, which is a good strategy require me to at least lie something like getting something for those big tax brackets, not seeing any results. So the result of that was in the package of **legislation** that included the tax increases. There was awesome information to have significant expansion of **coverage** families where they can buy into their private insurance

66. You might picture Neanderthals as **cavemen** gnawing on bones around a campfire. Which wouldn't be inaccurate But Neanderthals may have also dined on roasted vegetables and known a bit about medicinal plants too. So says a study in the journal Naturwissenschaften (The Science of Nature). Researchers analyzed **hardened** dental plaque from five Neanderthals found in El Sidrón cave, in northern Spain. Yes, 50,000-year-old dental plaque. And they found a lot lurking between the teeth. Like evidence of nuts, grasses and green **veggies**, chemical traces of wood smoke, and tiny, intact starch granules, proof Neanderthals ate their carbs. And in one individual, they detected **compounds** found in the medicinal herbs chamomile and yarrow. The herbs have no nutritional value, and since Neanderthals did have the gene to detect the herbs' bitter taste, the researchers speculate that the cave dwellers were munching on them not as food—but to self-medicate. Not too far-fetched, they say, because primates like chimps also use medicinal plants. Luckily for the scientists doing this detective work, Neanderthals may have known a thing or two about medicine, but they didn't get regular check-ups at the dentist.

67. You've heard about SARS, AIDS and bird flu. Now **researchers** from Australia claim we're about to be hit by a new **epidemic**: Motivational Deficiency Disorder. According to the British Medical Journal, one in five people are said to suffer from Motivational **Deficiency** Disorder, or Moded, and most don't even know they have it. **Symptoms** include being unable to get out of bed in the morning, being trapped on the couch.

Write from Dictations

1. You can keep your bags in the backroom.
2. Including a thorough bibliography is necessary to secure full marks.
3. At this time, experts are not able to analyze the effects of the new policy.
4. Please make an appointment to see the manager.
5. Faced with high risks, companies might increase their product prices.
6. All the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented.
7. A new article was published regarding the university last week.
8. The stock market cracked and had repercussions throughout the world.
9. The application process may take longer than expected.
10. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality.
11. The local government has adopted a plan for infrastructure development.
12. Businesses must adapt to the General Data Protection Regulation.
13. To gain access to the facilities, student cards must be shown.
14. The library will be closed for staff training tomorrow morning.
15. Active research engagement is a hallmark of the history department.
16. This guide is qualified to lead the groups into the mountains.
17. The instant availability of information has radically changed people's lives.
18. Geography courses often consider field trips as indispensable learning experiences.
19. Specialized vocabulary with unique meanings within fields is termed jargon.
20. Two drops of the solution were heated in a test tube.
21. When the roots of a plant fail, foliage suffers.
22. Formal conclusions could be established through rigorous experiments.
23. Organizational failure is considered the large range of specific areas in academic literature.
24. Late applications are not accepted under any circumstances.
25. Universities offer a range of leisure amenities to their community.
26. Together, we aim to reach higher standards in education collectively.
27. Rising sea temperature is a sign of climate change.
28. Your statistical information depends on your raw data.
29. Application forms should be submitted in one week.
30. The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics.
31. We are able to work in a team.
32. Your ideas are discussed depending on your seminar or tutorial.

33. Farms must modify practices to cope with changing climatic conditions.
34. Your boss wants you to finish this report by Monday.
35. Leaving valuable possessions unattended in public places is risky.
36. While studying, you need to take regular breaks.
37. While some people regard it as reforming zeal, others regard it as recklessness.
38. Scientists recognized the different ice types according to the water molecule content.
39. There is clearly a need for further research in this field.
40. Average earning has risen slightly over the decades.
41. Each department has their own style of guidelines for assignments.
42. Throughout this week, the library will stay open until midnight every day.
43. There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred.
44. Trees benefit the city by absorbing water running off-road.
45. The policy's goal is to boost investment in international currencies.
46. A series of lectures which were shown to us in economics have been recorded.
47. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate.
48. Collaborate with your peers to foster teamwork and a cooperative spirit.
49. We received your application for money, and it's all official now.
50. Calculators allow us to add numbers without making mistakes.
51. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.
52. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theater.
53. All students can learn, even though they have different speeds.
54. They developed a unique approach to training their employees.
55. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken.
56. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances.
57. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics.
58. There is no ideal debate on this topic.
59. New media journalism is an interesting field of study.
60. Please note that the submission deadline can only be extended in special circumstances.
61. A well done school paper is always easy to understand and organized.
62. The campus tour will help you to get familiar with the teaching facilities.
63. Weeding is recognized as a fundamental step in the farming process.
64. Gravity makes objects attracted to one another.

65. The students are supposed to assemble in the seminar hall before the announcement.
66. All of the assignments should be submitted in person to the faculty office.
67. A new collection of articles has just been published.
68. These students will become the greatest scientists at all times.
69. Our scientists diligently study various weather types for research purposes.
70. Momentum is about how quickly something moves and its weight.
71. Tutors will arrange to meet all new students next week.
72. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands.
73. Practical experience is a vital part of legal training.
74. The castle was designed to intimidate both local people and the enemies.
75. You must wear closed shoes when working in the lab.
76. The students will meet their new teachers after the summer vacation.
77. The printers automatically print both sides of each page.
78. A good academic essay should have a clear argument.
79. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled.
80. The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film.
81. The rising inflation rate indicates a decrease in demand for consumer products.
82. The introduction of railway greatly contributed to the revolution of train industry.
83. Our aim is to enhance the teaching of mathematics in the classroom.
84. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century.
85. The course involves pure and applied mathematics.
86. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections.
87. Laundry facilities are available in each school unit for free of charge.
88. The manager will have a meeting in this room today.
89. The library is open only on Mondays and Fridays.
90. Swimming exercises numerous muscles and serves as an excellent workout.
91. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables.
92. Science is found everywhere in society today.
93. The project was seen by some as merely cosmetic, not substantive.
94. Coursework gives students the chance to thoroughly explore the subject.
95. Course evaluations are scheduled to start the following week.
96. Courses differ mainly in the type of assessments they employ.

97. His analysis appeared to be based on the fourth premise.
98. We can have a lecture on the morning of Thursday.
99. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
100. Although reconciliation is sought, deep issues must be resolved first.
101. Steam power was the driving force of Europe's Industrial Revolution.
102. The employment demand in engineering is increasing rapidly.
103. People provide the reports to support your idea in these arguments.
104. Designers need to keep up with social trends.
105. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas.
106. All experimental procedures are outlined in the laboratory manual.
107. The coffee machine on the third floor is not working today.
108. Solar energy's untapped potential for use holds incredibly vast possibilities.
109. The integrated course combines various elements into a cohesive program.
110. We are looking at introducing new methods that are both practical and engaging.
111. The night sky evokes a sense of mystery and profound wonder.
112. Many experts think that the world climate is changing.
113. She began by giving an outline of the previous lecture.
114. Social media is criticized for causing internet addiction.
115. The typical part of this course involves the study of society.
116. Further research should be established whether this trend is significant.
117. Check the website if you are looking for discount textbooks.
118. True or false questions seem tougher to many than short answers.
119. The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday.
120. Last year, they faced challenges in making their service profitable.
121. It is important for scientists to publish their research.
122. We encourage students to complete their applications before the deadline.
123. The curriculum needed to be adjusted for the current development.
124. All candidates must leave the hall only after the exam.
125. It is essential for companies to reduce the amount of harmful gases released into the atmosphere.
126. Before writing down your notes, check the accuracy of your data.
127. The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations.

128. The researchers are disappointed that their materials are proved to be inconclusive.
129. Universities need to secure grants for research subjects.
130. Before preparing food, please make sure to wash your hands.
131. The library holds a miraculous collection of books on economic history.
132. The visiting guest used to be the lecturer of this department.
133. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web.
134. It is compulsory to attend the laboratory instruction.
135. University fees are expected to increase next year.
136. Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances.
137. Giving good examples can help make what you're saying stronger.
138. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments.
139. Placements in various settings form part of the English curriculum.
140. We have sufficient methods to study brain activity.
141. Reports are needed to substantiate the claims made in your argument.
142. It is a debate about the value of knowledge.
143. This advanced course requires a basic knowledge of economic theory.
144. The new law was harder to impose than the government thought.
145. His appointment as Minister of Culture was seen as a demotion.
146. Communication skills have become more important in recent years.
147. Marketing involves many activities including doing research, developing products and promoting them.
148. When houses don't sell, it can make the whole economy bad.
149. The goal is to minimize the risks that individuals undertake.
150. Students find true or false questions harder than short answers.
151. Universities should invest in new technologies designed for learning.
152. Practical experiments are an essential part of the chemistry course.
153. Her design incorporates the best aspects of modern architecture.
154. Many governments found that it was difficult to reduce poverty in our society.
155. All students and staff have the access to printers and scanners.
156. All essays and seminar papers must be submitted to your tutor via email.
157. Salt is sourced either from evaporated seawater or mined directly.
158. During the class, you will be taught both applied and theoretical mathematics.

159. Make sure you wash your hands before preparing food.
160. There is a welcome party for all new students each term.
161. The integration of archeologists' studies with community projects is widely encouraged.
162. Scientists have found all parts of science.
163. Calculators are not allowed during the examination.
164. My loans have been received from the bank.
165. Please remember to bring a highlighter and your textbook to class next Thursday.
166. Many university lectures can now be viewed on the Internet.
167. Football is played all year at the university.
168. The bus for London will leave 10 minutes later than planned.
169. Education and training provide important skills for the labor force.
170. The theme of the course is to encourage students to develop their creativity.
171. Rivers provide habitats and migration pathways for numerous aquatic species.
172. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect.
173. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
174. The designers will complete the plan later today.
175. All funding requests must be submitted on the appropriate form.
176. Remember to bring calculators to class next week.
177. Please move us to the meeting room for the next hour.
178. Urban planning emphasizes the efficiency and expansion of the community.
179. An architect is required of problem solving skills and an eye of design.
180. The influence of friends is often pivotal to young people's behavior.
181. Extracurricular activities can help students to develop more talents.
182. Sentencing decisions hinge on the adjudicated guilt of the accused.
183. The farmers need to adapt to the changes in the climate.
184. Banks charge interest for money they loan to their customers.
185. Most of the students have not considered this issue before.
186. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain.
187. The notification will not be received until the following week.
188. The summer school programs allow students to summarize their studies.
189. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form.
190. This play's promotional poster is displayed in the main auditorium.

191. You must be able to work in a team.
192. The tutorial timetable can be found on the course website.
193. Despite their differences, all forms of life share the same characteristics.
194. Political assumptions are based on voting behaviors.
195. Show your passport and boarding pass at the gate.
196. The paper must be reviewed thoroughly and appropriately.
197. Strong liner is used to measure distance and baseline.
198. The assessment of this course will begin next week.
199. Audition of the university choir will be on hold until the next week.
200. Years of training are required to become a medical specialist.
201. The economic status of the early Roman Republic will be examined.
202. The student union hosts a variety of social events.
203. Lots of discoveries happen in science labs where researchers work.
204. The department has been reimbursed for equipment.
205. Complete equality within our society remains unrealized to this day.
206. The speaker began the outlines before the presentation.
207. The department works closely with its partners in the business community.
208. Social psychology is concerned with the understanding of human behaviors.
209. Social media has a significant impact on journalism.
210. The professor is taking a sabbatical to focus on her publication.
211. The area has a number of underwater habitats and species.
212. The business course is designed to engage local student populations.
213. There will be no tutorials until next week.
214. Please make an appointment with your tutor about work.
215. Our professor is hosting the business development conference.
216. The industrial revolution in Europe was driven by steam technology.
217. Too much information may be avoided by good research design.
218. Specialist librarians are always ready to assist with research needs.
219. The student shop has a range of stationery.
220. Strangely, people are simultaneously impressed by and skeptical of statistics.
221. Philosophy uses logic and reason to analyze human experience.
222. It is really a comprehensive program that covers both theory and practice.
223. Graduates from this course generally find jobs in the insurance industry.
224. Team practices occur on weekdays with games scheduled for weekends.

225. You will get coffee and tea in the next room.
226. Graphs are often useful for geographical research.
227. Before choosing your university courses, you should consider your future career.
228. Please keep the key with you because the front door often locks automatically.
229. Renovations are planned for the dining hall this autumn break.
230. The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation.
231. Nurses can specialize in clinical work and management.
232. Science and technology are good for the global economy.
233. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies.
234. He was regarded as the foremost economist at that time.
235. Foods containing overabundant calories supply little or no nutritional value.
236. The stock market has reshaped financial trading on a global scale.
237. Comprehensive theory and practical training are necessities in medical specializations.
238. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy.
239. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style.
240. Astronauts are using light years to measure the distance in space.
241. All of your arguments must be supported by evidence and relevant theories.
242. Teenage leisure activities in rural settings were analyzed in the article.
243. Physics plays a crucial role in comprehending the universe's workings.
244. Take the first step to apply for your university scholarship.
245. While some people regard it as care, others regard it as reckless.
246. Islands in polar regions are ideal for astrophysicists and meteorologists to carry out field experiments.
247. It is really a comprehensive program covering both theory and practice.
248. The remaining material was deposited partway down the catchment area.
249. Figures can be established through rigorous establishment.
250. A pie chart provides a useful means of data comparison.
251. In language learning, a systematic method of categorizing new vocabulary is essential.
252. We study science to comprehend and value our surrounding world.
253. The dance department stages elaborate performances each semester.

254. The university theater group will be performing in the concert hall.
255. New materials and techniques are changing the style of architecture.
256. The university is seeking funding for a project focused on climate change mitigation.
257. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony.
258. The garden at the university's rear has a storied history.
259. Educational level is found to be related to social and economic backgrounds.
260. The conference will be held on Thursday morning.
261. The gathered data was effectively transformed into an understandable argument.
262. You need to hand in the essay next semester.
263. The main ideas of these events remain largely ununderstood.
264. Being bilingual does not mean having the ability to analyze the language.
265. I cannot hand out my dissertation this week.
266. We cannot consider an increase in price at this stage.
267. Students requiring an extension should apply sooner rather than later.
268. Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities.
269. We can work together to achieve higher educational standards.
270. The department was doing some crucial work on climate change.
271. Next week, it looks like it's going to rain a lot.
272. You can use your laptops in the lecture.
273. High fees caused students to look more critically at what universities offer.
274. Imported packages are likely to be used in many computers.
275. Peer group pressure has a great effect on young people.
276. The course places considerable emphasis on critical thinking skills.
277. Historians are intrigued by the year a shipwreck was discovered.
278. The collapse of the housing market has triggered recessions throughout the world.
279. Researchers found that trees can relieve stress and anxiety.
280. You should submit your term papers to the general office.
281. International exchanges formed the important part of our study program.
282. We are committed to recruit candidates with consideration of their backgrounds and identities.
283. Tact is the knack of making a point without making an enemy.
284. Securing enough money is often the toughest part of graduate research.
285. Resources and materials are on hold at the library reference desk.

286. Studying abroad enhances students' prospects in the global job market.
287. He landed a job in a prestigious law firm.
288. The excursion will go ahead on Thursday as planned.
289. Experts are now able to forecast weather over much longer periods.
290. You are required to attend lectures and write weekly reports.
291. The course helps students to improve their pronunciation skills.
292. Students are afforded the liberty to pursue personal academic interests.
293. We will assess qualifications using a method based on conference criteria.
294. Your ideas are discussed and debated in seminars and tutorials.
295. Physics is a key subject to understanding the world and the universe.
296. Some thinkers may be recognized as history's most influential scientists.
297. Open days for undergraduates occur all year round for campus visits.
298. The temporary library will be closed in the winter break.
299. The field of journalism has been seeing job decline for decades.
300. Tutors should set a clear goal at the start of the class.
301. The new camera can identify your eyes and focus on them.
302. Companies try hard to protect their brand from bad comments.
303. This university's archaeology school is known worldwide for its excellence.
304. The students should visit the lecture hall behind the building.
305. Global connections thrive in academic communities, thanks to social media.
306. He is well qualified to guide groups on mountain expeditions safely.
307. In my opinion, the car should be repaired soon.
308. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action.
309. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project.
310. There are different types of governments in the world.
311. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its exports for trade.
312. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating.
313. A university degree is a requirement to enter many professions.
314. Learning a foreign language takes a lot of effort.
315. Currently, the author serves as a professor at Cambridge University.
316. Marketing is a very important activity for many businesses.
317. The project's goal was to examine standard cases rather than exceptions.
318. Archaeologists are now predicting the past with new research models.
319. There's an ongoing effort to enhance the company's public image.
320. The transformation of media has changed the way information is both used and studied.

321. Sugar is a compound that consists of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.
322. The organization plays an important role in academic literature.
323. The curriculum needs to be adjusted for development.
324. Journalism faces the crisis in the light of the digital revolution.
325. Political discussions can sometimes unexpectedly turn into serious and heated confrontations.
326. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined.
327. Online classes offer flexibility to learn despite a hectic personal schedule.
328. The composition showcases a reserved style in its musical theme.
329. The massive accumulation of data was converted to a communicable argument.
330. You can borrow eight books from the library at a time.
331. Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues.
332. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population.
333. The shipwreck of this year ruined some artifacts which were interested in historians.
334. Our seminar on business planning includes an internship at a firm.
335. Our faculty includes five libraries in the university.
336. This course is based on experimentation and practice.
337. The teacher asked the group to complete the task.
338. Research shows that knowledge and experience are essential to creativity.
339. The garden behind the university is open to the public in summer.
340. Firm conclusions can be established through rigorous experiments.
341. You can get coffee and tea in the lunchroom.
342. Each organ of your body is a complex living system.
343. Some wonder if spending money on space is good.
344. They have devised methods to represent plant growth through charts.
345. His analysis study appears to be based on the false premise.
346. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills.
347. An effective business manager is always open to new ideas.
348. There is a lot of debate about that topic.
349. Information technology has changed the way people study today.
350. Psychologists say what we have experienced influences our behaviors.
351. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policy of the United States.
352. A wide range of aspects are covered in this subject.

353. Artists and politicians alike start by learning the basics of politics.
354. The gallery's leadership expressed warm gratitude to the unknown donor.
355. Students who attempted to go to the conference must register now.
356. The due date for the initial assignment is September fourteenth.
357. Photography can be really useful in geographical research.
358. New media has transformed traditional national boundaries.
359. Stock predictions can be very capricious, even for professionals.
360. Options for student housing range from dorms to apartments.
361. The way things move can be explained with math and physics.
362. Academic libraries across the world are steadily incorporating social media.
363. Much of this research is carried out in the laboratory.
364. A regional assembly was established as part of the devolution of power.
365. The other book isn't thorough, but it's more insightful.
366. The research yielded some results that were not initially anticipated.
367. The graph indicates only a slight increase has been observed.
368. Marine environment has been destroyed by pollution and unsustainable development.
369. Doctorate papers are set up a lot like other research articles.
370. The election of president is held once every four years.
371. Scientists are always asking the government for more money.
372. How important is packaging in the market for buyers?
373. Banks charge interest on the money they lend to customers.
374. University departments carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty.
375. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough.
376. The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the sovereignties.
377. The study center in the library has all the latest technology.
378. The use of mobile phone is not permitted in the library.
379. The university offers a wide range of courses according to your commitments.
380. The results of the study underscored the discoveries from early detections.
381. Students must clean their hands before attending the engineering workshop.
382. All industries consist of systems of inputs, processes, outputs and feedback.

383. The vocabulary that has peculiar meanings is called jargon.
384. Rising global temperatures are significantly changing wildlife populations and behavior.
385. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept.
386. Food containing ample calories provides little or no nutritional value.
387. Rising inflation may indicate increasing demand for consumer products.
388. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus.
389. Nurses get ready for their jobs by practicing in hospitals first.
390. Remember, the prestigious section has strict eligibility criteria.
391. The reception staff provide advice on renting private accommodation.
392. Employment figures are expected to be improved in the next few years.
393. His appointment with the Minister of Culture seems like a demotion.
394. Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk.
395. Exotic activities can help students develop more talents.
396. Relative humidity quantifies the level of water vapor in the air.
397. Our view is that all the educational reforms have been inadequately implemented.
398. Listening is the key to succeeding in this course.
399. Sugar, a solid carbohydrate, is a staple in sweetened foods.
400. Animal and plant cells have a number of structures in common.
401. Understanding visual media has never been more challenging.
402. Medicine offers a broad spectrum of career possibilities upon graduation.
403. Even as infants, humans can discern language from other sounds.
404. Football is played throughout all years at the university.
405. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally.
406. A treaty deal built between two countries was just announced.
407. Our medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses.
408. Measures must be taken to prevent unemployment rate from increasing.
409. Momentum is defined as the combination of mass and velocity.
410. I thought we would meet in the small meeting room.
411. Physical health can be improved by regular training.
412. The necessity for expanded research in this discipline is evident.
413. Archaeologists discover tools and fossils from ancient times.
414. Body fat functions as an insulator for our internal organs.
415. Astronauts measure vast space distances in units called light years.
416. People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life.

417. The essay will be published once the research is finished.
418. Achieving full equality remains an ongoing goal in our society.
419. There is no fixed career path for a qualified journalist.
420. The new paper challenged many previously accepted theories.
421. Some historical events occurrences are questioned due to scant evidence.
422. The marketing budget is doubled since the beginning of the year.
423. You need to put these books on the table over there.
424. Research shows the exercising makes us feel better.
425. Art and design are competitive fields to work in.
426. Any gains from the property must be promptly allocated.
427. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty.
428. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms.
429. Human beings compete with other living things for resources and space.
430. Many diseases that were once serious have now been eradicated.
431. Each faculty has a dedicated specialist librarian available during the term examination.
432. Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late.
433. Extension requests for the assignment must be submitted before the deadline.
434. Computers used to be larger than they are now.
435. Foods containing too much sugar and calories have little or no nutritional value.
436. Human beings compete with other species for resources and space.
437. The study found a strong correlation between its two primary variables.
438. Most of the theories were similar but a few critics disagreed.
439. The orchestra will be led by a visiting conductor.
440. Nowadays, accounting is far more important for businesses than ever before.
441. The post office will be closed on Monday and Friday afternoons.
442. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax.
443. Your ideas are sophisticated in seminars and tutorials.
444. The plight of wildlife has been ignored by local developers.
445. You must call your doctor to make an appointment.
446. The new lecture theater accommodates a large number of students.
447. Neuroscience is a compound of completely separate parts.
448. You must hand in your essays by midday on Friday.

449. Theater study courses encourage students to enhance their ability of creativity.
450. Currently the growth of the company is unpredictable.
451. It is necessary to attend the laboratory introduction.
452. The plight of wildlife has frequently been overlooked in development.
453. People look at organizational failure in different ways in studies.
454. The qualification will be assessed by using a conference criterion approach.
455. We are no longer responding to any material requests.
456. The opening hours of the library are reduced during summer.
457. It is being made to reduce harmful emissions.
458. He wrote poetry and plays as well as scientific papers.
459. An increase in university tuition fees is anticipated for next year.
460. Renovation work is currently being undertaken throughout the whole building.
461. Accountancy students need to submit their dissertations this week.
462. If you need any assistance, please get help from the general office.
463. Undergraduate students can select what interests them most in the scientific program.
464. A world-renowned expert on economics and marketing will give a lecture.
465. The winter sun is still sufficient for warmth despite its position.
466. Novelists write things that they know about.
467. Online courses allow students to work at their own pace.
468. The library is located on the north side of the campus.
469. Students of the first year usually live on campus.
470. Please return the reference book to the correct position on the shelf.
471. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week.
472. The change of policy will have a great effect on society.
473. We have a lecture in the morning on Thursday.
474. Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by a logical deduction.
475. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances.
476. Lectures are the oldest and the most formal teaching method at university.
477. It is important to plan your study time carefully.
478. The classical mechanism is considered a branch of mathematics.

479. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of mathematics.
480. Slides and handouts can be downloaded after the lecture.
481. Muscle cells bring parts of the body closer together.
482. Our courses help improve critical thinking and independent learning skills.
483. The generous donation by alumni helps to fund the school.
484. Polar regions' islands are ideal for meteorologists and astrophysicists.
485. The geography examination will take place in the sports hall.
486. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.
487. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental.
488. The department has a higher-than-normal proportion of postgraduate students.
489. Installing water fountains can reduce plastic bottle usage on campus.
490. Please note that the seminar has now been canceled.
491. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room.
492. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment.
493. New media has an impact on human communications.
494. The unemployment rate has fallen to its lowest level in years.
495. You can use your laptop during the lecture.
496. This island marks the southernmost point of the large bay.
497. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases.
498. The company has not achieved success despite good reputation.
499. Unexpected data can shape decisions in ways people don't anticipate.
500. I don't think it's possible to solve the problem easily.
501. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world.
502. Important details from the argument are missing in the summary.
503. Our study program equips students with central skills for university.
504. She is an expert in the eighteenth-century French literature.
505. Be careful when you use English translators.
506. Reaching the university on foot can be a lengthy endeavor.
507. Students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday.
508. This tech company specializes in developing and launching new software.
509. Technology has changed the media we both used and studied.
510. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth.
511. These factors are also linked to numerous deaths of sea creatures.
512. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned.
513. Plants are the living things that can grow inland or in water.

514. Muscles make parts of the body close together.
515. The article illustrates a very large number of very interesting experiments.
516. Choir auditions at the university are postponed until next week.
517. All new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses.
518. Sugar is a compound including carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen items.
519. Scientists were unsure when the early man first left Africa.
520. Medical studies branch out into numerous specialties and research areas.
521. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among a group of reputable scientists.
522. Certain films are hard to be classified into one single genre.
523. Relying on natural ability will not get you far on science.
524. Speed is defined as how quickly an object or a person moves.
525. Your real estate agent receives a commission for each house sold.
526. People may be influenced by unexpected data, leading to decisions different from their expectations.
527. Globalization has been an overwhelming urbanization phenomenon.
528. The company was established in London by two former colleagues.
529. It's essential not to mistake cause for effect regarding changes.
530. Understanding how to use the library will save your time.
531. A fire drill necessitates evacuation from buildings for everyone's safety.
532. Students should leave their bags on the tables by the door.
533. The final academic year includes coursework and a major project.
534. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer.
535. Protective clothing must always be worn in the laboratory.
536. Dark chocolate contains cocoa known to enhance immunity and mood.
537. Scientific progress relies heavily on the process of peer review.
538. Funding is often the most challenging aspect of postgraduate studies.
539. This is a compulsory course, so make sure you attend.
540. To graduate, students have to pass some important tests first.
541. The university has invested in the new technology designed for learning.
542. Timetables for the new term will be available next week.
543. We hold the visiting hours throughout the year for students.
544. The providers of higher education treat plagiarism extremely seriously.
545. Artists affiliated with conservative politics also play the role of critics.
546. Americans have progressively defined the process of plant growth and reproductive development in quantitative terms.

547. Writing an essay is easy once the research is finished.
548. We should never underestimate the power of creative design.
549. Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales.
550. Gravity is the force that attracts two bodies toward one another.
551. We are looking for new ways to engage learners.
552. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading.
553. Many individuals continue to encounter challenges while working in labs.
554. Figuring out if you're happy is easier than it might seem.
555. Statistically speaking, the likelihood of this result is extremely low.
556. It is argued that students can learn more by collaboration rather than as individuals.
557. One student representative will be selected from each class.
558. To get to the restroom, go into the hall and turn right.
559. Your grade will be determined by your performance on major writing assignments and tests.
560. The career service provides guidance on how to succeed in job interviews.
561. The university will seek a colossal renovation to the faint empty theater.
562. Ensure your summary is as clear and succinct as possible.
563. Plants are able to continue growing throughout their lives.
564. The college operates a system of continuous assessment.
565. Houses were built for workers near the factories.
566. Please ensure your graph is drawn on a separate sheet.
567. Professors with high academic standards trained them rigorously.
568. More graduate training is often needed after the university study is finished.
569. Without a doubt, this theory has a number of limitations.
570. Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of applied mathematics.
571. The castle's grand design is aimed at deterring locals and adversaries alike.
572. Most of these features were part of the previous system.
573. The Science Library is currently located on the ground of the library.
574. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore.
575. A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background.
576. Patients diagnosed with heart failure will often report being depressed.
577. Hard times can sometimes make people start new companies.
578. The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment.

579. Globally, governments are structured and operate in various distinct forms.
580. Calculators may not be used in the examination.
581. Many birds migrate to warmer areas for the winter.
582. The disease that was serious has now been eradicated.
583. Student representatives will be visiting classes with voting forms.
584. Honey can be used as food and as a health product.
585. Taking a campus tour offers a comprehensive preview of the learning environment.
586. Organizational failure is considered from various perspectives in academic literature.
587. A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.
588. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts.
589. Advanced technology will create growth in the economy.
590. Building trust is not something that can be achieved overnight.
591. Newspapers are supported primarily by the sale of advertising space.
592. We encourage students to submit their applications before the deadline.
593. Some people regarded it as care, while others regarded it as recklessness.
594. In the new project, you have to present the different items.
595. Chemical reactions occur when substances combine or change.
596. Journalism students don't have a standard test to pass.
597. The introduction is an important component of a good presentation.
598. Food has become a political issue in the world.
599. Specialist knowledge isn't necessary to comprehend the contents of this book.
600. Learning how to teach can involve watching other teachers teach.
601. Salt is produced from the seawater or extracted from the ground.
602. Students have the option to live in college residences or apartments.
603. The first commercial airport was built on the island relatively recently.
604. You should complete the job application form in order to get called for the manager's position.
605. New media is to find new areas to study.
606. Clinical placements in nursing prepare students for professional practice.
607. Many governments are struggling with their countries' high populations.
608. There will be a chemistry test in the classroom next week.
609. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled.

610. Artists need to make their works both original and accessible.
611. At the concert venue, the teaching ensemble will showcase their talent.
612. Remember, the prestigious election of student membership has strict eligibility criteria.
613. Gravity is the force that attracts two bodies from one another.
614. Trees benefit cities by absorbing water runoff from roads.
615. Dealing with the growing population is a challenge for many governments.
616. All medical students must clean their hands before entering the room.
617. The full list of undergraduate programs can be found on the website.
618. Students are encouraged to monitor their own attendance.
619. You need student identification to borrow books from the library.
620. Archaeologists discovered tools and other artifacts near the tombs.
621. Merely relying on innate talent is insufficient for scientific success.
622. New media has transcended traditional national boundaries.
623. An internal organ's role includes maintaining the body's core temperature.
624. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term.
625. Archaeologists are astonished by unexpected previously overlooked foundations.
626. A visit to the designed museum is of great value.
627. The key witnesses of the event are factors of your conviction.
628. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library.
629. Students must wear protective clothing provided in the medical laboratory.
630. The food crops require a large quantity of water and fertilizer.
631. Expectations are set for improved performance figures in the coming years.
632. These few resources fall short of completing the current assignment.
633. The glittering lake surface camouflages the fish.
634. Technological advancements in information have transformed how we work today.
635. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
636. The business parliament seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
637. The publication's main focus was on assessing the prevalent issue.
638. Teaching helpers get extra money for their living costs.
639. The author's early work initially emphasized experimental methods over philosophical ones.

640. Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently.
641. The most popular courses still have a few places left.
642. Many different conferences offer opportunities for volunteer work.
643. The city's founders created a set of rules that became laws.
644. Requests for late submissions will not be accepted under any circumstances.
645. New developments in manufacturing are constantly changing the way we live.
646. Mature students usually adapt to university life extremely well.
647. Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world.
648. Some life forms can be reproduced with only one parent involved.
649. When the root system of a plant fails, foliage suffers.
650. The horizontal line in the graph indicates there was no change in the period.
651. Computer science has become a popular university degree course.
652. Medical researchers have focused on the causes of diseases and treatments.
653. The bus to London will leave ten minutes later than expected.
654. A reception to welcome new students is hosted each academic term.
655. They wrote about some neat things they tried in the lab.
656. Advancements in technology create more efficient and innovative economies.
657. When it gets cold, birds fly to places where it's warm.
658. Essays and assignments are spread out across the academic year.
659. The thief habitually broke into several different homes each day.
660. We need to work together to achieve a high educational standard.
661. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September.
662. In the Computer Science degree, a new module focusing on Artificial Intelligence has been introduced.
663. A mixture is defined as a compound of chemically separate parts.
664. Ads for kids are something people have strong opinions about.
665. Safety protocols dictate always wearing protective gear in the lab.
666. Our study program equips students with essential university skills.
667. A good architectural structure should be usable, durable and beautiful.
668. Linguistics is the scientific study and analysis of language.
669. Criminal charges will be brought against all of the men.
670. The nation's wealth grew by trading through its open harbors.

671. Undergraduate students can participate in specific phases of the program.
672. Political power only disappears when this stage has been completed.
673. If you need additional help, please visit the university resources center.
674. There is a lot of traffic in the morning.
675. There was a prize for the best student in the presentation.
676. You will be tested via continuous assessment and examinations.
677. Canada has a long history of immigration from many different parts of the world.
678. All the equipment must be returned to the laboratory by Wednesday.
679. The year when the ship of artifacts was wrecked interested historians.
680. No link was established between the medication used and healing rates.
681. The course begins by tracing the historical evolution of architecture.
682. New credit cards will soon use fingerprint technology.
683. The museum is closed on Thursday morning every month.
684. The economic strength of early Roman Republic will be examined.
685. The sports team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
686. Bar charts serve as effective tools for comparing different data.
687. The graph indicates only a slight increase in growth recently.
688. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.
689. Visual aids can be really helpful when you are revising.
690. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together.
691. My technique is to understand the sentence while writing the first letter of each word.
692. Animal behavior appears to contain both similar and distinct aspects to that of humans.
693. We are encouraged to write on each page.
694. You do not need to have specialist knowledge to enjoy this book.
695. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.
696. The elective course introduces engineering students to construction practices and concepts.
697. The course involves a combination of pure and applied mathematics.
698. Students will focus on reporting news on changing the media world.
699. There is an accounting assignment for finance students.
700. Organic foods are cultivated without any synthetic chemicals, pesticides, or fertilizers.

701. Theory and training are required to become a medical specialist.
702. It might take longer to process your paperwork than normal.
703. A world-renowned expert of financial management will give a guest lecture.
704. Medical researchers have focused on different treatments and diseases.
705. Industries now bring more job opportunities than agriculture and fishing combined.
706. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone.
707. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts.
708. His academic supervisor called in to see him last night.
709. Sound cannot travel in a vacuum where no air exists.
710. A group meeting will be held tomorrow in the library conference room.
711. The degree is taught by using a mixture of lectures and seminars.
712. Many diseases on the list have been eradicated.
713. Knowing the library's use can significantly reduce your research time.
714. The professor took a year off to work on her book.
715. This department has a notably higher enrollment of postgraduate students.
716. Our world features a diversity of governmental systems and policies.
717. At university students can make friends for life.
718. Summer school programs provide a fast track for student learning.
719. Being bilingual doesn't equate to the ability to dissect language.
720. The science library is situated at the library's ground level.
721. The blue whale is the largest animal that ever lived.
722. It is doubtful whether projects can be finished this week.
723. Time spent outdoors has proven beneficial for mental and physical health.
724. All accounting students must submit their dissertations before the end of the week.
725. The article illuminates the intricate relationship between culture and language.
726. They are most likely to achieve more of these objectives.
727. Literature class will be available for the students in midday on Friday.